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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

OF THE

SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY

OF

TRAVANCORE.

TRIVANDRUM:
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1930.

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1	Mr. R. Raman Pillai (*Quilon taluk Group II*).
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16	,, L. Adivaraha Aiyar (*Shencotta taluk*).
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21	,, Narayanaru Krishnaru (*Jenmies, Trivandrum Division Group II*).

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37	,, Nainan Souriyar (*Changanacherry taluk, Group I*)
38	,, T. Thomas Vazhayil (*Changanacherry taluk, Group II*)
39	,, Rev. Paulose Scaria Kathanar (*Muvattupuzha taluk*
40	,, Lukose Lukose (*Kunnatnad taluk, Group I*)
41	,, P. K. Matthew (*Kunnatnad taluk, Group II*)

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51	,, P. K. Mathew (*Kunnatnad taluk, Group II*)
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55	,, V. K. Kunjukrishnan Vaidyan (*Nominated*)
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57	,, K. C. Kochappi Arayan (*Nominated*)
58	,, Joshua R. Daniel (*Municipal Council, Nagercoil*)
59	,, S. Nataraja Pillai (*Municipal Council, Trivandrum*)
60	,, S. Ramakrishna Aiyar (*Municipal Council, Attingal*)
61	,, S. R. Sabariperumal Pillai (*Municipal Council, Shencotta*)
62	,, V. Chacko Abraham (*Municipal Council, Kottayam*)
63	,, Bhagavathiperumal Chettiyar (*Trading Classes, Kottar*)
64	,, Joshua R. Daniel (*Municipal Council Nagercoil*)
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66	,, Subrahmanya Pillai Matevan Pillai (*Kalkulam taluk, Group II*)
67	,, Iravi Pillai Chinnatambia Pillai (*Tovala taluk*)

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91	,, C. Percy Bhanu (*Pattanapuram taluk*)
92	,, Krishnan Unnithan Kesavan Unnithan (*Kunnattur taluk*)
93	,, S. R. Sabariperumal Pillai (*Municipal Council, Shencotta*)
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127	,, Lukose Lukose (*Kunnatnad taluk, Group I*)

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144	„ S. M. Subrahmanyam (*Nominated*)
145	„ Kunjan Velumpan (*Nominated*)
146	„ Narayanan Raman (*Nominated*)
147	„ Ayub Adam Sait (*Trading classes, Quilon*)
148	„ Kutti Asan Kunju Soopi (*Municipal Council, Quilon*)
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154	„ Aiyappan Madhavan (*Municipal Council, Vaikom*)
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156	„ Paradi Abraham Isaac (*Nominated*)
157	„ V. John (*Nominated*)

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166	,, Varkey Chanda Pillai (*Ambalapuzha taluk, Group I*)
167	,, P. M. Raman Pillai (*Municipal Council, Kuzhithura*)
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169	,, R. Ramaswami (*Nominated*)
170	,, Ulahannan Ulahannan (*Minachil taluk, Group I*)
171	,, F. Davy (*Nominated*)
172	,, Josier M. Arumukham Asari (*Nominated*)
173	,, P. J. Bava (*Nominated*)
174	,, Mahomed Hassan (*Municipal Council, Padmanabhapuram*)
175	,, Mahomed Hassan (*Municipal Council, Padmanabhapuram*)
176	,, Koshy Palakunnathu (*Nominated*)
177	,, Ayyan Kali (*Nominated*)
178	,, R. Narayana Pillai (*Vilavankod taluk*)
179	,, P. R. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Kottarakara taluk*)
180	Rev. Paulose Scaria Katthanar (*Muvattupuzha taluk*)
181	Mr. K. C. Eapen (*Trading Classes, Trivandrum*)
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183	,, Mr. A. P. Nayar (*Municipal Council, Neyyattinkara*)

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184	Mr. Varkey Zacharia (*Municipal Council, Changanacherry*)
185	,, S. Krishnan Asan (*Nominated*)
186	,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai (*Neyyattinkara taluk Group I*)
187	,, C. Percy Bhanu (*Pattanapuram taluk*)
188	,, C. G. Paramesvaran Pillai (*Tiruvalla taluk, Group II*)
189	,, N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib (*Nominated*)
190	,, Chacko Varkey (*Kottayam taluk, Group II*)
191	,, K. George Joseph (*Minachil taluk, Group I*)
192	,, T. K. Padmanabha Pillai (*Trivandrum taluk, Group I*)
193	,, Narayana Pillai Visvanatha Pillai (*Quilon taluk, Group I*)
194	,, N. Madhavan Nayar (*Trivandrum taluk, Group II*)
195	,, Krishna Pillai Madhavan Pillai (*Karunagapalli taluk, Group I*)
196	,, V. Chandy Itty (*Kottayam taluk, Group I*)

BY MEMBRS.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

OF THE

SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY

OF

TRAVANCORE.

THE FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, the 4th March, 1930.

The Twenty-sixth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly commenced its sittings in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 4th March, 1930/21st Kumbham, 1105.

The members for the session were elected and nominated under the Rules relating to the constitution and conduct of business of the Assembly, republished as Appendix A. The Assembly was composed of only 99 members, against the usual number of 100 members. This was due to the fact that the only voter of the Trivandrum Group I Jenmi Constituency declined to vote or accept membership. The 99 members were distributed as shown below :

Members elected by the	Taluk voters under Rule	II	43
Do.	Planters under Rule	III	4
Do.	Mercantile and Trading classes under Rule	IV	7
Do.	Municipal Councils under Rule	V	19
Do.	Jenmies under Rule	VI	3
Do.	Nominated by the Government under Rule	VII	23
		Total	99

A list of the members of the Assembly is republished as Appendix B.

The proceedings commenced at 12 noon, V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Dewan, presiding. Among those present were A. N. L. Cater Esq., C. I. E., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, Nawabzada Sayid Alam Khan Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law,

Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, H. S. Chatfield Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Major G. F. Turner, M. C. Commandant, Nayar Brigade, Heads of the various Departments and Offices, members of the Legislative Council and several other official and non-official ladies and gentlemen.

Copies of the Dewan's Opening Address, in English, Malayalam and Tamil, were distributed to the members as also copies of the Administration Report of the State for 1104 M. E. in English and Malayalam, of the Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for 1104 M. E. in English and Malayalam, of the Statistics of Travancore for 1104 M. E. in English and of the Memoranda of subjects for representation at the session in English, Malayalam and Tamil. Copies, in English, of the Statement of Action on the pending representations of the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Assembly and on the representations made at the twenty-fifth session were also distributed among the members.

The Dewan then opened the session with the following

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

Under the gracious command of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, it is my pleasant privilege to welcome you to this, the twenty-sixth session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. The Assembly celebrated its Silver Jubilee last year under the presidency of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, its venerable first President. Since then, Mr. Watts retired from service after being Dewan for four prosperous years and Her Highness was graciously pleased to appoint me to this high office.

Birthday Honour.

2. An event that caused great rejoicing throughout the State was the conferment, by His Majesty the King Emperor, on the occasion of his last birthday, of the distinction of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent. The gratification of Her Highness at the great honour thus done her was very much enhanced by the happy circumstance that the investiture was made by His Excellency the Viceroy himself at Trivandrum.

Viceregal Visit.

3. Nearly thirty years ago Lord Curzon visited Travancore and since then no Viceroy had paid us a visit. As soon as Her Highness heard of His Excellency Lord Irwin's proposed tour in South India, Her Highness invited him and Her Excellency Lady Irwin to Travancore. Their Excellencies were pleased to accept the invitation and the news was received with great jubilation throughout the country. Their Excellencies arrived at Kottayam on the 2nd December 1929 and, after a stay of three days at the Shooting Camp that had been prepared at Edappalayam on the Periyar lake and a day's stay at Quilon, arrived at Trivandrum on the 7th December. There was a State Banquet at the Kanakakunnu Palace on the evening of the 8th December. There, in the presence of the assembled guests, His Excellency formally invested

Her Highness with the insignia of the exalted Order of the Crown of India. Their Excellencies left Trivandrum on the 9th morning for the Cape and after a day's stay there left for Tinnevelly on the morning of the 10th December.

Administrative Tutor to His Highness the Maha Raja.

4. Another important event that I have to mention here is the decision of the Government of India that His Highness the Maha Raja should have adequate administrative training and the appointment as Administrative Tutor to His Highness of Mr. P. C. Dutt, I. C. S., now Collector of Madras. It is the firm hope of all Travancore that the training which His Highness will have under Mr. Dutt will serve to make His Highness, in the felicitous words of His Excellency Lord Irwin, " a Prince whose State is his first thought, and who finds his own principal happiness and reward in devoting himself to the advancement of his people."

Introductory.

5. I shall now pass on to a consideration of the salient points in the administration of the State in 1104 and shall try also to indicate briefly some of the important administrative measures that have been adopted during the current year. Copies of the Administration Report of the State for 1104 M. E. have already been placed in your hands. The Report is mainly the chronicle of the work of Mr. Watts whose term of office, which was marked by many administrative measures beneficial to the country, extended to the 8th Mithunam of that year. You have also been furnished with copies of the Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Statistical Volume and the Statement of Action taken on the pending representations made at the four previous sessions of the Assembly. The Statement will enable you to realise that every endeavour has been and is being made to meet the wishes of the representatives of the people as voiced in this House. I need hardly assure you that the subjects which have not already been disposed of are engaging the careful attention of the Government, and that your representations will receive from me the same earnest and sympathetic attention that representations made in this House have always had from the Dewan.

Personnel.

6. During the year that has elapsed since the last session, there have been several important changes in the higher ranks of the public service. Mr. P. N. Bhoothalingam Aiyar, Judge, High Court, retired after a service of more than thirty years, Mr. H. S. Chatfield, Chief Justice, proceeded home on furlough and Mr. A. Venkatarama Aiyar, Judge, High Court, was appointed Ag. Chief Justice in his place. These vacancies and the one that arose from my appointment as Dewan were filled respectively by the appointment of Mr. A. Venkata Rao, Head Sirkar Vakil, Mr. K. K. Chacko, Senior District and Sessions Judge, and Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, High Court Vakil, as Judges of the High Court. Mr. W. H. Pitt, Commissioner of Police, reverted to the British Service and was succeeded by Mr. L. A. Bishop, whose

services have been kindly lent to us by the Government of Madras. Mr. C. K. Mathen, Dewan Peishkar and Disrict Magistrate, retired on superannuation and Mr. S. K. Mahadeva Aiyar, Senior Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate, was appointed to the vacancy Mr. J. Stephenson, Director of Public Instruction, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangasvami Aiyangar was appointed to act in the place. Miss D. H. Watts, Principal, Women's College, retired from service and was succeeded by Miss F. E. Grose. Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar, Financial Secretary to Government, having proceeded on leave to take up service under the Karachi Municipality, Mr. S. Venkataramana Aiyar was appointed to act in the place in the absence of the Senior Assistant Account Officer, Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai, on other duty as Manager, State-Aided Bank, Alleppey. I take this opportunity of publicly expressing Government's appreciation of the valuble services rendered by the officers who after long periods of approved work in the service of the State have gone into retirement. The untimely hand of death has snatched away from us recently Mr. O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar and thus robbed the State of an officer who, as an Engineer in the Public Works Department, as Maramat Engineer and lastly as Devaswom Commissioner, had served the State for a period of over twenty-three years with steadfast loyalty, conspicuous ability and unswerving devotion to duty.

Financial Position.

7. The ordinary revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 251·16 lakhs. The expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 227·80 lakhs. The ordinary transactions of the year thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 23·36 lakhs against Rs. 23·89 lakhs in 1103. Receipts from the sale proceeds of Government lands, which are now treated as capital receipts, amounted to Rs. 5·47 lakhs. The total capital expenditure not charged to revenue rose from Rs. 2·74 lakhs in 1105 to Rs. 22·30 lakhs in 1104. The items which contributed to this increase were the extension of the railway to Tampanur, the Trivandrum Water Works and Electricity Schemes, and the Neendakara Bridge. The Government Account balance which was Rs. 163·60 lakhs at the commencement of the year rose to Rs. 170·13 lakhs at its close: and this, be it remembered, was after incurring the unprecedentedly heavy outlay on capital works. The fluid balance in cash and gilt-edged securities also rose during the year from Rs. 258·37 lakhs to Rs. 271·99 lakhs. Our favourable financial position is being kept up as a result largely of the maintenance of our trade at the same high level during recent years.

Trade.

8. The total value of the external trade during 1104 was Bh. Rs. 21·13 crores against Bh. Rs. 20·08 crores in 1103. Exports represented 56 per cent. and imports 44 per cent. of the total volume against 59 and 41 per cent., respectively, in 1103. Though the balance of trade continued in favour of the State, there was a slight rise in the proportion of imports. This was mainly due to considerably larger imports of rice

and paddy. The Travancore ports continued to attract more ships and the percentage of sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, to the total volume of external trade in 1104 was 32·30 against 31·02 in 1103. The

Shipping.

number of vessels that called at all our four ports together during the year was 822 with a total tonnage of nearly 1·26 millions, against 607 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 0·972 million in the previous year. The number of steamers increased from 403 to 526 and of country craft from 204 to 296. At Alleppey alone, 420 steamers, of which 102 were ocean-going steamers, called in 1104, against 342 steamers, of which 78 were ocean-going, in 1103. At Colachel too, the number of steamers rose from 24 in 1103 to 39 in 1104. The increase at Colachel was mainly due to greater exports of ilmenite and at the other ports to the larger imports of rice and paddy.

Agriculture.

9. The year disclosed somewhat disquieting conditions as to the position of our indigenous products. The price of many of them fell appreciably. The produce of the cocoanut tree, rubber and even tea began to fall in price. Paddy came down in price by about 30 per cent. Tapioca which ordinarily forms the staple food of the poorer classes of the people and the raising of which is the profession of a large proportion of the agricultural population in the State followed suit. Copra and cocoanut oil have to meet the competition of cheaper palm nuts and oils which are now partly taking their place. Increasing the yield of the cocoanut tree is the obvious remedy for the evil. Better manuring and the careful selection of seed are the means that should be employed for the purpose. The Agricultural Department is making strenuous attempts to popularise new manures and better varieties of seed. Indigenous paddy has to bear the competition of paddy from Burma, of which large quantities are imported every year. As long as the paddy from Burma is offered at cheap prices, the only way in which the Travancore agriculturist can protect himself is by making his land yield more. To enable him to do this, he has to be given greater facilities for irrigation where lands are suffering for want of water and to be supplied with good manure at fairly cheap prices.

Minor Irrigation.

10. Outside the area commanded by the Kodayar Project, there are large tracts of land in Travancore which depend for water on tanks and other minor sources of irrigation. The Government are aware of the importance of restoring and properly maintaining these sources of minor irrigation. Though some useful work has been done in that direction, a great deal more remains to be done. In response to the wishes of the people, the Government are appointing a small committee of officials and non-officials to investigate the problem of minor irrigation in the State and suggest measures for its proper solution. As regards the supply of manure, the Agricultural Department has succeeded in demonstrating that good manure can be easily made out of what is now considered as refuse, *viz.*, bones, prickly-pear and dry leaves.

The fall in the price of tapioca appears to be a consequence of the fall in the price of paddy; for, when paddy is cheap, it takes the place of tapioca even among the poorer classes as a staple food and the demand for tapioca is reduced. It is believed that, in ordinary seasons, tapioca industry, that is, the manufacture of tapioca or cassava flour, will not be profitable in Travancore because of the cost of production of the raw material. But when the price of the latter is low, the manufacture of flour would be a paying business and source of relief to the poor cultivator who would otherwise have no market for his produce.

Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation.

11. A not inconsiderable proportion of arable land in the State is *Jenmam* land or land belonging to Nambutiri *Jennies* or Devaswoms. Such lands are held by the ryots under a tenure known as *kanom*. Legislative enactments have conferred upon the tenant the right of permanent occupancy on payment of certain specified dues to the landlord, the last statute settling the relation between the *Jenmi* and his tenant being Regulation V of 1071. Since then both the *Jenmi* and the tenant have been asking for amendments to the Regulation so as to make it less cumbrous and more beneficial to both parties. A round-table conference with representatives of the *Jenmies* and of the *Kudiyans* was held under my presidency towards the close of 1104 and as the result of its deliberations, certain amendments were accepted by both parties as desirable. At the last session of the Legislative Council, a Bill embodying those amendments was introduced by the Government and it has been referred to a Select Committee. The Government appreciate the laudable spirit of give and take that was evinced by the representatives of both sides at the conference and trust that the public will view the provisions of the Bill in the same spirit. It will certainly be an advantage to the agricultural interests of the State to have the outstanding questions between the *Jennies* and the tenants settled in an amicable spirit and in such a way as to remove hardships on either side without leaving any rankling sense of compulsory deprivation of existing rights.

Assignment of Land.

12. The area of land under occupation increased by 12,842 acres, mainly as a result of registry under the Puduval and Special Rules. The capital receipts from the sale proceeds of Government lands amounted in 1104 to Rs. 5·47 lakhs against Rs. 5·86 lakhs in 1103. The assignment of lands to members of the depressed classes continued to receive unabated attention. During 1104, an extent of 915·12 acres was registered in the names of 926 persons against 548·17 acres in favour of 673 persons in 1103. An area of 15,291 acres has been reserved for registry to members of the landless classes. Out of it, an area of 2,618 acres has already been assigned to them, besides an area of 2,344 acres from outside the reserved area. The registry in their names is effected on concessional terms subject, however, to resumption on alienation. This provision absolutely prohibiting alienation was found to cause unnecessary hardship in certain cases and

Landless Classes.

Government modified it so as not to apply to alienations made to members of classes eligible for concessional registry. The restriction in the modified form has to be retained to prevent the members of the depressed classes being used as mere tools by speculative land-grabbers.

Ex-Soldiers. Land is also assigned on concessional terms to Travancoreans who had been recruited to the combatant ranks of the Indian Army during the War. The period for which the concession was first offered expired on the 24th November 1928; but it was subsequently extended to the 22nd October 1930. An extent of 2,214 acres has been ear-marked for registry to ex-service men. In 1104, registry was effected of an area of 464 acres.

Co-operation.

13. One of the most urgent problems confronting us in Travancore as in other parts of India is that of rural reconstruction. The rural population, the cultivators in the fields and the men and women engaged in cottage industries, constitute the backbone of the country. They are now encountering the competition of well-organised foreign producers and are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain their position. It has become necessary therefore to help them to organise themselves. Experience has shown that this can best be done by the spread and proper direction of co-operative work. In Travancore the spirit of co-operation has been caught by the people and it is a gratifying feature of the co-operative movement here that the ryot and the small industrialist have begun to appreciate its advantages. You will have seen from the Administration Report that there are 1,717 societies and you will have been gratified to note that 219 of them are among the depressed classes. The majority of them, however, are credit societies which merely offer facilities to members for borrowing. Workers in the field of co-operation must recognise that their object should be to form societies that will help the agriculturist and the small industrialist to avail themselves of improved methods of work and more profitable ways of selling the products of their labour and to provide better housing and sanitary conditions in congested villages. That public attention has already been directed to this aspect of the question is clear from the proceedings of the All-Travancore Co-operative Conference recently held at Quilon. The Government too have instructed the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to devote special attention to that side of the movement.

Joint Stock Companies.

14. The enthusiasm for company promotion noticed in 1103 continued in 1104, ninety-eight new companies being registered during the year. The number is the highest on record since 1095 in which year 101 companies were registered. No less than 74 of the new companies were banks. In spite of the large number of banks that now exist, there is a complaint that our agriculture and industries are not getting adequate banking facilities. This question is being investigated by the Banking Enquiry Committee that has quite opportunely been formed recently.

Banking Enquiry Committee.

15. Early in December last, the Government appointed a Banking Enquiry Committee with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as President, and with members representing varied interests like agriculture, industries, commerce, planting and indigenous and joint stock banking in the State. The committee is to work mainly on the lines of and in co-ordination with the Banking Enquiry Committees in British India. The enquiry is to be conducted with a view to make recommendations for the healthy development of both indigenous and joint stock banking with special reference to the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry. The committee has already begun its work, issued a questionnaire and started collecting useful data. At the instance of the committee, the Government have sanctioned the carrying out of an intensive survey in a few selected areas, as regards agricultural indebtedness and the measures to be adopted to increase the credit facilities available to agriculturists. Three Inspectors each from the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments possessing knowledge of local economic conditions have been deputed to conduct the survey in seventeen typical areas selected. The committee's work is not confined to the circumscribed sphere assigned to the Provincial Committees in British India, but is co-extensive with that of the Central Committee there. Government trust that the committee will have the full support and co-operation of the people in its useful work.

Census.

16. A census of the population is proposed to be taken simultaneously with the all-India Census in February 1931. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, has been appointed Census Commissioner. It is proposed also to collect, along with the usual census statistics, some data relating to the economic condition of the people. A Census Bill will be placed before the Legislative Council at an early date.

Motor Traffic.

17. In recent years, there has been a large increase in the volume of motor traffic on our roads. Some idea of the increase can be formed from the fact that, while, in 1101, 288 motor vehicles were plying for hire and 201 motor vehicles were newly registered, their numbers had risen to 1,334 and 675, respectively, in 1104. The number of driving licenses issued in 1104 was 7,673, nearly seven times that in 1101. With this vast increase in motor traffic, it has become necessary to improve our roads. The widening of the main roads in many places, the easing of corners and the straightening of bends were carried out on a fairly large scale during the past few months. The maintenance allotment for the Trivandrum-Nagercoil road, which is said to bear for its length the heaviest bus traffic in the whole of India, was substantially increased. A scheme for organising a separate branch of the Police Department for the control of traffic is engaging the attention of the Government.

Public Works.

18. In 1104, the expenditure on the Public Works Department was higher than in any previous year. The expenditure on ordinary public works charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 42 lakhs nearly, of which a sum of Rs. 25·80 lakhs was spent on communications. Of this, the amount devoted to construction was Rs. 16·24 lakhs and that spent on repairs was Rs. 9·56 lakhs. 48 miles of road were newly opened and 282 miles improved. The total length of communications maintained was 4,852 miles. The Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road, estimated to cost Rs. 14·26 lakhs in all, made good progress and will, when completed, provide a good ghat road fit for motor lorries and facilitate access to the Cochin Harbour and the backwaters from the planting districts in the High Range. The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 7·38 lakhs, of which educational buildings consumed tha largest share. A sum of Rs. 15·29 lakhs was spent besides on works of a capital nature, *viz.*, the Trivandrum Water Works (Rs. 8·55 lakhs), the Trivandrum Electric Supply and Telephone Schemes (Rs. 3·02 laks) and the construction of the bridge across the Neendakara Bar (Rs. 3·72 lakhs). Including the capital outlay and the expenditure on contribution works, the total amount spent by the P. W. D. during 1104 was Rs. 52·16 lakhs.

Road Boards.

19. It was stated at the last session of the Assembly that Government proposed to organise a Roads and Waterways Board for each P. W. Division and a Central Board for the whole State in each of which representatives of the people will be associated. The rules for the creation of these Boards have now been issued and their functions comprise the whole province of inland communications, as they can tender advice in the matter of the opening, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and waterways in the State. Copies of the Rules and of the Government Proceedings publishing the rules have been made available to you and you will find therefrom that all the representatives of taluks and of the planting interests in the High Range are *ex officio* members of their respective District Boards and that six of you to be elected by the District Boards are on the Central Board. The constitution of the Boards has been so framed that official experience and local knowledge as well as the wishes of the people's representatives may exercise adequate influence in the preparation of the annual programme for the development of communications. I trust that the Boards will prove of great help to the Government and the people in working out a more definite and systematic policy for the expansion of communications.

Trivandrum Water Works.

20. Estimates and plans for the Water Works had been prepared in 1921. But they were found to require revision and Mr. C. Balakrishna Rao, Executive Engineer, was deputed for the work. The revised estimates prepared by him and approved by the Chief Engineer have

been sanctioned by the Government. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 52·97 lakhs. The work is so designed as to be capable of serving a population of 135,000, the estimated population of Trivandrum in the year 1961 and an area of 11·22 square miles. The portion of the work that is being immediately taken up will cover only an area of 8 square miles and will cost Rs 46·60 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 9·08 lakhs was spent till the end of 1104. The expenditure has been incurred mostly on the purchase of the pipes required for the main gravitation line from Aruvikara to Vellayambalam and for the payment of compensation for lands acquired. The Water Works Engineer hopes to complete the work by the end of 1107 M. E.

Railway Extension.

21. The extension of the railway from Chackai to Tampanur in the heart of the town is estimated to cost Rs. 18·82 lakhs. The expenditure during 1104 was Rs. 5·85 lakhs and the total amount spent up to the end of that year Rs. 7·55 lakhs. Fair progress has been made in the construction of the Central Station and of the bridges and it is anticipated by the Railway Engineer that the work will be completed by the end of 1930 and that the first train may be expected to run before we meet again next year.

Electric Supply Schemes.

22. One of the most successful capital undertakings financed by the Government in recent years is the Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme which has now been in operation for just over a year, the Power House having been opened informally on the evening of the 25th February 1929. In less than a fortnight thereafter, 541 street lights and 2 consumers were connected up, the supply of current being then confined to the first six hours of the night. From the middle of Edavam 1104, all-night supply was arranged; and from the beginning of 1105, the full twenty-four hours' supply commenced. By the end of Makaram 1105, there were 976 street lights, and 375 private consumers and 113 Government institutions supplied with electric power. The total length of line erected is 26 miles of overhead low tension mains and 4¼ miles of high tension underground feeders. There are three generating sets installed in the Power House. An additional generating set to meet the increasing demand from private consumers will be added to the existing plant soon. The total outlay on the scheme, including land compensation, was Rs. 4·41 lakhs till the end of Makaram 1105. In schemes of this nature, the working results for the first year will seldom be remunerative owing to the limited demand for power; but it may interest you to hear that the financial results of the first six months indicate a net return sufficient to cover depreciation and interest on the capital investment—the accounts being kept as in an ordinary commercial concern—and that the net profits would accrue to the general revenues. Other towns have not been slow to take up the idea. A license has been granted to a private agency in Kottayam

at the instance of the Municipal Council which proposes to introduce electric lighting of the streets; and the Alleppey Council too is contemplating an electric supply scheme.

Neendakara Bridge.

23. As a first step in connecting Trivandrum with Cochin by a land route, the Quilon-Alleppey road was made and this was followed by the Alleppey-Arur road. The road lies across the bar at Neendakara and this has now to be crossed in a *jungkar*. This is at all times slow work and in certain parts of the year attended with risk. The Government therefore decided to construct a bridge across the bar and the work which was started in August 1928 has been almost completed. It is expected that the bridge can be opened for traffic within the next month. With this, the road from Trivandrum to the Travancore frontier at Arur will be continuous but for a *jungkar* crossing at Tottapally and Government propose to take up immediately the question of constructing a bridge there.

Forests.

24. There was a decrease of 1·2 square miles in the total area of the State reserved forests due mainly to the disafforestation, for purposes of assignment, of 1,155 acres from two reserves. More than one million and a quarter cubic feet of timber was extracted from the forests and sold for Rs. 14·58 lakhs, which was an increase of nearly Rs. 60,000 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. There was a slight fall in the net revenue of the department due mainly to the larger refunds of *kudivila*. The work of artificial regeneration of timber areas in the forests was also being carefully attended to and a fresh extent of 575·64 acres was leased out during the year under the *Taungya* system for planting teak. There has been some complaint that the free-pass rules as they are now worked cause hardship to the people. At the last budget session of the Legislative Council, it was suggested that the rules may be confined in their operation to areas which, on account of their proximity to Government forests, require to be specially watched for the conservation of Government timber. Accordingly the Government have appointed a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to demarcate the area that may, without danger to Government timber, be excluded from the operation of the free-pass rules.

Free-pass Rules.

Salt.

25. Arrangements were made from the beginning of 1104 with a view to popularise home salt and to enable the licensees of the factories working under the modified excise system to dispose of their share of the salt more easily. The licensees had till then to pay the duty before removing the salt from the factories for sale and this together with the cost of transport to the centres of sale meant the investment of large capital. Pre-payment of duty has now been dispensed with and licensees are permitted to remove the salt under bond to the Government depots at Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey on deposit of a com-

paratively small amount as security, the duty being left to be realised at the time of the actual sale. A total quantity of 166,948 maunds was removed to Alleppey by the licensees during 1104 under this arrangement.

Excise.

26. In accordance with the avowed policy of Government to promote temperance, advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the renewal of the biennial abkari contracts from the beginning of 1104 to reduce the number of country liquor (toddy and arrack) shops from 1,832 to 1,744 or by nearly five per cent. The rates of tree tax for cocoanut and palmyra were enhanced throughout the State and that for *choondapana* in the *pakuthies* on the Cochin frontier. The rates of duty on jaggery arrack and cocoanut toddy arrack were also enchanced. The price of ganja issued from treasuries to independent shop-keepers was raised from Bh.Rs.27-8 annas to Bh.Rs.30 per seer from the 1st April 1929. The system of local option was introduced experimentally in the Changanacherry Municipality in 1104. About 90 per cent. of the Municipal voters declared themselves in favour of the closing of liquor shops in the town. Government accepted the decision of this large majority and ordered the shops to be closed tentatively, till the end of 1105. In order to afford greater facility for carrying out the spirit of this act of abstention on the part of the people the Government of its own accord ordered the only foreign liquor shop in the town also to be closed and reduced to two drams the quantity of arrack that could be possessed or transported without a license. The experiment is being watched with great interest.

Local Option.

Public Health.

27. Since the close of 1104, two new dispensaries and six new conservancy stations have been established. The outstanding feature, however, of public health activities in the State during the year was the adoption of a programme of public health work for the year 1105 presented by Dr. Jacocks, the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation. After a preliminary study of the local conditions, Dr. Jacocks prepared a comprehensive scheme of public health work as well as a modest programme of work to be carried out during the current year. This programme has been sanctioned and the work commenced. It comprises the survey of hookworm and malaria, entomological research on malaria, filariasis and plague, public health education and propaganda, maternity and child welfare, and the organisation of health units. The last two items are to be tried experimentally and their continuance and extension will depend upon the successful results of their practical working and the extent of the funds that could be made available in future years. Mr. M. K. Gopala Pillai, Superintendent, Vaccine Depot, and Mr. N. Krishnan Tampi, Health Officer under the Trivandrum Municipal Council, have been deputed to America for special training in public health for one year, the former on a fellow-

ship of the Foundation and the latter at the cost of the Government. The question of the organisation of a Public Health Department will be taken up on the return of the two candidates after training. In the meantime, the public should whole-heartedly co-operate with the staff engaged in the new activities. I am sure that I may on your behalf promise such co-operation and I take this opportunity of publicly thanking the Foundation and its local representative for their good offices in this matter.

Education.

28. Steady progress was maintained during the year in education. The total strength in English schools rose by 4·5 per cent. and that in the vernacular schools by 5 per cent. The University Inspection Committee visited Travancore during the year. The full report of their inspection has just been issued. The Women's College was affiliated for the B. A. Degree course in Mathematics, and the Junior B. A. class in that branch was opend from the begining of the current academic year. The College has also been affiliated for the Intermediate course in Indian Music and a lady graduate is now under training in the Annamalai University for appointment as Lecturer in that subject. Two European ladies, with English University qualifications, were appointed to the College, Miss Grose as Principal and Professor of English and Miss Ouwerkirk as Professor of History. Two graduates were selected and sent for training in the Y. M. C. A. School of Physical Culture at Madras with a view to their being eventually appointed as Physical Instructors in the Colleges of Arts and Science.

Revision of Pay of Vernacular School Teachers.

29. In 1104 the Government sanctioned a revision of the pay of the teachers in vernacular schools. The revision is based on the recommendations of a committee appointed in 1926 in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislative Council. A special staff is engaged in working out the details of the revision which is to be given effect to retrospectively from the 1st Chingom 1104. The principles underlying the revision of pay may be briefly stated. The higher rates of pay given to women teachers from 1912 have been discontinued, as there is at present no lack of qualified women candidates, the higher salaries now held by them being, however, secured to them by means of personal scales. Time-scales of pay have been introduced in respect of most appointments. A uniform scale of Rs. 15-1/2-18 is adopted for the lowest grade teachers, and heads of institutions are to be given somewhat higher scales. The emoluments of teachers of special subjects, *viz.*, Munshies, Bhagavatars, Sewing mistresses, Drill masters and Drawing instructors, have been raised and standardised. The revision benefits the teachers of Middle Schools as well. Side by side with the increases granted to the teachers employed in departmental schools, the rates of grant for those in private schools have also been enhanced. This general increase of salaries will, it is hoped, not only conduce to greater contentment but also tend to promote efficiency.

Anchal Department.

30. During the year, 17 new Anchal Offices and 19 new letter boxes were established, thus substantially adding to the convenience of the public. Of the 287 Anchal Offices working at the end of 1104, 182 were departmental offices, and of them 101 were doing savings bank work. The pay of the executive and ministerial staff of the department was revised. By the revision, the Anchal masters and clerks have been included in the same cadre and the pay of the lowest grade has been raised, with effect from the beginning of 1105, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. The pay of office peons has been assimilated to that of other peons and the pay of the masters in non-departmental Anchal Offices has been increased from Rs. 7 to 10. By provincialising the staff of clerks and masters, the Anchal Superintendent has been enabled to aviod frequent transfers and also to afford temporary relief to offices where there may be seasonal pressure of work.

Registration Department.

31. Sanction has recently been accorded to a scheme for the revision of pay of the clerical staff of Sub-Registrars' Offices. The pay of the clerks has been raised and the entire staff has been provincialised with a view to enable the Director to make adjustments to cope with pressure of work in individual offices. The lowest pay has been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, a uniform time-scale granted to head clerks, and the entire clerical staff divided into five grades. The revision has come into effect from the 1st Makaram 1105.

Women and the Public Service.

32. For a long time now women have been employed in the Medical and Education Departments. In recent years there has been a demand that qualified women should be employed in other departments as well. A resolution moved at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council that women should be more freely recruited into the public service was withdrawn on a favourable assurance given by the Government. I am glad to be able to say that something has been done to redeem the pledge by the appointment of women as clerks and typists in the Anchal Department, the High Court, the Office of the Land Revenue Commissioner, the Account Office and the Secretariat. It is, one might say, obviously, quite in the fitness of things that this expansion of the scope of women's work in the public service should come while the country is being ruled by Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent.

Conclusion.

33. I have endeavoured in this opening address to give you a brief review of the chief activities of the State during the past eighteen months. It will, I believe, have made manifest the earnest desire of the Government to improve the efficiency of the administration and to advance the welfare of the country. The objects of the Government, however, require for their attainment the hearty co-operation of the

people. I am confident that that co-operation Government will always have from you. May I, however, avail myself of this occasion to impress upon the public through its representatives assembled here the need for criticism to be well-informed and fair-minded if it should be helpful and the immediate duty that lies upon all Travancoreans of sinking communal differences in a united effort to retain for our country her rightful place in the front rank of progressive Indian States. Under the benign rule of Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent who is guided in all her actions by the single aim of advancing the interest of her people, the country has made remarkable progress in many directions and we may rest assured that it will continue to do so. Her Highness's confidence and constant guidance have been the mainstay of her Dewans in their work of carrying out Her Highness's aim. Let us then in a spirit of loving reverence offer to Her Highness our humble tribute of loyalty and gratitude.

The Dewan then announced that V. P. Madhava Rao Esq., C. I. E., Sir M. Krishnan Nayar and Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah Esq., C. S. I., former Dewans of Travancore, had sent their greetings to the Assembly.

The Assembly adjourned at 12-45 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. on Wednesday the 5th March, 1930.

THE SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, the 5th March 1930.

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at 11-30 of the clock, the Dewan presiding.

DEWAN: Gentlemen, before we begin the work for the day, I would draw your attention to a rule allotting the time for each representation as fifteen minutes. It is not a new rule. I am mentioning this for the benefit of those among you who might be new members of the Assembly. You will all agree that that is a desirable rule to be observed; because there are so many of you who have come from different parts of the country at very great inconvenience to yourselves and at very great sacrifice, perhaps, of your buiness interests, each one would be waiting to finish his representation as early as possible. I would, therefore, suggest, at the very beginning, that members making representations should, as far as possible, observe the rule.

The procedure we shall follow is this. The Chief Secretary will call out the name of a member and that member will then please make his representation.

The consideration of the subjects according to the list distributed among the members on the previous day was then taken up.

1. Finance.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon taluk, Group II*) requested the Dewan to convey to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent the congratulations of the Assembly on the conferment of the title of C. I. on Her Highness by His Majesty the King Emperor and also their gratification in entertaining Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin during their recent visit to Travancore. He also expressed his sense of pleasure in being able to make his representation before a Travancorean Dewan.

Passing on to his subject, he first spoke about the delay in filling up vacancies in the several departments and in deciding administrative questions and the consequent hardship and difficulties the people were put to. As an instance in point, he referred to the belated appointment of the Stationary Magistrate at Quilon.

The opening Address of the Dewan did not make mention of several important subjects such as the reform of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the creation of an Executive Council, the change of the existing system of education, revision of the terms of the Interportal Trade Convention and economic development. The State was having a surplus budget year by year. A mere surplus and its investment in foreign

banks at low rates of interest was not a desirable thing. The surplus should be utilised for improving the economic condition of the people; and if ways could be devised for that purpose, the tax on lands should be reduced.

With a view to promote temperance, the Government were pursuing a policy of reducing the number of liquor shops year by year. Side by side with this, the growth of illicit shops should be put down with a stern hand, if the policy should be effective.

Other suggestions made by the member were the following :—

(1) Abolition of toll on vehicles and levy of duty on petrol consumption as in British India;

(2) revision of the terms of the Interportal Trade Convention ;

(3) the desirability of taking up the Quilon-Trivandrum railway under Government management;

(4) establishment of land mortgage banks;

(5) re-organisation of the Agricultural and Industries Departments;

(6) adoption of measures for improving agricultural live-stock and preventing their slaughter;

(7) finding out remedies for unemployment;

(8) reform of the existing system of education ;

(9) prohibition of the use of liquor and other intoxicating substances;

(10) appointment of a committee to enquire into the causes of the liquidation of companies and *chitties*;

(11) development of cottage and factory industries ;

(12) adoption of measures for putting down corruption in the public service and for reducing the expenditure on salaries;

(13) reform of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly;

(14) creation of an Executive Council; and

(15) need for introducing responsible Government.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Raman Pillai, I shall with the greatest pleasure convey, to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, the congratulations of this Assembly which you, on their behalf, requested me to convey to Her Highness. I shall also be glad to convey to Her Highness your assurance of the pleasure which the people of Travancore have had in entertaining His Excellency the Viceroy and H. E. Lady Irwin during their recent visit to Travancore. I also thank you for the appreciative words in which you referred to my appointment as Dewan of this State.

With reference to the specific representations that you made, I must say, in the first place, that the fact that no mention was made of a particular subject in my Address to the Assembly yesterday does not show that that subject is not engaging the attention of Government. As I said in that Address, I have made mention in it of only accomplished

facts, either measures that have been taken in 1104, or measures that have been adopted till now in 1105. I may assure you that the list of subjects mentioned in my Address is not an exhaustive list of the subjects engaging the attention of Government.

Then, you said that there is delay in certain matters. I do not know myself that there is any reason to say that there is more delay now than there was before, or that all those subjects, in which you might find some delay in disposal, are subjects that arose recently. Unfortunately, it cannot be denied that there has been delay in certain matters. Before you say that the delay in a particular case is a fault, you have to see what the subject is. In certain matters, it may be necessary for Government to act with great circumspection and that might take some time. There may be other cases where there has been delay due to certain circumstances which at the time could not be avoided. You may rest assured that, so far as I am concerned, I am doing my best and shall continue to do my best to see that matters arising in the course of my administration are disposed of as early as possible.

You have referred in your representation to several important matters which have to be carefully considered by the Government and in which steps for improvement will have to be taken by the Government. I may assure you that your suggestions in those matters will be carefully noted and made use of whenever occasion arises.

You then spoke about the surpluses in the Budget. A study of the budget of this year or of the previous years will show that the policy of the Government is not to pile up surpluses, after starving useful departments of public work. You would find that the development departments are getting, from year to year, larger and larger amounts for their development and improvement.

With regard to the Excise Department, you said that the steps that the Government have been taking till now have not been effective enough to bring down the consumption of liquor and to promote temperance. I cannot say that I agree with you fully; because, for one thing, there is successive reduction year after year in the number of shops. You might have noted from the Address that I read yesterday that such reduction during the last year was about five per cent.

MEMBER: But consumption has increased.

DEWAN: That is only one aspect of the question. When we deal with the large question of temperance, we should not confine our attention to one aspect alone. We have to view it in a comprehensive way. If you do that, you will find that the Government are taking steps gradually to reduce the use of liquor and to promote temperance and you may rest assured that they will continue to do so.

With regard to the various other suggestions that you made in, your representation, Mr. Raman Pillai, they will all be given the best consideration by Government.

2. Reduction of the excess tax unlawfully levied on wet lands in Nanjinad.

MR. IRAVI PILLAI CHINNATAMBIA PILLAI (*Tovala taluk*) said the subject he was going to represent had been urged upon the Government at previous sessions. All along the Government had been collecting more than what was due from the ryots. Prior to the last settlement one Nanjinad *kotta* was equivalent to 9 *paras* and 3 5/8 *edangalies* and one *para* was equal to 640 cubic inches. At the settlement the standard capacity of the *para* was made equal to 800 cubic inches, but instead of standardising the *kotta* measure also on that basis, it was made equal to 8 *paras* and 6½ *edangalies*, while mathematically a *kotta* should be equal to only 7 *paras*. Taking the ground measure also, one *para* of seed-sowing land was equal to 3 *marakkals* or 14 cents of land. Twenty-one *marakkals* of seed-sowing land was thus equal to 7 *paras* of seed-sowing land.

The commutation was also made on a wrong basis. One-half the tax due on *pandarapattam* lands was collected at the commutation rate of 6 chs. per *para* of paddy, while the remaining half was recovered at 11 chs. per *para*. For calculating the tax due at the former rate, the *kotta* was taken to be equivalent to 9 *paras* and 3 5/8 *edangalis* and the remaining tax was recovered taking the *kotta* to be equivalent to 8 *paras* and 6½ *edangalies* while in each case the *kotta* should be taken to be equivalent to 7 *paras*. The excess tax recovered on the basis of these calculations was Rs. 5-15 chs.-15 c. in the case of one acre of first class wet lands.

In the case of *Sripandaravaka* lands, three-fourths of the tax due was collected in kind and the rest in money. Here also the *kotta* was taken to be equivalent to 8 *paras* and 6½ *edangalis* instead of 7 *paras* as already stated.

The member therefore prayed that the Nanjinad *kotta* be made equivalent to 7 *paras* and that the excess tax recovered from the ryots on the basis of other calculations be refunded to them. He also prayed that the tax payable in kind on *Sripandaravaka* lands be commuted into money.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Chinnatambia Pillai, as you have said, this is not a new subject either to the Assembly or to the Government. You yourself made a similar representation at the last session of the Assembly and I may refer you to the reply that was then given to you by the President. You seem to think that it has been proved that the Nanjinad *kotta* is in capacity equivalent only to 7 *paras*. I cannot say that you have succeeded in proving that. The present commutation rate, *i. e.*, that a *kotta* is equivalent to 8 5/8 *paras*, was arrived at by the Government after a very elaborate local enquiry in the course of which the various local measures in use in Nanjinad and the standard *para* were compared, and as the result of that enquiry it was that the Nanjinad *kotta* was taken in capacity to be equivalent to 8 *paras* and odd. I do not think that any statement that you make here, however

strong might be the words in which the statement is couched, would by itself be enough to take away the effects of the elaborate enquiry the result of which is the commutation rate now prevalent. As was said at the last meeting in reply to your representation, all these matters will be considered at the next settlement.

MEMBER: May I have a reply on the other points I dealt with in my representation, as, for instance, the commutation of tax on *Sripandaravaka* lands?

DEWAN: As regards the commutation of paddy tax on *Sripandaravaka* lands into money, that is a very difficult question, because *Sripandaravaka* lands are very different in their nature from Government or *Pandaravaka* lands. The question of interfering with the tax on *Sripandaravaka* lands is one beset with great difficulties, and as was said in reply to a representation made at a previous session of the Assembly, that is a matter which the Government cannot take up now.

MEMBER: I note, Sir, that the difficulties of the Government in commuting the tax exist since the Government are only trustees in respect of *Sripandaravaka* lands. But when one-fourth of the tax is recovered in money, may I know, Sir, whether the whole tax cannot be ordered to be paid in money?

DEWAN: As I said, Government cannot interfere in the matter at present.

3. Desirability of reducing the water-cess imposed on lands commanded by the Kodayar Project.

MR. SUBRAHMANIA PILLAI MATEVAN PILLAI (*Kalkulam taluk, Group II*) said that Edanad and Nanjinad were places subject to the heaviest land assessment in the Madras Presidency. While the rate of assessment in the latter place was Rs. 1-14 as. and Rs. 2-2 per acre, the average assessment was Rs. 14-0-2 in Edanad and Rs. 24 14 chs. 7 c. in Nanjinad and it was noteworthy that 55 per cent. of the total area of wet lands in Nanjinad and 22 per cent. in Edanad bore an assessment of over Rs. 20 per acre. The rates were high even when compared to the rates prevalent in North Travancore. As was rightly observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aiyangar, a former Dewan, the margin of profit of even the most industrious ryot was very small, notwithstanding the fact that there was a good system of irrigation. He could not accumulate capital. That was chiefly due to over assessment. In early days such high assessment would have been justifiable because the chief source of income to the Government was land revenue, besides customs, salt and tobacco revenue and because the demands on Government revenue were many. But as years went by the sources of income had increased and the finances had been improved substantially by the increased revenue under stamps, registration, income-tax, judicial department, etc. The land tax should have been reduced proportionately when there were other sources of income.

Over and above the high rate of assessment, the wet lands in Nanjinad and Edanad were also subject to the payment of water cess at the rate of Rs. 7 per acre on dry lands converted into wet and Re. 1 per acre on other wet lands. The difficulties the ryots holding the converted lands were subject to were many. The lands required more water due to the nature of the soil than other lands and the cost of labour was high. The supply of water was belated and often inadequate. In spite of the above difficulties and in spite of the consequent poor yield, the full cess due was being recovered.

Agriculture was the mainstay of the people and paddy their staple food; consequently a capital outlay for the development of paddy cultivation should not be viewed on a commercial basis. If interest be left out of account, it could easily be proved that the major portion of the capital outlay on the Kodayar Project had been recouped by sale of tank beds and other *proambokes*, water cess, etc. In the circumstances, the water cess should be abolished altogether or at least reduced considerably.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Matevan Pillai, I think you dealt with two subjects in your representation. The first was with regard to the excessive and unequal incidence of taxation in Nanjinad and the second was with regard to the water cess imposed on lands commanded by the Kodayar Project.

As regards the first, it seems to me that it is not possible to have a uniform rate of taxation for any large extent of territory. The nature of the soil is likely to vary in different parts of a large extent of land and the yield from the land also will differ. When, as is the case in Travancore, the amount of tax levied, on a particular piece of wet land for instance, depends upon the total yield, it is obviously impossible to have the same rate of tax levied from all the lands in a particular locality. Inequalities are therefore inevitable. Your statement that, when compared with North Travancore, the tax that wet lands have to pay in Nanjinad is higher may be true; but as I said, the amount of the tax depends upon the nature of the land and the yield that the ryot gets out of the land, and it is a well-known fact that, in Nanjinad, lands yield more than in North Travancore. Naturally you cannot expect the tax in Nanjinad to be as low as perhaps it is in North Travancore.

On the second subject dealt with by you, *viz.*, the water cess, I do not think it is at all right to say that the large amount of money the Government had to spend on the Kodayar Project, they have recouped. You said, if Government does not calculate any interest on the amount spent, then Government would be seen to have repaid itself a large part of the amount. That is not how the calculation is made. You seem to think that any amount of tax that is realised every year must go towards the reduction of the capital investment upon the Kodayar Project. That is not the way in which, in cases where we have made a capital investment, we calculate the return from the

investment. We have to take into consideration the interest on the investment. The rate of interest might be low but a reasonable rate of interest has to be calculated. Your suggestions will, however, be noted and carefully considered.

4. Certain defects in the administration of the Land Revenue Department.

MR. N. KOCHUPILLAI KAIMAL (*Shertallai taluk, group II*) expressed the sentiments of loyalty and love which the people of his taluk bore to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and to his Highness the Maha Raja and requested the Dewan to convey the same to their Highnesses.

Passing on to his subject, the member said that, judged from the point of revenue, the Land Revenue Department was the chief department of the State. The unit of land revenue administration was the *pakuthi* and therefore the stability of administration of the department depended upon the proper working of the Pakuthi officers. The condition of the Pakuthi Cutcherries was deplorable. Cutcherry buildings were unsafe to keep records and money in, insanitary and ill-ventilated and lacked office equipments. Any amount of money spent for their betterment would not be too much. It was therefore absolutely necessary to provide good and suitable buildings for Pakuthy Cutcherries. The Pakuthi offices should also be provided with the requisite articles of stationery.

The member's next suggestion was that tax receipts should specify the survey numbers in respect of which the tax was recovered. That would enable the officers to know the lands on which tax was still due and also the names of the occupants. The accounts also would be clearer.

The practice of recovering the tax due on a land from its *pattadar* should be modified and tax should be recovered from the men in possession. Further the land on which the tax is due should be proceeded against first. For the tax due from the men in possession, the *pattadar's* other property should not be attached and sold. As matters stood, the *pattadar* was put to needless hardship and loss for the default made by the persons in possession.

Many vagaries were practised in respect of attachment and sale of immovable property for arrears of revenue. It was not uncommon for persons in possession of lands to collude with the *Proverthikars* and defeat the *pattadars*. With a view to put an end to those vagaries, it should be ruled that the notice of sale should be served on the *pattadar* or his heirs. Publication in the *Gazette* was not sufficient. For small amounts of tax large extents of land should not be attached.

It was inequitable to recover a fee of Re. 1 on account of *tom-tom* charges. In civil courts, only a sum of 16 chs. was being recovered to cover such charges on four occasions. The fee should therefore be reduced to 4 or 5 chs.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kochu Pillai Kaimal, I shall very gladly convey, to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and to His Highness the Maha Raja, the sincere expressions of loyalty and love with which you prefaced your representation.

Your first point is with regard to the Pakuthi Cutcherries. It may be that some of the buildings in which these Pakuthi Cutcherries are now held are in no way magnificent or artistic buildings. The difficulty in the case of the Land Revenue Department, in many places, is to get good buildings on rent for housing the Pakuthi Cutcherries. Where they get good buildings, the department rents them. In other places, where only more or less ricketty buildings are available, the department has to be satisfied with such buildings. It is the policy of Government to have Government buildings in all localities for Pakuthi Cutcherries; and, tentatively it has been laid down that every year five Pakuthi Cutcherries should be constructed; so that, in course of time, you may rest assured, all Pakuthi Cutcherries will be housed in Government buildings.

The second point that you mentioned was that, in the tax receipts at present given to *pattadars* the survey numbers for which taxes are paid are not mentioned. As you yourself know and have stated, it is more or less well understood that the survey numbers also should be entered in the tax receipts. But you say that that is not being insisted upon now. From the beginning of next year, that is 1106, new duplicate forms of tax receipts are to be supplied to the *Proverthicars* and to the Pakuthi Cutcherries. These new forms would have a separate column for survey numbers. It is to be trusted, therefore, that hereafter, the survey numbers would be entered in the tax receipts. That, I suppose, would obviate the difficulty that you have represented before me now.

You then suggested that the tax must be realised not from the *pattadar* but from whoever happens to be in possession. I may tell you that that is a proposition which I find very difficult on behalf of Government to accept. A person in occupation may have varying degrees of possessory rights over the property from those of a mortgagee to those of a lessee or even a licensee. It will be very difficult for the Land Revenue Department to go after the lessee or the licensee and try to realise the tax from him. You suggest that for the tax due the *pattadar's* property should be proceeded against last. As you yourself may know, so far as Government tax is concerned, it may be said to be Government property as well because Government tax is a first charge on the property. So the Government have as much right to proceed against the land for their tax as you have to enjoy it. Even now, as you yourself have said, there is no prohibition against the tax being paid by the party in possession of the property. It is for the owner of the property, when he hands over the possession to somebody else, to make sure that the person who is to be put in possession would pay the tax and that, if he does not pay it, he would be liable for any

loss that the owner might be put to by such default in the payment of the tax. It is not possible, as you know, for the land of a man to be sold in revenue auction behind his back and without his knowledge; because, without notice to the *pattadar* at the several stages, the revenue auction sale cannot take place and, if it does take place at all, without such notice as the Regulation and the Rules prescribe, it is very easy to have that auction sale set aside.

Your last point was that, in the case of revenue auctions of immovable property, the *tom-tom* charges come to one rupee. I think that is a mistake. *Tom-tom* charges are 14 chs. as a rule; but in difficult localities, for instance in the hills, the High Ranges and other places, the charges are 21 chs.

5. Registry of Cardamom lands.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR (*Devicolam taluk*) expressed the sentiments of loyalty and gratitude which the people of his constituency cherished towards Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent for the several beneficial acts done during Her Highness' rule, particularly the opening of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road, which is specially beneficial to the inhabitants of the High Range.

Passing on to his subject, the member said that the order passed in 1096 prohibiting future registry of lands in the Cardamom Hills Reserve adversely affected the Travancorean planter. Before the issue of that order, the British Indian ryots had secured for themselves large extents of cardamom lands in Travancore. By the time the Travancorean planter began to realise the benefits and advantages of cardamom cultivation, the prohibition order was passed. When the same subject was pressed at the previous session of the Assembly by the member for the Devicolam taluk, he was told in reply that there was no prohibition but only a temporary cessation pending completion of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road. As the road was nearing completion and as there were many Travancoreans willing to take up cardamom lands, the member requested that the prohibition order be cancelled and lands registered in the names of subjects of the State at the minimum rate of *taravila.*

He was given to understand that the Cardamom Rules were undergoing revision. He requested that the revision might be effected as early as possible and suggested the desirablity of confining future registry of cardamom lands to *bona fide* subjects of the State.

Lastly, the dual control exercised by the Land Revenue and Forest Departments over the Cardamom Hills Reserve should be abolished and the control should be vested in the one or the other department, preferably the Land Revenue Department.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Marikar, I shall, with great pleasure, convey, to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent, your expressions of loyalty and of respectful recognition of the benefits that have been conferred upon the people of the State during Her Highness' rule.

With regard to the Cardamom Rules, you may rest assured that Government will always bear in mind the interests of the Travancorean planter. In fact, one of the reasons which induced Government to pass the prohibition order in 1096 was itself their solicitude for the Travancorean planter. After the completion of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road, when that part of the country is opened up, Government will consider the desirability of relaxing the order of 1096.

You referred to the dual control over these lands now exercised by the Land Revenue Department and the Forest Department. In the nature of the tenure that is created in favour of the cardamom planters, it seems to me that it is inevitable that both the Land Revenue Department and the Forest Department should have control over these lands. As a matter of fact, the control of the Forest Department is reduced to a minimum. So far as the trees are concerned, you know they remain the property of the Government and it is the province of the Forest Department to conserve the interests of Government in timber. The control of the Forest Department over cardamom lands is only for the benefit of that conservation of Government rights over timber. As the position is at present, it is not possible for the Government to take away the little control that the Forest Department has over these lands; and for the present, therefore, this dual control, as you call it, has to be maintained.

MEMBER: But cannot the whole control over these lands be vested in one department?

DEWAN: Revenue matters cannot be handed over to the Forest Department and therefore it is that the control of the Forest Department is reduced to the absolute minimum. I do not think this restricted control which the Forest Department has is causing real hardship.

MEMBER: It does. There are difficulties in regard to felling timber.

DEWAN: Your difficulty with regard to the felling of trees does not affect the control vested in the Forest Department, because it is the Land Revenue Department which allows the felling of trees. The Forest Department is only concerned with the transport of timber and that is a right which cannot be taken away from the Forest Department.

6. Grievances of the ryots in respect of the present mode of realisation of land revenue and some suggestions for redressing them.

MR. A. K. GOVINDA DAS (*Nominated*) thanked the Government for nominating men of status of his community to the Assembly and also conveyed the assurance of loyalty of members of his community to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and to His Highness the Maha Raja.

Speaking on his subject, the member first referred to the vagaries practised by the *pakuthi* subordinates in recovering arrears of land revenue. Demand notices were unnecessarily issued but not properly

served on the right persons. More than one notice was issued in some cases. The demand notice fee recovered was considerable and in some cases much more than the tax due. There was no uniformity in recovering *tom-tom* charges. While under the rules the fee to be paid was only 14 chs., it was not uncommon for *proverthicars* to recover Re. 1 or even Rs. 2 as they chose. Movables were attached without notice and large sums were recoevred as cost of attachment and other incidental charges. Similarly large extents of immovable property were attached and sold for small amounts of arrears. Sometimes the property of one person was attached and sold for the tax due from another All these were due to the defective system of accounts in the *Pakuthy cutcherries* and the delay in the disposal of *pokkuvaravu* cases, issue of *pattas* and making the *Tandaper* accounts up to date. The low pay of the subordinates was also a contributory cause. With a view to remove the hardships caused on the above account, the member suggested the following remedial measures :—

(1) one or two able officers of the Land Revenue Department should be deputed to study the land revenue system in British India and make suggestions to improve the administration of the department;

(2) graduates belonging to well-to-do families should be appointed as *Proverthikars* and the existing *Proverthikars* should be appointed as *Pakuthi* accountants;

(3) the demand notice fee should be reduced to one chackram;

(4) sale of immovable properties should be conducted only after service of notices :

(5) the procedure followed in civil courts for the sale of immovable properties should be adopted by the Land Revenue Department;

(6) monthly returns of disposal of *pokkuvaravu* cases should be obtained from the *Proverthikars* ; and

(7) a *Pokkuvaravu* special officer should be appointed with jurisdiction over the whole State to attend to the speedy disposal of cases.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Govinda Das. I shall be very glad to convey your assurance of loyalty to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and to His Highness the Maha Raja.

Your main complaint is that *pokkuvaravu* cases are not being disposed of soon, and that consequently members of *tarwads* who become divided find themselves constrained to pay taxes which are due from other divided members of the *tarwad*. I know that the Land Revenue Commissioner is very strict in the matter of the speedy disposal of *pokkuvaravu* cases by his subordinates. As a matter of fact, the statistics for last year, that is 1104, show that more than 92 per cent. of the applications for *pokkuvaravu* in that year were disposed of before the end of the year. I can understand that in some cases there is some difficulty; that is, in cases where partition is said to have been effected by a few members of the *tarwad*. In regard to such cases, the question whether such partition is valid, whether it will bind all the members of the

tarwad is a legal question which has been referred to Government by the Land Revenue Commissioner. The question is under the consideration of the Government and I expect to pass some definite orders in the matter before long.

You then complain that, in some cases, though under the rules only 14 chs. could be realised by the *pakuthi* authorities as *tom-tom* fees, they realise one rupee and two rupees as they choose. That is a vague allegation upon which Government can do nothing. If you bring to the notice of the Land Revenue Commissioner any specific instance of such unauthorised realisation of excessive *tom-tom* fees, he would certainly take serious notice of it and hold an enquiry; and if he finds any person guilty, he would deal with him very severely.

You also said that, instead of one notice, sometimes two notices are sent. If, as a matter of fact, there is any case in which two or more notices have been issued, it must be easy to prove it; and if any such case is brought to the notice of the Land Revenue Commissioner, he would take serious notice of it.

Your other suggestions will be carefully noted by Government.

7. Grant of further concessions to Pulayas in the matter of granting lands for their habitation.

MR. AYYAN KALI (*Nominated*) while thanking the Government for the several concessions granted to the Pulayas in the matter of registry of lands said that the community had still some grievances to be redressed. Lands earmarked for registry in the names of depressed classes were often occupied by members of other communities, with the result that the occupied lands had to be registered in the names of the latter. Even in respect of lands already registered under the concessional terms, the rich and influential people of other communities set up claims and dragged the depressed classes to unnecessary litigation. He therefore requested that orders might be issued prohibiting occupation of lands earmarked for registry to depressed classes and of lands already registered in their names by members of other communities.

Before the passing of the existing Puduval Rules, survey charges in respect of lands registered to depressed classes used to be remitted. But under those rules, such charges were being recovered. He requested that the old concession might be revived.

Much difficulty was being experienced by the depressed classes in getting agricultural loans. Orders should therefore be issued to grant loans to them on the security of the lands granted on concessional terms. Further, when concessional registries were ordered, a loan of at least Rs. 30 should also be issued in each case.

Whenever litigation was launched against depressed classes by others in respect of lands registered on concessional terms, no court fees should be recovered from the former.

Lastly, it would appear that it had been decided that the lands comprised in survey numbers 327/1 and 320/1 of the Takazhi *pakuthi*, occupied by members of the Pulaya community, should be sold in auction. As such a course would be prejudicial to the occupants, the decision should be cancelled and the lands registered on concessional terms to the Pulaya occupants.

In conclusion, the member also prayed for the appointment of a full-time Protector of the Depressed Classes.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Ayyan Kali, I am very glad to see that you recognise that the Government have done a great deal for the so-called depressed classes. In the matter of the assignment of lands, Government have reserved a large extent of land for registry in favour of the members of those classes. They have also granted several important concessions to members of these classes when lands are registered in their favour. One of your complaints was that, after such registry, other people enter upon your land and that consequently you have sometimes to conduct litigation. You suggest that the Government should pass a rule that no person should enter upon the land which has been registered in the name of a member of the depressed classes. I do not think that is a matter which can so easily be done. Any person who enters upon a land which has already been registered would be basing his case not upon Government registry or grant but upon his independent right; and the Government cannot, by any executive order, direct that a person should not exercise his alleged rights which he holds independent of the Government. It is impossible, it seems to me, in these circumstances, to prohibit by a G. O. all litigation relating to these lands. If there are cases where *puduval* lands which have been registered in favour of the members of the depressed classes have been in the possession of other people, who do not set up any independent claim, but who merely purport to be in possession of the lands as *puduval* lands, and if such cases are brought to notice, the Land Revenue Commissioner will see that the lands are given to the persons in whose names the registry is effected. This is the utmost that the Government can do in that matter.

The last thing you mentioned in your representation was that lands which have been occupied and improved upon by members of the depressed classes have now been ordered to be sold in auction instead of being registered in the names of the occupants. If the complaint relates to any portion of the lands reserved for registry to depressed classes, then certainly the Land Revenue Commissioner will look into the matter and see that the land is not auctioned. But if it relates to lands not included in the reserved area, then a member of the depressed classes has in regard to that land to take the same position as any other subject of the State.

MEMBER: കൃഷിവായ്പ വാങ്ങുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാർ വളരെ കഷ്ടതകൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

DEWAN: As regards your point about loans, I do not see there is any difficulty even now for you to get loans under the Agricultural Loans Regulation and Rules. Once the land is registered in your name, it becomes your land, and you can offer that as security for the loan that you want to take.

MEMBER: അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക സൌജന്യമായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളെ കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും ലേലം ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന ഒരു ചട്ടം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണം.

DEWAN: The point that you have now raised regarding the provision restricting alienation does not seem to apply to involuntary alienations, that is to say, to sales in court auction. However, I will consider the point.

8. Assignment of lands to landless Hindu Pulayas.

MR. DAIVATTAN KUNJAN (*Nominated*) requested that the following lands might be registered in the names of Hindu Pulayas:

(1) An extent of 1·96 acres of land comprised in Survey No. 87/9 B/1 of the Vadakkekara pakuthi, Tiruvalla taluk. It was for a very long time in the occupation of the Pulayas and was originally known as Pulakunnu. At the last settlement, it was treated as *poramboke* and since then it was known as Pulikunnu. The revenue authorities were taking steps under the Land Conservancy Regulation. It would be very hard if they were evicted as they would be rendered homeless. Further proceedings should be stopped pending a local inspection by the Dewan with a view to decide whether eviction was really necessary.

(2) 25 and odd acres of land comprised in Survey Nos. 80/1, 73/1, 74/1, 651/5 and 1/2 of the Ala pakuthi, Tiruvalla taluk. Proceedings were in progress for registering the lands in the names of Pulayas; but others were trying to get the lands for themselves.

(3) 90 acres of land comprised in Survey Nos. 150/1, 165/1, 254/1 and 540/1 of the Kumbazha pakuthi, Pattanamtitta taluk. The land was ear-marked for registry in the names of Pulayas. But although many of them applied for its registry, no steps were taken on the applications.

The member also prayed that, for the communal purposes of the Pulaya inhabitants of Central Travancore, an extent of 300 acres from Survey No. 177/1 of the Ranni pakuthi, 300 acres from the Manimala pakuthi and 300 acres from the Peermade pakuthi might be registered in their names.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Daivattan Kunjan, your representations were made with special reference to particular survey numbers. I cannot now give you any answer with regard to the position of each of these survey numbers or the possibility or otherwise of registering those particular survey numbers to members of your community. But one thing I can tell you, and that is that lands which are in the occupation of members of the depressed classes will, according to the policy of the Government, be as far as possible registered to them.

But recently, it has become more or less a rule for members of the depressed classes to enter upon lands which are reserved for public or communal purposes; and when the authorities try to evict them from such lands, they raise the cry that they are driven out of their homes. That, I must say, is not a proper line of conduct for the members of the depressed classes to take. They know that the Government always treat their applications for registry of lands with the greatest consideration and sympathy. They ought therefore to be very careful that they do not create difficulties for the Government by entering upon lands which cannot be registered as being reserved for public purposes. I would therefore request members of the depressed classes not to take that course. There are lands which are set apart for registry. There is nothing standing in the way of members of the depressed classes occupying those lands. But they should be careful not to encroach upon lands reserved for public purposes.

That leads me to one of your other points that, if a member of the depressed classes enters upon *poramboke* lands or lands in the Reserved Forest, he is punished. I may tell you that that is the law which applies not only to members of the depressed classes but to all. Any one who enters upon *poramboke* land or Reserved Forest without permission is punished whether he is a member of the depressed classes or not. It is impossible, having regard to the interests of the community and the State as a whole, to relax the application of the Poramboke Regulation in favour of the depressed class people, especially when we find that members of the depressed classes are trying to enter upon lands reserved for public purposes. Subject to that limitation, I may assure you that the Government have the greatest sympathy for the aspirations of members of the depressed classes to have house-sites and to have lands to cultivate. As far as possible, Government have been trying to give them such lands and Government will in the future also consider applications for the registry of such lands with the greatest sympathy.

9. Registry of lands to depressed classes.

MR. PARADI ABRAHAM ISAAC (*Nominated*) thanked the Government for the many concessions granted to the Cheramar community especially in the matter of registry of lands. But they had still some difficulties in getting registry of land under the concessional terms sanctioned by the Government. In the first place, the lands earmarked for assignment to depressed classes were rocky and barren and unfit for any kind of cultivation. The selection of lands was done by the Revenue authorities without local inspection. It was a pity to see that, adjacent to the earmarked lands, there were other fertile *tarisu* lands available for registry. It was not uncommon that, whenever lands were occupied and improved, the occupants were evicted and the lands sold in auction or registered under the ordinary provisions of the Puduval Rules on recovery of *taravila* and other dues. In the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Pattanamtitta, Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha, the lands assigned to depressed classes were mostly unfit for any kind of cultivation. The proper course to

improve this state of affairs lay in the appointment at an early date of a Protector of the Depressed Classes who would be able to select and earmark useful lands for purposes of assignment to depressed classes. The Government were already contemplating the appointment of an officer.

There were extensive lands of the *kaniapttu* tenure in the Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Muvattupuzha, Todupzha, Peermade and Devicolam taluks. The *kanies* had alienated large portions of these ands.. Further, they were also eligible for concessional registry of lands under the Puduval Rules. In the circumstances, it was unnecessary to reserve large areas for their exclusive use. Orders might therefore be passed to make those lands available for assignment to depressed classes.

The swampy areas disafforested from the reserves should also be reserved for registry to depressed classes and not assigned away to co-operative societies and syndicates. In Nurvakad and Karikattur in the Pattanamtitta taluk, there were lands available for registry. An extent of 3 acres each in these places should be assigned to the depressed classes under concessional terms.

In the Purakkad and Takazhi *pakuthies* of the Ambalapuzha taluk, several pieces of land had been occupied by members of depressed classes and applications made for their registry. Although the Land Revenue Commissioner had informed the applicants that the lands would be assigned to them on concessional terms, no further steps had been taken. The registry proceedings should be expedited.

Large extents of land had been reserved as grazing blocks in many taluks. Members of the depressed classes had occupied portions of those lands. As far as possible, such lands should be assigned to them. The member also brought to the notice of the Assembly that, during the floods of 1099 and 1104, several members of the depressed classes occupied portions of the grazing blocks in Kurichi, Manchadikara and other places in the Changanachery taluk. The Government had ordered the registry of a total extent of 150 acres of land in those places. Bu the tlocal people were harassing them and taking steps to drive them away. These attempts should be prevented and all available lands should be assigned to the depressed classes.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Isaac, your chief complaint is that, of the lands reserved for registry to members of the depressed classes, a large proportion is land not fit for cultivation. This is not a new complaint. This complaint has been made many times in past years. And Government have already decided that these lands, which have now been reserved, should be examined by the officers of the Land Revenue Department in company with the Protector of the Depressed Classes and the representatives of the depressed classes, so that lands which are really unfit for cultivation may, wherever possible, be substituted by lands fit for cultivation. This joint inspection has already taken place in one taluk. And Government are issuing orders that the joint inspection in the other taluks should be made without delay. When that has been done, that complaint of yours would have been redressed.

Your second request was that some land in Nurvakad must be reserved for registry in favour of members of the depressed classes. I cannot say anything definite about that now. But the request will, however, be considered by Government.

Another point was that some land in Ambalapuzha had been applied for by members of the depressed classes and that the Land Revenue Commissioner had given them an endorsement that the land applied for would be registered in their favour on concessional terms. Your complaint is that the order has not so far been carried out. I am sure the Land Revenue Commissioner will look into the matter and see that any order that he has passed is carried out by his subordinates.

Your last request was that a full-time Protector of the Depressed Classes should be appointed. As you yourself said in the course of your representation, that is a matter which is engaging the attention of Government and I may assure you that it will not be lost sight of.

10. Removal of hardships experienced by the Kuravas in getting puduval and poramboke lands registered in their names and the grant of certain concessions in the matter of registering puduval lands.

Mr. NARAYANAN RAMAN (*Nominated*) represented that the Kurava community was not granted the same concessions or privileges which other depressed class communities enjoyed in the matter of of registry *puduval* lands. The Kuravas were being evicted from the lands occupied and improved by them. The member's first request was that the Kuravas should be exempted from the operation of the Poramboke Regulation till each Kurava family got an extent of 3 acres registered in its name.

An extent of about 19 acres from Survey No. 1/859 of the Kunnattur *pakuthi* had been occupied by Kuravas and improved by them. But it was very hard that proceedings were started against them on the ground that the lands were grazing blocks. The lands should be registered in the names of the occupants.

The following lands were set apart for registry in the names of Kuravas and the registry proceedings should be completed without delay :—

(i) 9 acres from Survey No. 185/1 in the Poruvazhi pakuthi ;

(ii) 15 acres from Survey No. 158/1 of the Kunnatttur pakuthi ;

(iii) 25 acres from Survey No. 414/1 of the Pallikkal pakuthi ;

(iv) 15·29 acres from Survey No. 185/1 and 27·49 acres from Survey No. 282/1 of the Adur pakuthi ;

(v) 2·66 acre from Survey No. 457/1, 19·33 acre from Survey No. 193/1 and 62·51 acres from Survey No. 783/1 of the Enadimangalam pakuthi ; and

(vi) 4·85 acres from Survey No. 33/1 and 40·20 acres from Survey No. 56/1 of the Kodumon pakuthi.

Orders should also be issued to the revenue authorities not to sell in auction or register in the names of others lands applied for by the Kuravas in other parts of the State.

The member was touring the country and forming associations in several parts with a view to the uplift of the Kurava community. He requested the Government to render them all help.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanan Raman, you say that your community has not been granted the same privileges or concessions as other depressed class communites enjoy. I do not think that you are quite right because, even in the matter of land assignment, in 1104, nearly 100 acres of land were registered in favour of members of your community, and in the pervious years altogether more than 300 acres of land had been thus registered. All the same, Government are prepared to view sympathetically applications from members of your community as in the case of applications from other depressed class communities.

You say that there are lands which are reserved for registry for members of your community and you request that orders might be passed for their registry soon. If the lands have been reserved, the next step should come from you, that is to say, you should apply for the registry of those lands.

I was very glad to hear from you that you have been touring the country and have been trying to form associations of members of your community. If such associations are formed, I can assure you that Government will render all help that they can render for the improvement of those associations. If you meant that you are trying to form co-operative societies, I am sure the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will render you all possible advice and assistance.

You referred to certain specific survey numbers and requested that Government might pass orders that these survey numbers might be reserved for your community. It is not possible for me to say anything definite. I can only say that, if you apply for lands and if they are available for registry, your applications will be treated with all the consideration and sympathy that, as coming from members of the depressed classes, they deserve at the hands of the Government.

11. Income Tax.

MR. E. T. C. FARR (*South Travancore Planters' Association*) represented the need for publishing, in the form of a hand-book, the Income Tax Regulation and the new rules, etc., issued thereunder including the amendmencs, if any, thereto. He said that the book, which was promised some time back, would help very much in eliminating much of the confusion and doubt arising in respect of the assessment of the income of sterling companies and also of the pay of European employees thereof on leave. A handbook of the kind desired had already been published in British India and was found to be very useful.

Another request of the member was that, in the matter of assessing companies to income tax, the assessee should be furnished with a copy of the collector's order of assessment at the time of issue of the demand notice.

DEWAN'S REPLY: With regard to the first point that you raised, Mr. Farr, *viz.*, the preparation of a manual, I may inform you that the Income Tax Commissioner has already recommended the preparation of the manual. The matter is under the consideration of the Government and they are taking their Law Officer's opinion.

With regard to the second point, that the order of assessment should accompany the demand notice, I understand from the Income Tax Commissioner that there may be some difficulty in doing it. But he has promised to consider the matter and to suggest such remedies as may reasonably be expected from Government.

MEMBER: Thank you very much, Sir.

12. The arrack shop at Fairfield.

MR. A. R. ST. GEORGE (*Central Travancore Planters' Association*) said that the arrack shop at Fairfield was situated in the midst of many estates and in front of the local Post Office. The existence of the shop was rapidly demoralising the labourers of those estates, as the labourers had no self-control to resist the temptation to drink. Before opening the shop, the Tahsildar consulted the Superintendents of the Bonami, Fairfield and Twyford estates. All of them objected to the opening of the shop and said that the requirements of the coolies as regards arrack could be met by the shop at Arudai, 6 miles away from Fairfield. But no notice was taken of that objection. The license for the shop would expire by the close of the year 1105 and the member requested that the license might not be renewed. His association did not want another site to be chosen but had, however, no objection to the shop being removed to Peruvantanam where it was before.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. St. George, in regard to the first point that you have raised, I have no difficulty in giving you an assurance, *viz.*, that, at the reauction of the shop, it will not be allowed to be located at the present site. Government have decided to shift the shop from the present site, especially because it is by the side of the Post Office and on a much frequented road.

In regard to the second point that you raised, I do not think it is possible for me now to say that no country arrack shop would be located anywhere in the whole district. But any site that will be selected will be selected with your approval.

13. Hardships resulting from the high duty on copra and a plea for their mitigation.

MR. C. JOHN ABRAHAM (*Trading Classes, Kottayam*) urged the need for reducing the duty on copra so that the export of that commodity might increase. The enhancement of the duty might have been made probably with a view to protect the oil-mill industry of the State and to enable the mill-owners to purchase the required quantity of raw material. But it was the duty of the Government to look to the welfare of the ryots also. The enhancement of the duty had brought about a fall in the price of cocoanuts and adversely affected the economic condition of the ryots. The member also urged the need for equalising, as far as possible the tariff and market value

of copra. The Government too had felt the need for this on a former occasion when the tariff value of the article was reduced from Rs.22½ to Rs. 18 per cwt. The tariff value should be reduced still further in pursuance of that policy. The existing duty on copra was the highest rate leviable according to the terms of the Interportal Trade Convention. That was a serious handicap to the export of that article and the chief cause for the fall in the price thereof. In the interests of the people at large, the duty should be reduced and their economic condition materially increased.

DEWAN'S REPLY.—Mr. John Abraham, in regard to the last sentence in your representation, I have to say that Government will consider your representation and the request you have made. You will appreciate that a question of tariffs is not a simple one. You said in the beginning of your representation that Government increased the tariff value on copra in order to encourage one of the key industries of the State *viz.,* the oil-mill industry though towards the close you stated that Government should not on any consideration of profit to itself neglect to interfere in this matter, so that you yourself concede that it is not the desire to make profit that induced the Government to raise the tariff rate. In every question of tariff, there are several considerations which have to be weighed and some of them you will find pulling in opposite directions. There is the interest of the ryot who has to sell his copra; on the other hand, there is the interest of the oil-mill owner whose industry deserves encouragement at the hands of the Government. All these considerations have to be weighed by the Government before they can take a final step. Therefore all that I can say is that Government are also aware of the difficulties which the ryots are undergoing on account of the fall in the price of copra. You may remember that I have referred to this question in my Address. I can only say now that Government are prepared to consider any suggestion that comes from the people that would be helpful in removing the difficulties that cultivators are labouring under. But I cannot give you an off-hand reply on this question of tariff.

14. Disafforestation of lands.

MR. N. TOMMAN JOSEPH (*Todupuzha taluk*) said that Travancore was primarily an agricultural country. With the growth of population, the import of rice and paddy was also rapidly rising. While in 1066 M. E., the value of paddy and rice imported was 17½ chs. per head of population, in 1103 it had risen to Rs. 7. To balance the import of this large quantity of food-stuffs, Travancore had only ginger, cocoanut, pepper and cardamoms to be exported. In the interests of the economic condition of the people, it was necessary to maintain the balance of trade in favour of the State. In spite of the best efforts and advice of the Agricultural Department, the yield of lands had not materially increased. It was therefore absolutely necessary to make more and more lands available for cultivation to meet the agricultural needs of the ever-increasing population. It was also essential to provide the landless

people with house-sites. At the time of constituting the reserves, the boundaries were fixed so as to include within them dry lands to the great disadvantage of the agriculturists. Without an adequate extent of dry lands, it was not possible to carry on peaceful cultivation and prevent the inroads of wild animals. The boundaries should therefore be refixed so as to leave a margin of at least half a furlong around the above-said registered enclosures. There were also other occupied dry lands within the notified boundaries of the reserves. Pending final notification of the reserves, the occupants of those lands were asked to take up leases of such lands on the express undertaking that no permanent improvements would be made, while as a matter of fact those lands already contained substantial improvements. Such lands should be registered in the names of occupants.

The Kanni Elam tract situated in the Karimannur and Karikod *pakuthies*, has not been leased out to applicants. No harm could be done to the forest trees by the lessees as shade trees were necessary for cardamom cultivation. The land should therefore be leased to the applicants without delay. Lastly, lands for house-sites and digging trenches for the prevention of the inroads of wild animals should also be granted to the agriculturists so that they might successfully carry on their cultivation.

There were extensive areas within reserved forests which could be made available for the above purposes. The Government should therefore adopt a policy of disafforesting all lands fit for cultivation. Objection on the ground that forests should be preserved for purpose of rainfall could not prevail, because there were differences of opinion among the scientists on the point. The lands would bring in large revenue to the Government in the shape of *taravila, tadivila,* etc., instead of the small profit from forest produce.

An extent of 1,200 acres of land, situated north of the Kaliyar Estate and comprised in Survey Nos. 1471/1, 1463/1, 1459/1 and 1478/1 of the Todupuzha reserve, was suitable for paddy cultivation. Formerly *virippu* cultivation was being carried on on this area. It was also adjacent to inhabited places. It should be disafforested and brought under registry one-half by auction and the rest without auction in the names of poor people.

There were certain *ayacut* wet lands within the Todupuzha reserve. Those lands and the surrounding dry lands were formerly under the occupation of the registry holders.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Tomman Joseph, your first request is that more lands must be thrown out of reserved forests for the purpose of cultivation. You know that it is the policy of the Government also to throw out of the reserves swampy areas and other lands fit for cultivation *as far as that can be done without detriment to the forest policy of the Government.* It is not yet time, as you yourself admit, to say definitely that the preservation of forests has nothing to do with the seasonal conditions of the country. You yourself concede that there is

difference of opinion among experts as to whether the preservation of forests is necessary for the continuance of the rainfall which a country is getting. We cannot therefore say that forests are maintained merely for the purpose of the profit that is made by the sale of forest produce. As far as possible, Government are ready to throw out cultivable lands which are included in the reserves, *so far as that can be done*, as I said, *without detriment to the forests*.

In the second place, you said that for lands which are in occupation and under cultivation within the reserved forests there is not a sufficient margin of land left around. I understand that, as a matter of fact, there is a Government order which says that, for every plot of wet land inside the reserves, which is registered, an extent of one-fourth of that area must be left as margin surrounding it for the convenience of cultivation. I also understand that, during the local inspection, which you yourself referred to, it was found that, in the sale of the particular land, the margin that has been left was sufficient for the convenience of the cultivator. If there are any particular plots where a sufficient margin of land has not been left for the benefit of the cultivator and if such cases are brought to the notice of the Conservator of Forests or of the Government, the matter will be considered.

You referred to the disafforestation of four particular survey numbers in the Todupuzha reserve. I find that this subject was brought up on a previous occasion and that the reply then given was that, in two of these survey numbers, *viz.*, 1478/1 and 1459/1, some extent of land had already been disafforested, and that, with regard to the other two survey numbers, *viz.*, 1463/1 and 1471/1, they comprised some of the best forests of the Todupuzha Reserve and that therefore Government could not throw open that land for cultivation.

Your next point was about the Kanni Elam tract, that is, lands which were at one time cardamom estates but which have subsequently been abandoned. The policy of Government is to grant leases of these lands. The Conservator of Forests will render all help to those who take leases of these lands.

The last point that you mentioned is about house-sites, trenches, etc. That will be considered.

15. The inadequacy of the inducement offered by the Government for the destruction of proscribed rogue elephants.

MR. ALBERT J. WRIGHT (*Kanan Devan Planters' Association*) referred to the decision of the Government to the effect that a person who shoots a wild rogue elephant should not consider himself entitled to the tusks of the animal shot and said that the monetary reward of Rs. 50 offered instead was quite inadequate. The planting community did not take up the matter from a mercenary point of view; but the only inducement that would tempt them to pursue the game of a rogue elephant was the tusks which they could keep as a trophy. Shooting a proscribed rogue elephant was very expensive. An elephant travels

far and at times very fast. Before it is shot, it has to be identified and located and after destruction its tusks had to be handed over to the nearest Police Station or Forest Range Office. All these entailed huge expenditure. Far from advocating a monetary reward or presenting the case from a commercial standpoint, the member suggested the desirability of making the reward adequate if the alternative of permitting the person who shot the animal to retain its tusks could not be considered. He pointed out in this connection that the Government had offered in 1911 a reward of Rs. 200 for the capture of a wild elephant, which is much less risky than shooting a proscribed rogue elephant.

DEWAN'S REPLY :- Mr. Wright, I am glad that you have said that you are not looking at this question from a mercenary point of view. I can assure you that, when Government offered a reward of Rs. 50, that was not in any way meant for you or for any members of your Association. Government trusted that a European planter who could destroy a rogue elephant would be prepared to do it more for the sport that it affords than for any material profit. In Travancore especially, it is not easy to have elephant shooting, because you cannot shoot an elephant without special permission. In these circumstances, Government think that it will be considered a kind of privilege to be allowed to shoot an elephant. They never had the idea that an offer of Rs. 50 would tempt you or any member of your Association to take up the pursuit of a rogue elephant, if otherwise and on considerations of sport you were not prepared to do it. This offer was to induce some officers of the Forest Department—the Rangers and the Deputy Rangers who might be *shikaris*— to go out shooting; and to such men an offer of Rs. 50 is a valuable one. At the same time, as you said, Government are aware that these rogue elephants are sometimes very dangerous and kill human beings; and your suggestion regarding the reconsideration of the amount offered as reward, will be taken up by Government; but I do not think that Government can reconsider their decision that a person who shoots a rogue elephant should not consider himself entitled to the tusks.

16. Hardships caused to under-trial prisioners and suggestions for remedying the same by the introduction of sub-jail system prevalent in British India.

MR. L. ADIVARAHA AIYAR (*Shencotta taluk*) said that the subject had been pressed at two previous sessions of the Assembly but nothing favourable was done. Hence the need for its repetition. The following were the chief hardships the under-trial prisoners were subject to :—

(i) When any person is arrested by the Police for any cognisable offence, he is remanded to custody under the orders of a Magistrate, without hearing him or giving him an opportunity to engage a vakil. Instances were not also wanting where the prisoners were not allowed to talk to their vakils or even sign *vakkalats* although the law allowed it.

(ii) Applications for bail were generally discountenanced by the Police and the Magistrates.

(iii) Under-trial prisoners were asked to do menial labour, such as watering gardens in the Police Stations, etc.

(iv) The accuseds under Police custody were subjected to force for extorting confession or money and bringing them to disgrace. No evidence could be adduced to bring the offenders to book.

(v) False complaints against innocent persons by their enemies were not uncommon. On account of the ill-treatment of the Police, the accused in such cases prefer not to contest them.

(vi) No distinction was made between the under-trial and convicted prisoners. The former were not allowed to shave or have meals in time. The batta of 7 chs. was hardly sufficient even for one meal.

Strictly speaking, the Police were taking the law into their hands with impunity and their actions were often not taken notice of, even if the violence to which the under-trial prisoners were subjected to resulted in loss of life.

The remedy for these evils lay in the introduction of the sub-jail system prevalent in British India. The Prisons Regulation was practically a dead letter. Steps should be taken to give proper effect to the Regulation. Sub-jails should be established and placed under the control of the trial Magistrates who should be made responsible for the the personal safety of the prisoners. The Police should be entrusted only with the duty of guarding the prisoners and taking them to and from courts. The District Magistrate should be authorised to nominate 3 or more non-official gentlemen to visit the sub-jails and note their remarks in a diary kept for the purpose. As an experimental measure, a sub-jail might be opened at Shencotta using for the purpose one of the rooms of the Police lock-up and posting the warder attached to the First Class Magistrate's court in charge of it. At the last session when the same subject was pressed, the member was told that the question was under the consideration of the Police Commissioner. Instead of entrusting the work to a single officer and that to the Police Commissioner who would be inclined to look to the interests of the Police only, it would be desirable to constitute a jail committee to enquire into the existing condition of mofussil jails and draft rules under the Prisons Regulation with a view to introduce sub-jail system throughout the State.

DEWAN'S REPLY:—Mr. Adivaraha Aiyar, the complaint that you have now made has been made in previous years, and as a result, provision has been made in the budgets both of last year and of this year for ameliorating the condition of under-trial prisoners. But it has so happened that the amount set apart for that purpose has not been fully utilised during the previous year and not adequately utilised till now in the present year. One reason for this might be that there is no definite scale of diet fixed for under-trial prisoners. But Government are taking immediate steps to have that defect remedied, and I trust that before long the condition of under-trial prisoners will be very much better.

With regard to the remedy that you suggest, *viz.*, the opening of sub-jails, as was stated in this Assembly last year, the matter has been under the consideration of the Commissioner of Police. He has now sent up a recommendation, and Government hope to deal with it ere long.

I must strongly deprecate one statement in your representation about the Police, and that is that the Commissioner of Police, when such a matter is referred to him, will only consider the interests of the Police. Well, the interests of the Police are really in no way different from the interests of the people, though there may be bad Police officers whose interests are not identical with the interests of the people. In the case of the Commissioner of Police, the result of the reference itself shows that your fears are quite groundless.

17. Appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Mundakayam under the Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation, IX of 1087.

MR. COGHLAN (*Mundakayam Planters' Association*) said that the question had already been considered by the Government. They had felt that the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate in the Mundakayam District with powers to issue warrants of arrest and search warrants against offenders under the Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation would facilitate the work of the Police and operate as an additional safeguard for the prompt prevention of such offences. The Government therefore decided to appoint one in consultation with the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Mundakayam Planters' Association and even names were suggested for purposes of selection. It would appear that subsequently it was found that there were other obstacles which had to be overcome before the appointment could be effected and the matter was under the consideration of the Law Officers. The member enquired what further progress had been made in the affair and when the final decision might be expected. He pointed out that, with a possible early recovery of the rubber market, the immediate appointment of an Honorary Magistrate would be beneficial to the interests of both the European and the Indian planters.

DEWAN'S REPLY:—Mr. Coghlan, I am glad that I am able to give you a definite reply. You want to know what progress has been made in the steps which Government said they were taking in regard to the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Mundakayam. It has now been found that there is no way of surmounting the obstacles by the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate. The Law Officers are of the opinion that such a person will not be able to take action under the Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation. Government are therefore contemplating the appointment of a Bench of Magistrates, which Bench will be able to take action under that Regulation and do what you expect an Honorary Magistrate to do under the Regulation.

18. Exemption from stamp duty of applications for return of account books produced in courts by merchants and the need for obtaining acknowledgments of receipt on the copies.

MR. JACOB HUSSAIN SAIT (*Trading Classes, Kayankulam*) said that the account books produced by merchants in courts were not

promptly returned and consequently they were put to much hardship and inconvenience. Formerly when original account books produced in courts were returned, acknowledgments of receipt used to be obtained on the reverse side of copies. This system was very convenient to the merchants. But this was changed and the existing rule was to apply for copies of accounts on stamped applications. The books were returned only after formal orders were passed on the applications. This rule was causing delay in the return of books. It should be changed and the old rule adopted.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Jacob Hussain Sait, മുമ്പും കോടതിയുടെ ഉത്തരവില്ലാതെ കണക്കു തിരിയെ തരികയില്ല. മുമ്പു ഒരു മെമ്മൊറാണ്ഡം കൊടുത്താൽ മതി. ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു ഹർജി കൊടുക്കണം. ഇത്രയെ ഉള്ളു വ്യത്യാസം. നിങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു പോലെ വലിയ കാലതാമസം വരുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ഹൈക്കോടതിയോടു എഴുതി ചോദിച്ചു അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം അറിഞ്ഞു വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യാം.

Even formerly the account books were not returned without an order of court. Formerly a memo would have been sufficient; now a formal application is necessary. That is all the difference. The question whether there is abnormal delay in returning the books will be referred to the High Court and on receipt of their reply, necessary action will be taken.

19. Difficulties experienced by the public in civil courts.

Mr. R. BHAGAVATHIPERUMAL CHETTIYAR (*Trading classes, Kottar*) made the following suggestions in regard to the better working of the civil courts:—

(1) More cases than could be taken up and finished on any one day were posted for that day and consequently many of them had to be adjourned. It should be ruled that only as many cases as could be finished should be posted on any day.

(2) All the witnesses summoned on a day were not examined on that day and the examination in respect of many of them was postponed. The statements of all witnesses summoned should be obtained on the day on which they were summoned. Their attendance should taken before the court assembled and their batta paid before they were examined.

(3) Stringent orders should be issued for writing up the decrees of cases within 20 days after their decision.

(4) Within 3 days after decision of a case, the judgment should be handed over to the copyists' section and the records of the case to the records section. Orders should also be issued promptly to hand over to the records section all original documents and account books produced by parties.

(5) The diaries of daily out-turn of each clerk should be checked at the end of every week by the head ministerial officer of the court and submitted for the orders of the presiding officer. The strict carrying out of this arrangement should also be scrutinised at the time of inspection of the court.

(6) Applications for execution of decrees, such as attachment of property, and issue of warrants, should be promptly attended to and the processes properly served. Information regarding the orders passed on such application should be given to the plaintiff the day after the presentation of the application.

(7) Claims to property attached under execution should be disposed of within a period of six months at the most. The delay in this respect resulted in great loss to the parties.

(8) The service of processes should be attested by the local *proverthikar* or other persons of status.

(9) The rule that not less than 175 words should be written on a sheet of copying paper should be enforced and arrangements made for the proper counting of words.

(10) The excess number of copying sheets produced by applicants for copies of records should be returned in the presence of the head ministerial officer and acknowledgements taken. The number of sheets produced and the number returned should also be entered at the foot of each copy.

(11) Copies of records should be granted within 3 days of the production of copying sheets and the grant of copies should be in strict accordance with the order of producing copying sheets.

(12) Documents produced as exhibits in each case should be returned within 2 days of application provided the period of appeal has expired.

(13) Account books produced by merchants should be promptly examined and returned. Ordinarily they should not be detained in courts. Only portions of the books relevant to the cases concerned should be examined. Other pages should not be looked into as they might contain information that should not be published. If for any reason the account books had to be retained in courts, they should be kept under seal which should be broken only in the presence of the owner or his vakil.

(14) Documents and pro-notes produced in courts should be kept under proper custody.

(15) Chalans should be issued promptly on application for depositing decree amounts. The amounts should be noted on the back of the chalans. On deposit of the amounts the parties concerned should be given prompt notice. When parties applied for return of decree amounts the amount deposited should first be intimated to them and then alone the statement for return of amounts should be called for from the applicants.

(16) If application is made for the transfer of a case from the file of one court to that of another, the transfer should be made within 2 days from the date of application.

(17) Daily and monthly work diaries should be checked by the esiding officers and submitted to the superior courts where they hould be subjected to scrutiny.

(18) Disposals should be entered in the file book then and there. A Register should be opened wherein the dates on which the decree clerk handed over the case to the file clerk, date of return after entry in the file register and the date of handing over the records to the Records Section should be noted.

(19) In the case of applications for adjournment, it is enough if affidavits alone are insisted on as of old.

(20) Cases pending for more than two years should be disposed of without further delay. It should also be ruled that, in future, no case should be kept pending for more than 3 years.

(21) In giving promotion to Judges and Munsiffs, the quantity and quality of work turned out by them should be taken into account. Promotion should not be given merely on the basis of service.

(22) Judgments should be pronounced within one week after the final hearing. Cases of delay over this period should be entered in the quarterly statements.

(23) When judgment-debtors arrested on warrants escape from custody, they should be promptly prosecuted. The peons from whose custody they escaped should also be severely dealt with in case of remissness of duty. Orders should also be issued to the Magistrates to see that the punishments awarded are deterrent.

(24) The rate of interest on amounts for the recovery of which suits are filed should be fixed at 12 per cent. per annum during pendency of suits, and at the same rate after decree. This would go a long way in preventing unduly long pendency and in promoting promptitude in execution of decrees.

(25) Undisbursed batta and unexpended process fees exceeding one rupee should be returned to the parties on a specified day of the week, of which previous notice should be given. Similarly, undisputed amounts deposited in courts should be paid to the parties concerned after notice. If the parties fail to appear on the specified dates, the amounts should be forfeited to the Government.

(26) The rule insisting on the production of copies of *chitta* and *Tandaper* accounts from the Taluk Office in cases of applications for attachment of property should be cancelled. If necessary, it would be enough if copies attested by *Proverthicars* are produced.

(27) The District Courts should be empowered to dispose of small cause suits of the value of above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500 arising in respect of property within the towns in which the courts are situate. This arrangement would afford some relief to the Munsiffs of these towns.

(28) Munsiffs in the above-said towns should be empowered to dispose of insolvency petitions involving Rs. 2,000 or less.

(29) Whenever petty deposits like witness batta, commission fees, etc., are furnished, receipts should be granted from the courts.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Bhagavathiperumal Chettiyar, may I request you to hand over your representation to the Chief Secretary? I do not know if the reporter has been able to take full shorthand notes of it.

Your representation contains many valuable suggestions; in one sense, I may say, too many for me to reply to them at once. Most of them are suggestions which will have to be considered by the officer who is going to be shortly appointed for investigating the delays in the disposal of cases. The others will be referred to the High Court and disposed of upon the remarks that the High Court may send up to Government.

20. Establishment of a Magistrate's Court at Tiruvalla.

MR. K. V. SRIDHARAN MOOSSATU (*Municipal Council, Tiruvalla*) urged the need for a Magistrate's Court at Tiruvalla. Till the year 1098, there was a Magistrate's Court there. When the proposed abolition of that court was notified for public criticism, the local inhabitants strongly objected to the proposal in vain. Ever since the subject was being pressed at the Assembly, but no definite orders were passed by the Government sanctioning the prayer although the need for it was long felt by them. The member wished to know definitely whether a court at Tiruvalla would be sanctioned or not, so that the matter might be set at rest. He, however, pointed out that the people of Tiruvalla taluk were put to much hardship and loss in having to go to Chengannur, 30 miles away, in connection with magisterial cases. He therefore again pressed the need for a Second Class Magistrate's Court at Tiruvalla.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Sridharan Moossatu, I am sorry I am not in a position just now to give any such definite assurance as you have asked me to give. I will do the next best thing. I will tell you that this question of a Magistrate's Court at Tiruvalla, along with the wider question of the readjustment of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates in the Quilon Division, is engaging the attention of the Government; and if that too does not satisfy you, I may go further and say that you may expect definite orders in the matter before long.

21. Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

MR. NARAYANARU KRISHNARU (*Jenmies, Trivandrum Division, Group II*) made the following suggestions for removing the hardships caused to the public on account of the working of the civil courts:—

(1) Unregistered documents produced in courts were sometimes lost or tampered with. It should therefore be ruled that it would be enough if copies of documents be produced and that the originals should be produced only when necessary.

(2) Details regarding the remittance of court fees, etc, along with the plaint should be attested by the Head Clerk. This would facilitate the preparation of decree after the disposal of the suit.

(3) The rule requiring the Sub-Registrar's certificate so as to issue notice to *jenmies* when *jenmam* lands are brought to auction should be cancelled.

(4) A small stamp fee should be levied on certificates produced by Vakils in regard to the receipt of vakils' fee. It sometimes happens that the certificates are lost.

(5) Decrees should be prepared in terms of the judgments. If, due to any variation, the parties are put to loss, that loss should be recouped from the officer who signed the decree.

(6) Amins who do not carry out eviction orders in accordance with the decree should be summarily dealt with.

(7) The Vakils should be asked to give receipts for the fees that they received from parties. Their accounts should be examined every month by the Munsiffs and also by the inspecting Judge.

(8) Notices should be published every month showing the amount of unspent process fees and the names of parties to whom they are due.

(9) The amounts deposited in courts should be given only on production of receipts from the parties to whom they are due.

(10) A small stamp fee should be levied on applications presented for striking cases off the file. This will prevent loss of such applications and recovery of unnecessary execution fees from parties.

(11) Certain judgments are pronounced disregarding the principles enunciated in decided cases and clear provisions of law. This should be prevented.

(12) The rule regarding the recovery of all process fees in a lump should be amended so far as suits relating to immovable properties are concerned and it should be laid down that it would be enough if such fees in respect of these properties are recovered from time to time.

(13) Munsiffs should be encouraged by giving them such promotions as they are eligible for. New recriutment of Judges over the heads of experienced Munsiffs had a demoralising effect on the latter.

(14) The Government did not insist on ascertaining the age of an officer at the time of his initial appointment. Instances were not wanting where the official age of an officer was far less than his real age. Arrangements should therefore be made for correctly verifying the age of an officer before he is appointed; and if any mistake be proved, the officer concerned should be severely dealt with.

(15) The Government should take prompt steps for prosecuting persons who disobeyed orders of civil courts in regard to the arrest of debtors, attachment of properties, etc., and caused bodily hurt to the officers authorised to execute such orders. If this was not possible, the Munsifts should be invested with second class Magisterial powers to deal with such offenders.

The member next referred to the need for enhancing the pay of the Stationary Magistrates who had heavy work, but a comparatively small pay.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanaru Krishnaru, I can only say with regard to your representations that I will refer them to the High Court. If you had given an indication of the subjects that you were going to press here today, I might have referred them to the High Court and got some reply from them. As it is, I could not know what you were going to say.

MEMBER: ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലേക്ക് എഴുതി അയച്ചാൽ ഇതൊക്കെ കള്ളമാണെന്നു പറയും. ഹൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജിക്കുടി ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടുമായിരുന്നു.

DEWAN: ഇപ്പോൾ ഹൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജിമാർ ആരെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ തന്നെയും നിങ്ങൾ ഇന്നതാണ് പറയാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്നു മുൻകൂട്ടി എഴുതി അയക്കാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്ക് മറുപടി പറയാൻസാധിക്കയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MEMBER: ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലേക്ക് എഴുതി അയച്ചാൽ ഇതു കള്ളമാണെന്നു തന്നെ പറയും.

DEWAN: കള്ളമാണെങ്കിൽ കള്ളമെന്നുതന്നെ പറയും.

The Assembly adjourned at 4.55 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. the next day.

THE THIRD DAY.

Thursday, the 6th March, 1930.

The Assembly met again at 11-30 A. M. on the 6th March, 1930, the Dewan presiding.

22. Judicial Administration.

MR. S. M. SUBRAHMANYAM (*Nominated*) first spoke about the delay in the disposal of suits in civil courts. He said that the chief causes of delay were the following and suggested measures to avoid the same :—

(1) Improper service of processes which led to *ex parte* decisions and re-enquiry. Proper service of processes on the persons concerned should be insisted on in all cases.

(2) Parties also evaded service of summonses deliberately with a view to prolong the duration of suits. They often waited till the decrees were ready for execution and then applied for re-enquiry. In such cases, the parties should be asked to deposit the decree amounts before fresh enquiry was allowed.

(3) Delay in framing issues was very common. This could be avoided if it be ruled that issues should be framed within 15 days after filing the written statements and that with the knowledge of both the parties.

(4) Witnesses were not examined on the days on which they were summoned. Cases were unnecessarily adjourned causing loss and inconvenience to both parties. Even after examination of witnesses, there was delay in hearing and pronouncing judgments. The High Court should be asked to issue orders to finish small cause cases within 6 months, civil cases within 2 years and appeal cases within one year. It should also be ruled that judgments should be pronounced within one week after the final hearing.

(5) Decrees were not prepared even after 3 or 4 months after judgments were delivered. Stringent orders should therefore be issued for issuing the decrees on application within 3 weeks after the date of the judgment.

The following points relating to delay in the execution of decrees were then dealt with :—

(1) Applications for execution of decrees were not promptly disposed of. Before orders could be passed on such applications, the judgment debtors disposed of their property and evaded arrest on warrant by hiding themselves till the period of the warrant expired. That should be prevented and the practice obtaining in British India and Cochin, of treating such applications as emergent when double the usual process fees were deposited, should be adopted in Travancore also.

(2) Reports about escape of arrested judgment debtors were not dealt with promptly and seriously. Stringent orders should be issued to deal with such reports promptly and to prosecute the persons responsible for the escape.

(3) In the case of sales in auction of immovable property, if the date of final auction unexpectedly happened to be a holiday, the whole auction proceedings had to be gone through *de novo*. This caused loss and inconvenience to parties. It should therefore be ruled that, in such cases, the auction should be conducted on the next working day without further notice.

(4) When judgment debtors were arrested on warrants, they were easily let on bail, provided they expressed their intention to present insolvency petitions. If the security offered happened to be worthless, the judgment creditors were subject to considerable loss and hardship. This rule should therefore be abrogated.

(5) As all the civil courts were over worked, they could hardly find sufficient time to devote to execution work, with the result that the judgment debtors arrested on warrant could not obtain relief in time and their properties could not be properly disposed of.

All the above-said delays could be avoided if separate execution courts were opened and the member requested that his suggestion might be seriously considered by the Government.

According to the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Regulation of 1101, the interest allowable on debts was 12 per cent. per annum during the pendency of suits and 9 per cent. per annum after decree. That amendment had not been brought into effect in all courts. Orders should be issued to give effect to it immediately. Again the courts were not allowing the interest agreed to by the parties. That defect should also be remedied.

The Panchayat Court Regulation required amendment in the following respects:—

(1) The monetary jurisdiction of Panchayat Courts should be raised to Rs. 100 so as to afford relief to the local Munsiffs.

(2) The Panchayat Court judges should have power to issue warrants. If the power could not be granted, the Munsiffs' courts to which such cases were transferred should be asked to issue warrants without fresh processes,

(3) The Panchayat Court judges should be empowered to award vakils' fee also in their judgments.

The member also suggested that the Panchayat Courts should be periodically inspected by the High Court Judges.

The Nagercoil Village Panchayat and Bench Magistrate's Courts were held in the upstair rooms of the local Stationary Magistrate's Court building. There was hardly room in that building for holding the courts, for keeping the records and for the parties to assemble. The courts should therefore be removed to another building to be newly

put up in the premises of the local Munsiff's Court. If that was not feasible, it might be removed to the downstair rooms of the local Municipal Office buildings.

About 10 years ago, there were First Class Magistrates' Courts at Nagercoil and Edalakudi and a Second Class Magistrate's court at Bhutapandi to serve the needs of the Agastisvaram and Tovala taluks. Subsequently, those courts were abolished and in their place a Second Class Magistrate's Court alone was opened at Nagercoil. That was a source of great inconvenience to the people of those taluks as they had now to go to Padmanabhapuram in connection with first class magisterial cases. A First Class Magistrate's Court at Nagercoil should be opened at an early date. It was an important town with a District and Sessions court, a College and other institutions.

Lastly, the member urged the need for bringing into operation the Village Panchayat Regulation which was passed about 6 years ago.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Subrahmanyam, நீங்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிற விஷயங்கள் நாலுக்கும், இப்பொழுது இவ்விஷயமாக ஏற்படுத்தப்போகிற லாஸ்டிலேஸ் ஆபீஸர் மூலமாக விசாரித்து அறியவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அவைகளை எல்லாம் அந்த ஆபீஸர் விசாரிப்பார். பாக்கி விஷயங்களை ஹைக்கோர்ட்டார் விசாரித்து ஆலோசிப்பார்கள். வில்லேஜ் பஞ்சாயத்து சங்கதிகளைக் கூறினீர்களே. திருவிதாங்கூர் சமஸ்தானத்திலுள்ள எல்லா பாகங்களிலும் வில்லேஜ் பஞ்சாயத்து ரெகுலேஷனை செய்கைக்குக் கொண்டுவரமுடியுமோ என்பது எனக்கு சந்தேகம். ஆகிலும் ரெகுலேஷனை நடப்பிற்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்பது கவர்மெண்டின் உத்தேசம். அதை அனுசரித்து தாமதியாமல் கவர்மெண்டார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்கள். வேறு சொல்லியிருக்கிற சமாசாரங்களை ஹைக்கோர்ட்டாரைக் கேட்டுதான் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

[The first four points have to be enquired into by the Law's Delays Officer. The other points will be enquired into by the High Court.

As regards the Village Panchayat Regulation, the Government propose to bring its provisions into operation at an early date. But it is doubtful whether its operation can be usefully extended throughout the State.

The remaining points will be referred to the High Court.]

23. Need for a Regulation thoroughly revising the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation, V of 1071.

MR. C. V. AIPORAH (*Vaikam taluk*) said that the subject he was going to represent was an old one which had been pressed at several sessions of the Assembly. The operation of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation, V of 1071, affected a large number of the subjects of the State as they came under the category of *kudiyans*. He emphasised the need for a thoroughly revised Regulation in place of the existing one which was defective in several ways, particularly in the directions indicated below:—

(1). There was no uniformity in the payment of *jenmibhogam* to the *jenmies* under the Regulation, those dues being payable according to past usage and custom. It was an easy matter for an influential jenmi to obtain a judgment most favourable to him, in collusion with his dependent *kudiyans*. Judgments of the kind acted as precedents and adversely affected the interests of *kudiyans*. It was therefore absolutely necessary to specify the *jenmi's* dues by an act of legislature.

(2). As in the case of *pandarapattom* lands, the *jenmi* could demand from his *kudiyans* only the *pattam* due on the *jenmom* lands less the *ubhayam palisa*. This alone could be made legally enforceable. The *pattam* itself should be increased only on the basis of the Government assessment levied on the lands.

(3) Renewal fees were an unnecessary item of expenditure to the *kudiyans*. Besides the actual amount payable under that head to the *jenmies*, their *Kariyastans* were also illegally exacting other amounts from the *kudiyans*, without which no *kanam* deed could be easily renewed. Further, there was no uniformity in regard to the rates of renewal fees. In the Vaikam taluk alone, they ranged from 5 to 27 per cent. of the *kanam* amount. Renewal fees should be abolished or at least made uniform.

(4). In regard to timber trees, the *kudiyans* should have the absolute right over such of the trees as had not been included in the *kanam* deed. In the amending bill, it was proposed to give such right to the *kudiyans* only in respect of trees less than 36" in girth. As a matter of fact only trees above that girth were really of any use. It was unjust to deny such right to the *kudiyans* and allow a portion of the value of such trees to the *jenmies*. As in the case of trees on Government lands (excepting royal trees), the *kudiyans* should have the full right over trees on *jenmam* lands.

(5). Whenever lands were acquired by the Government, the *jenmi* should have claim only to such portion of the compensation as would be sufficient to yield interest equal to the amount of *jenmibhogam* at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6). The *kudiyans* should be given the right of apportioning the rents and other dues whenever *jenmom* lands demised on *kanam* were partitioned or alienated in portions.

(7). When buildings were put up by the *kudiyans* on *jenmam* lands, the *jenmi* should have no right to its rental value.

(8). Uniform commutation rates should be fixed for articles payable in kind as rent or other dues to the *jenmi*.

(9). The interest on *jenmibhogam* should not exceed 6 per cent. per annum.

(10). When *jenmam* lands were purchased on *attiper* by the *kudiyans*, the lands should not be subjected to *karampathippu*. Only the rate of tax till then payable should continue to be recovered.

(11). Under the existing Regulation, continuous possession for 25 years or more of any *jenmam* land by a *kudiyan* gives the latter the right

of occupancy. But nowhere was the term "continuous" defined. It was therefore necessary to make it definite that possession in whatever capacity for 25 years or more was sufficient to give the right of occupancy to the occupant.

(12). In certain *kanam* deeds, *pandarapattam* lands were also included. Those lands should not be classified as *jenmivaka* and on no account should the *kudiyan* be evicted therefrom.

(13). The rent due on *jenmam* lands should be fixed on the basis of actual area according to survey numbers whatever might be the area or boundaries mentioned in the *kanam* deeds.

(14). The *jenmies'* dues payable in paddy should be fixed in terms of the standard *para* measure.

(15). The *kudiyans* should have the right of having the rent reduced, if there had been any mistake in assessing it.

Before the amendment bill was passed into law, it should be referred to a committee consisting of five members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

DEWAN'S REPLY:— MR. Aiporah, നിങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെച്ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ന്യൂനതകളെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമസഭയുടെ ആലോചനയിലിരിക്കുന്ന ജന്മികുടിയാൻ ഭേദഗതിബിൽ കൊണ്ടു പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടവയാണ്. ജന്മിഭോഗം, പൊളിച്ചെഴുത്ത്, ധാന്യമായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ വില നിശ്ചയിക്കുക, ഇതിനെയെല്ലാം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ആ ബില്ലിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ആലോചിച്ചു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്താൻ നിയമസഭയിൽ നിന്നും തന്നെ ഒരു സെലക്ററ് കമ്മിററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ കമ്മിററിയിൽ ഇതിനെക്കൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു തീരുമാനിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാം.

പ്രജാസഭയിൽ നിന്നും ഏതാനും മെമ്പർമാരെക്കൂടി സെലക്ററ് കമ്മിററിയിൽ എടുക്കണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. എന്നാൽ നിയമസഭ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള സെലക്ററ് കമ്മിററിയിൽ നിങ്ങൾക്കോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മററാക്കെങ്കിലുമോ വല്ലതും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഹർജി മൂലമോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നേരിട്ടു കമ്മിററി മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരായോ ആ വക സംഗതികളെ അവരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാവുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ കൂടി ആ കമ്മിററി ആലോചിച്ചു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതും ആണ്. നിയമസഭ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള സെലക്ററ് കമ്മിററിയിലെ മെമ്പർമാരും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളാണ്. അവരോടു നിങ്ങൾക്കു പറയാനുള്ള സംഗതികൾ മുഴുവനും പറയാം. നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തെ സെലക്ററ് കമ്മിററിക്കു അയച്ചു അതിനെപ്പററിക്കൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു ഈ ബിൽ രൂപീകരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാം.

[The defects pointed out in the existing law relating to *Jenmies* and *Kudiyans* have to be removed by the Jenmi Kudiyan Bill now before the Legislative Council which contains provisions relating to *jenmibhogam*, *policheshuttu*, commutation into money of payment in kind, etc. The Select Committee appointed by the Council will be asked to consider the points mentioned.

It is not possible to appoint members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly on the Select Committee. But it is open to any one to place any suggestions before the Committee either through petitions or in person. Such suggestions will surely be considered by the Committee the members of which are also representatives of the people. The points now urged will be referred to the Committee for consideration in shaping the final bill.]

24. Adoption of measures for the prevention of the manufacture and sale of spurious and adulterated tea.

MR. ALBERT J. WRIGHT (*Kanan Devan Planters' Association*) said that the subject had been pressed at the 25th session of the Assembly, and that the Honorary Secretary of the Travancore Combined Planters' Association had furnished the Government with information regarding the standards of analysis set up by other Governments in India for determining genuine and adulterated or spurious tea. But it was disappointing to note that the evil of making spurious tea was going on unchecked. In reply to the representation made in the previous year, it was stated that a bill for the prevention of tea adulteration was being drafted. The member requested that the matter might be taken up for consideration at a very early date, especially when the price of tea had fallen leaving only a small margin of profit to the tea producer in the State. In conclusion, the member requested that no further time should be lost in dealing with this most precious trade and in affording to the tea producing industry in the State the protection that it justly deserved.

DEWAN'S REPLY:—Mr. Wright, since you brought up this subject in the Assembly last year and since the reply given then to the effect that some action would be taken on your representation, something has been done. A bill, relating to the prevention of manufacture and sale of spurious and adulterated food products, has already been drafted by the Law Officer to Government and will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council. Besides that, another bill known as the Merchandise Marks Bill has also been drafted, which has some effect on tea. These bills have been drafted by the Law Officer of the State, and after the Government consider them, they will have to be introduced into the Legislative Council and passed. I said all this to show that Government have not forgotten what they said at the last Assembly. They have been at work and the matter has advanced a few stages, so that, we may hope, before long, a bill relating to your subject will be brought before the Legislative Council at the earliest opportunity and your grievances redressed.

25. The unsatisfactory state of the electoral rolls of the commerce constituency of the Legislative Council, the causes that led to such a condition and suggestions for remedying the same.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI (*Trading Classes, Alleppey*) said that under the existing Legislative Council Electoral Rules, the qualification for an elector of the commerce constituency was a gross income of Rs. 1,000. There were no data for ascertaining the income of a trader whose income was less than Rs. 2,000. The result was that the electoral rolls of the past three general elections were inaccurate and names of unqualified persons had been freely included. The revising authorities could omit the names of unqualified persons only on receipt of objections. As the commerce constituency spread over a large area, it was not an easy matter to prefer objections to each revising authority. That the rolls were inaccurate had been admitted by the Government also. The fact had been brought to the notice of the Special Electoral Rolls Officer in connection with the elections held in 1103 and the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon. Both the officers after local enquiry caused the elimination of a number of names from the rolls for the Tiruvalla taluk. About 400 claim applications were made to the revising authority for the Tiruvalla taluk for inclusion of the names of the applicants in the electoral rolls for 1103. But only 3 or 4 were admitted. When the Income Tax authorities served 'D' form notices on those persons, it came to light that many applications were inspired and some were pseudonymous. All difficulties would be obviated if the Electoral Rules were amended and the qualification for a voter for the commerce constituency were fixed as payment of income tax during the previous year. The electoral rolls could then be easily prepared with reference to the assessment register.

DEWAN'S REPLY: – Mr. Janardanan Pillai, I should like first to thank you for your lucid and helpful representation. The Government are also aware of the difficulties that exist in the working of the present rules, in getting a correct list of voters. I can only say that the question of modifying the rule so as to make it properly workable is under the earnest consideration of Government.

Your suggestion that the right of voting might be confined to those who pay income tax, *i. e.* who have an annual income of Rs. 2,000 and above, will be carefully considered while amending the rules.

26. Amendment of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation.

MR. PARAMESVARAN TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies, Kottayam Division*) spoke about the need for amending the existing Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation. He said that the proposed amendment purported to take away the rights and privileges conferred on the *Jenmies* by Regulation V of 1071 and the Proclamation of 1042 and give them to the *Kudiyans*. The bill should not therefore be considered in its existing form. The bill was drafted on the basis of the resolutions passed at the Round Table Conference held under the auspices of the Government. Those resolutions were favourable to the *Kudiyans* alone

and not to the *Jenmies*. The prayers of the latter made from time to time were ignored by the Government, while the *Kudiyans* got more than what they wanted. The attempts of the Government in the past had been to take away the rights and privileges of the *Jenmies* one by one and grant them to the *Kudiyans*. The proposed bill also purported to take away what little remained with the *Jenmies*, in disregard of all agreements entered into between the *Jenmies* and the *Kudiyans*. The *Jenmies* had thus been put to much hardship and loss and if the Government could not grant the *Jenmies* their legitimate rights the alternative course would be to acquire all the *Jenmam* lands and give them to the *Kudiyans*. The member therefore prayed that the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation should be so amended as not to impair the rights of the *Jenmies* conferred on them by the Proclamation of 1042, the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation, V of 1071, and also the rights reserved by mutual agreement. If, however, within a period of 3 years after a *Kanam* demise, a *Kudiyan* wanted to relinquish his holding or a *Jenmi* wanted to resume his land, he might be premitted to do so on payment of the dues to the other. The dues payable by a *Jenmi* in such cases should be the *Kanam* amount and one-fourth of the value of improvements while those payable by a *Kudiyan* should be the arrears of *Jenmikaram* and three-fourths of the value of improvements less the *Kanam* amount.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Parameswaran Tuppan Namputiri, ഇപ്പോൾ നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കു, മുമ്പു് ഒരു മെമ്പറിനു കൊടുത്ത സമാധാനം തന്നെയാണു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. അതായതു, ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമസഭയിൽ നിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള സെലക്റ്റ് കമ്മിററി ഈ സംഗതികൾ കൂടെ ആലോചിച്ചു ഒടുവിൽ ഒരു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണു്.

നിങ്ങൾ കാൺഫറൻസിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. ആ കാൺഫറൻസിൽ ജന്മിമാരുടെയും കുടിയാന്മാരുടെയും പ്രതിനിധികളായിട്ടുള്ള ഏതാനും ചിലർ കൂടി ചേർന്നാണു് ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ അവരവർക്കു ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കും ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങൾക്കും യാതൊരു ഭേദഗതിയും ചെയ്യരുതു് എന്നു് ഇരുകക്ഷികളും ബലമായി പിടിച്ചാൽ ഒരു ഭേദഗതിയും ചെയ്യാൻ കഴികയില്ല. ജന്മിപ്രതിനിധികളും കുടിയാൻപ്രതിനിധികളുംകൂടി നല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിച്ചു് കഴിയുന്നത്ര അവരവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കു് ന്യൂനത ഇല്ലാത്തവിധത്തിലും ഇരുകക്ഷികൾക്കും സൌകര്യപ്പെടത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുമാണു് ൧൦൯൧-ലെ റെഗുലേഷനിൽ ചില ഭേദഗതികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതനുസരിച്ചു ഇരുകക്ഷികൾക്കും ചില ആനുകൂല്യം കിട്ടുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണു് ഗവ

ണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഭേദഗതി ബിൽ നിയമസഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആ ബില്ലിനെപ്പററി വിചാരണചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഒരു കമ്മിററിയേയും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇനി ഇതിൽ ചെയ്യാനുള്ളതു് ഒരുസംഗതിയാണു്. ഇരുകക്ഷികൾക്കും കഴിയുന്നത്ര സൌകര്യം കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം സ്വല്പമായ സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടിവന്നാൽ ഓരോ കക്ഷിയും ചെയ്യണം. ഏതു വിധത്തിലും റഗുലേഷൻ കൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം ഇരുകക്ഷികൾക്കും കിട്ടണമെന്നു എല്ലാവരും വിചാരിക്കണം.

[The member was referred to the earlier reply given to another member and told that the Select Committee of the Legislative Council would consider the suggestions also before arriving at a final decision.

The Round Table Conference was composed of representatives of both the *Jenmies* and *Kudiyans*. If both the parties clung to their existing rights and privileges and held that those rights and privileges should not be impaired, no change could be made in the existing law. The representatives at the conference after long deliberation proposed certain amendments to Regulation V of 1071, keeping always in view that, as far as possible, the rights of both the parties should be unimpaired. The Government thought that the conclusions arrived at by the conference would be beneficial to both parties and they accordingly introduced an amendment bill in the Council and referred it to a Select Committee. What remained now to be done was this. Both the parties should see that, as far as possible, their rights are not encroached upon by the other and that both should be benefited more by the amendment bill by a generous gesture to give and take.]

27. Introduction of legislation relating to the marriage of, and succession and inheritance among, Pulayas.

MR. DAIVATHAN KUNJAN (*Nominated*) spoke about the need for legislation relating to marriage, inheritance and succession in the Pulaya community. Owing to the absence of legislation relating to succession and inheritance among them, there was unnecessary litigation in regard to the holding of land by the Pulayas and consequently they were not able to reap the full benefit of the concessional registry of lands sanctioned by the Government. There was also no uniformity in court decisions. While some courts held that Pulayas were *makkattayis*, others ruled that they were *marumakkattayis*. The member's view was that the Pulayas were *makkattayis* from very early days and the proposed legislation should be to that effect.

In regard to marriages also, the absence of a legislative measure was a serious handicap. A Pulaya could not take legal action against another who had committed adultery with his wife or even remarried her without his consent, because there was no law validating a marriage among the Pulayas. A law in this respect was absolutely necessary with a view to promote orderly and settled life among the Pulayas.

There was no Pulaya member in the Legislative Council who could bring forward bills to the above effect. The member therefore reiterated his prayer at the previous session for the nomination of a Pulaya member to the Legislative Council.

His next request was for the nomination of Pulaya members from North and Central Travancore to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly every year.

There were in the Pulaya community members who were qualified for admission to the public service. Orders should be issued to heads of departments to entertain such men in service. Stipends should be given to Pulaya pupils studying in the Sanskrit and English schools, especially to those studying in the Pourasthyakalasala Sanskrit School at Pullad.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Daivathan Kunjan, നിങ്ങൾ ആദ്യമായിട്ട സമുദായത്തിലെ ദായക്രമത്തേയും വിവാഹത്തേയും സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമശാസനം ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്ന പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ചില വിചാരണകൾ നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഒരു നിയമശാസനം വേണമെന്ന അഭിപ്രായമുള്ളതായി പറയാൻ തരമില്ല. ഏതായാലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ച തീർച്ചചെയ്തു ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്ന നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരുബിൽ തയാറാക്കുന്നതാണ്.

പിന്നീട്ട നിങ്ങളുടെ ജാതിക്കാൎക്ക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന പറഞ്ഞു. അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗത്തിലുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്ക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ അനേകം സൌകൎയ്യങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് നിങ്ങൾക്ക തന്നെ അറിയാം. കൂടുതൽ സൌകൎയ്യം ചെയ്തു തരണമെന്ന നിങ്ങൾ നിവേദനത്തിൽ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടൎക്ക എഴുതി അയച്ച അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം വരുത്തി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്ന ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The Government have made certain enquiries on the subject of promulgation of a law regulating the marriage of and inheritance and succession among Pulayas. The enquiries do not show that the majority of the community are in favour of such legislation. The Government will, however, consider the question again and, if they are convinced of the necessity of such legislation, arrange for the introduction of a bill for the purpose into the Legislative Council.

As regards education, Government have been granting several concessions to pupils belonging to the depressed classes. The request for the grant of further concessions will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction and on receipt of his reply the matter will be considered by the Government.]

28. The need for appointing an expert to discover a proper remedy for the cocoanut palm disease which is rapidly spreading in the Kartigapalli taluk.

MR. KANAKKU MADHAVAN PILLAI NARAYANA PILLAI (*Kartikapalli taluk*) said that many cocoanut trees in the Kartikapalli taluk had decayed owing to the plant pest and in the case of many trees the yield had been considerably reduced. Consequently 95 per cent. of the men who were dependent on cocoanut trees were driven to abject penury. The Director of Agriculture and his staff were not able to improve this state of affairs by finding out ways for combating the plant disease. It was therefore highly necessary for the Government to get down an expert who would be able to find out a cure for the evil. Any amount spent on that account would not be a loss as it would materially improve the position of the ryot.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayana Pillai, I understand that there are several forms of cocoanut disease and our Agricultural Department has, by investigations in the past, discovered the root cause of all those diseases except the root disease. Perhaps you will say, it is the root disease that is causing havoc. That is really a disease which is found to be causing loss not only in Travancore but in other countries such as Ceylon and Java, where cocoanut palms exist. In those countries also, as here, the departments concerned are trying their best to find out the cause and some remedies for curing it. They too, it is known, have not yet succeeded in finding out either the cause or the remedy. However, in order to supplement what the department is doing, there is a proposal under the consideration of Government, for sending the departmental Mycologist to Ceylon, to find out what that Government is doing, so that, if any new lines of investigation are found to be followed there, they might be utilised here to supplement our investigations. I do not think there is any great use in going to the very heavy expense of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 a month mainly for the purpose of getting an expert here, because other rich Governments like Ceylon are doing it and the result of their work will be available to us too.

Let us hope that scientific investigation will be able to find out this enemy of the cocoanut palm and a means of destroying it. The Government and the Agricultural Department are, as you yourself said, doing all that is possible in this direction. Now the Agricultural Director tells me that, even in the case of the diseases for which remedies have been discovered, unless there is the hearty co-operation of the people and the department, and unless the remedy suggested by the department is applied by the people, the diseases cannot be successfully combated.

29. The Travancore Government and Co-operative Societies.

MR. KRISHNAN UNNITHAN KESAVAN UNNITHAN (*Kunnathur taluk*) spoke about the working of the Co-operative Societies Regulation. He said that it was gratifying that the Dewan had

much sympathy with the co-operative societies as evidenced by his taking part in the Co-operative Conference held at Quilon, and the Co-operator's Day held at the capital. The co-operative movement had been in existence for the past 14 years and the time had come to enquire into the working of the Regulation and see whether any change was necessary or not. A committee with a non-official majority should therefore be appointed to enquire into the working of the co-operative societies.

A land mortgage bank should be established in Travancore. That question had been under the consideration of the Government for about three years and should be decided without further delay.

A suitable grant should be sanctioned for the Co-operative Institute No. 777 run purely by non-official gentlemen.

Non-official gentlemen working for the advancement of co-operative activities should be adequately encouraged by the Government. In British India, they were given travelling allowance and a peon each. In Travancore also they were formerly given travelling allowance, but subsequently it was stopped. The member prayed that honorary organisers of co-operative societies should be given travelling allowance and a peon each as in British India.

The security deposits furnished by Government officials and contractors should be deposited in the Central Co-operative Bank and other co-operative banks. This arrangement would ensure a higher rate of interest to the depositor and more money for the agriculturists to borrow at small rates of interest.

The Government were not showing much sympathy towards the officers of the Co-operative Department. The present Registrar would have occupied higher positions if he had not been posted to the Co-operative Department. In British India, a senior Collector was being appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The pay of the Registrar should therefore be raised to that of the senior Dewan Peishkar. An Assistant Registrar should be appointed in each Revenue Division and the number of Inspectors increased and their pay enhanced.

The resolutions passed at the Co-operative Conference held at Quilon should be sympathetically considered by the Government.

Lastly, the member spoke about the attitude of the Director of Public Instruction towards co-operative movement in the State. The Director had issued a circular prohibiting the use of school buildings for any purpose other than educational. School masters doing co-operative work had been transferred from the spheres of their activities. He had ordered that letters addressed to the Education Department by teachers on co-operative matters should be ignored unless received through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Further no teacher could take part in co-operative activities without the permission of the Director of Public Instruction. The member requested that the circular to this effect should be ordered to be withdrawn.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kesavan Unnithan, പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘങ്ങളുടെ ഇതുവരെയുള്ള നടത്തിപ്പിനെപ്പററി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. രണ്ടാമതായി ഭൂസ്വത്തു ബാങ്കു സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനേയും ഗവൺമെൻറു പണം കോവാപ്പറേറീവ് ബാങ്കുകളിൽ നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയും പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ രണ്ടു സംഗതികളും ഇപ്പോൾ പുത്തനായിട്ടു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ബാങ്കിംഗ് എൻകചയറികമ്മിററി (Banking Enquiry Committee) യുടെ വിചാരണയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. ഈ കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കിട്ടിയതിനുശേഷം അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായ പ്രോത്സാഹനമില്ല; ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടണം; ആണററിയായിട്ടു ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നവക്കു സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സഹകരണ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പ്രതിബന്ധമായി ഒരു സർക്കുലർ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കയാണ്.

MEMBER: ബാങ്കിംഗ് എൻകചയറികമ്മിററി കോവാപ്പറേറീവ് ബാങ്കുകളെപ്പററി വിചാരണചെയ്യുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

DEWAN: എൻെറ അറിവിൽ പെട്ടിടത്തോളം ബാങ്കിംഗ് എൻകചയറികമ്മററി ഈ സംഗതികളെപററി കൂടി വിചാരണ നടത്തുമെന്നാണു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങൾ എത്രമാത്രം ഋണബാദ്ധ്യതയിൽ പെട്ടുകിടക്കുന്നു എന്നു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. കോവാപ്പറേറീവ് സംഘങ്ങളേയും ബാങ്കുകളേയും വിഗണിച്ചു അവർ വിചാരണനടത്തുകയില്ല.

MEMBER: കമ്മിററിയുടെ വിചാരണകൾ കഴിഞ്ഞു റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു കാലതാമസം നേരിടും.

DEWAN: ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്യേണ്ട കാര്യമാകുമ്പോൾ എത്രത്തോളം ധനം ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നുകൂടി അറിയേണ്ടതായ സംഗതികൾ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനു കാലതാമസം നേരിടാം. ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഒന്നു പ്രവത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിട്ടു അതിൻെറ ഗുണവും ദോഷവും അറിയേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. അതിലേക്കു കുറെ താമസം വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതായാൽ ആ താമസം സഹിക്കതന്നെ വേണം.

[The two points referred to, *viz.*, the establishment of a land mortgage bank and the deposit of Government money in co-operative banks come within the purview of the Banking Enquiry Committee recently constituted. Those points will be considered on receipt of the Committee's report.

The suggestions about the encouragement of co-operative movement by enhancing the pay of the Inspectors and by granting travelling allowance to the honorary workers will also be considered.

A report has been received from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies about the obstacles placed in the way of the officers of the Education Department taking part in co-operative activities. It is under the consideration of the Government.]

30. Suggestions for the advancement of co-operative movement in the State.

MR. P. KUMARA PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Alwaye*) said that within the short period of working of the Co-operative Societies Regulation the co-operative movement had gained wide popularity with the result that there were about 1,800 societies with over 2,00,000 members and a working capital of Rs. 53 lakhs. With the rapid development of the co-operative movement, the work in the department had considerably increased and become too much for a single officer to cope with. Consequently the audit reports for the previous co-operative year were published only 9 months after its close. This delay was anything but conducive to the working of societies. With a view to cope with the increased work, it was highly necessary to appoint three Assistant Registrars.

The existing inspectoral staff of 20 Inspectors was quite inadequate to supervise the working of 1,800 societies distributed over 30 taluks. Of them, one Inspector was deputed solely for work in the Central Co-operative Bank, Trivandrum. In British India, there was on an average an Inspector for supervising the work of 25 societies besides a separate staff for auditing their accounts. There were also union societies, supervisors, organisers, etc., to help the Inspectors. But in Travancore the Inspectors had to do all the work connected with the societies and one Inspector had in some places more than 100 societies. For 7 months every year he had to do audit work alone. There was hardly any time to attend to other items of work. The liquidation of many societies was due to improper working due to lack of supervision. The number of Inspectors should be increased to improve such a state of affairs and there should be at least one Inspector for each taluk. The maximum number of societies under the control of each Inspector should also be specified.

The number of cases filed by the societies was increasing rapidly and the recovery of amounts according to the decisions in those cases took a long time. To avoid such delay, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be invested with the powers of a Dewan Peishkar and the Inspectors with those of Tahsildars under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. That would ensure the speedy recovery of the dues.

Lastly, the member pressed the need for the establishment of land mortgage banks with a view to improve the economic condition of the ryots.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kumara Pillai, in your representation you first made suggestions with regard to the expansion of the co-operative department. The Government will carefully consider all those suggestions.

Secondly, you advocated the immediate establishment of land mortgage banks. I would only repeat to you what my predecessor has said and that is, Government will consider that question earnestly.

Then with regard to the suggestion that there is some difficulty felt now in executing awards, it must be due to the circumstance that the relevant provision of the Regulation now in force is not being put into operation. There is a provision in the Regulation which enables the award to be transferred immediately to Dewan Peishkars so that they may take action under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. If that rule is properly availed of, the difficulties you referred to can be remedied.

Government do not think that there is any need to follow your suggestion to give the Co-operative Registrar and his subordinates powers under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. They can only ask the Peishkars to expedite the proceedings under the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

31. Co-operative work among the depressed classes.

MR. V. JOHN (*Nominated*) said that in South Travancore there were about 300 villages of depressed classes, but it was deplorable to see that there were only 9 co-operative societies there—8 in Nanjinad and 1 in Edanad. The fewness in the number of societies was due to the fact that most of the depressed class people were illiterate and ignorant of the benefits of co-operation. Being poor they were also not able to be punctual in monetary transactions with co-operative societies. The Unions and the Inspectors had hardly the time to devote for doing propaganda work by preaching co-operative principles. Their activities were confined to the working of the existing societies. The honorary organisers had no interest or enthusiasm in co-operative work, because they were not adequately encouraged. Payment of travelling allowance to them would create some enthusiasm in them and thereby promote the well-being of the existing societies and also the registration of new societies among depressed classes.

In every co-operative society, able and experienced members for the proper carrying on of its working were necessary. Only such members could be put on the managing committee. They should also know the rules and bye-laws of each society, the methods of convening meetings and carrying on correspondence, the maintenance of the several books and registers and the preparation of the necessary

returns. For initiating the members of societies in all such items of work, a Group Secretary was absolutely necessary and the member urged the appointment of one for South Travancore.

The Group Secretary could not devote all his time to the working of any particular society. For the well-being of any society, the president, the secretary and the members of the managing committee should also actively work and support the Group Secretary in his activities. With a view to encourage the office-bearers, a small grant should be awarded to each. It would be enough to award it till each society was able to set apart a portion of its profits for meeting the expenditure on account of the pay of staff and bonus to office-bearers. In the interests of the depressed classes, such grants were absolutely necessary.

Lastly, the member suggested the desirability of issuing agricultural loans through co-operative societies. He also requested that the loans issued to societies of depressed classes should be without interest. One main advantage of his proposal was that the repayment of the loan was secure inasmuch as the working of the societies was subjected to periodical inspection by Government officers.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. John, I am very sorry to learn from your statement that, in the two taluks, the number of co-operative societies among depressed classes is so small. I asked the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and he told me that a number of new societies have now sprung up. Government have sanctioned the appointment of 5 group secretaries and they have been asked to work in certain circles where, on account of the large number of societies, they are most needed. I do not think that, having regard to the number of societies in Nanjinad, a group secretary is necessary there now. When the number of societies increases, Government will reconsider that question.

Your suggestions about grants to group secretaries and issue of agricultural loans through co-operative societies for short periods will be noted. Your latter point is receiving some attention at the hands of the authorities concerned. Under the existing Regulation and Rules, you say that the depressed classes are experiencing some difficulty. The question of modifying the rules has been taken up by the Government and I expect that final orders will be passed on it soon. You also suggest that members of the depressed classes should be taught co-operative work. As a matter of fact, that is being often provided for by the societies themselves. In many such societies, the services of a person who does not belong to the depressed classes have been requisitioned for carrying on the work and training up one or two members of the societies. Your suggestion as to the way in which propoganda work should be carried on will also be noted. In the meantime, the Co-operative Department will be instructed as far as possible to carry on intensive propoganda.

32. Measures for the improvement of trade in the Alleppey town.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI (*Trading Classes, Alleppey*) urged the need for completing the following works with a view to improve trade facilities in Alleppey :—

(1) Foot bridge connecting the northern and southern banks of the canal at Chunkam. The two bridges on the eastern side should also be put in order.

(2) Provision of foot bridges across the Commercial Canal at several centres.

(3) Completion of R. C. works in the above-said canal. Only a small portion remained to be done. The shallowness of the canal west of the Kothuvalchavadi bridge was a serious impediment to trade.

(4) Improvement of the roads in the Alleppey town. The roads were in a bad condition and the Municipal Council had expressed their inability to continue the maintenance of roads. The P. W. D. should therefore take up the maintenance. In any case there was no justification in leaving them in a bad condition.

(5) Construction of the Kothuvalchavadi bridge. It was situated in a busy centre and its closing for traffic for nearly 2 years had put the traders to serious inconvenience. The construction of the bridge should be put in hand without further delay.

The member's next prayer was for the provision of more godowns at Alleppey. The rice and paddy merchants did not ordinarily care to put up godowns of their own. In the interests of trade, it was necessary to attract more and more imports. The Chief Engineer had made a proposal to remove the local salt depot elsewhere and construct godowns there. The proposal should be sanctioned at an early date. The landing charges should be reduced.

For the development of trade in Alleppey, through communication with Cochin was absolutely necessary. The provision of a *janghar* at Arur was an immediate necessity.

The prescribed speed limit of 12 miles per hour for motor buses was very low. It should be raised to 20 miles per hour so that Alleppey might have speedier motor connection with Quilon and the hinterland which provided all the articles of export.

A source of great grievance to traders was the faulty scale maintained in the Alleppey Customs House. There were other grievances to which they were put. It would be desirable to appoint a committee to enquire into those grievances and suggest measures for their redress.

Another complaint was about the assessment to income tax of incomes derived from business. The schedule of rates of depreciation prescribed was faulty in that it did not prescribe rates for buildings, vehicles and other trade accessories used locally. The rates themselves in some cases were unduly low. The balance sheets and profit and loss accounts produced by merchants should be accepted by the income tax authorities. They were submitted with reference to the

ledgers and if false returns were proved to have been furnished, the merchants were liable to punishment. In the circumstances, the production of account books was unnecessary. If, however, they had to be examined, a senior officer of responsibility should be asked to examine them. Again in making allowances for abatement of income tax, such items as subscriptions to business magazines, expenditure on account of *pansupari*, rickshaw hire, repairs to carriages, cycles, etc., were disallowed, so also salaries paid to nephews, brothers, etc., of a *makkattaya* family who had no claim to any share in the business. Those items were incidental to the carrying on of any business and should not be disallowed.

In some businesses like the pepper and coir matting trades, the merchants incurred loss in some years. Although the fact was known to the income tax officers, they assessed the merchants simply for the sake of revenue. That was not fair.

The assessment in all cases should be just and fair. To seek redress by appeal against an assessment order was not advisable because of the cost involved. The assessees were not given copies of assessment orders. These were absolutely necessary so that assessees might know how the assessed tax was arrived at. Income tax collectors should therefore be asked to send copies of the assessment orders along with the 'F' (demand) notices. They should also be asked to work the Income Tax Regulation with greater fairness to merchants and stricter regard to truth and actual trade conditions. That was absolutely necessary especially because civil courts were debarred from entertaining suits in respect of assessment of income tax, under Section 51 of the Income Tax Regulation.

DEWAN S REPLY: Mr. Janardanan Pillai, you have dealt with various points. I may just say a word or two on each of the points you dealt with at length. As regards the construction of the Chunkam bridge, action is being taken and the work is being carried on. In the Budget for 1105, there is a provision of Rs. 4,000 for the work.

Then in regard to the provision of foot-bridges across the Commercial Canal, I have myself seen Alleppey, and from personal knowledge and other information available I can say that there are a number of bridges over the canal comparatively at short distances. It is doubtful therefore whether there is any necessity for foot-bridges across the canal. As a matter of fact, there is one bridge for every three furlongs.

MEMBER: That is not correct information.

DEWAN: At what distances then?

MEMBER: Some about half a mile apart.

DEWAN: I merely said, on an average, a bridge exists for every three furlongs. With regard to the particular bridge mentioned by you, I shall refer the matter to the Chief Engineer.

With regard to the completion of R. C. works in the remaining portion of the Commercial Canal, that is a matter which is receiving the attention of Government.

Then about the maintenance of roads in the Alleppey town, the Municipality undertook the work for a period of five years. That period has now elapsed. You say that Government might resume the maintenance of roads. I do not think that it can be said, as a general rule, that all roads in the municipal towns should be taken over by Government and should be maintained by them. The Municipalities have a duty to maintain at least the secondary roads within their limits. That is a question which has to be taken up not in an isolated fashion but with regard at least to all the major municipalities in the State and the matter is under consideration and I shall try to see that some final orders are passed soon.

In regard to the construction of the Kothuvalchavadi bridge, an estimate has been sanctioned and the Chief Engineer expects to take up that work soon.

With regard to the provision of more godowns for Indian merchants, especially importers of rice and paddy, I shall consider that point.

With regard to the reduction of landing charges at Alleppey, I may say, the charges are even now low, much lower than the rates in Cochin. Your suggestion for further reduction will also be considered.

Provision of a *junghar* at Arur is the next point you urge. This matter is also under consideration. I am in correspondence with the officers of the Cochin Government. I expect to arrive at an agreement before long.

The next point is the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the grievances of Indian shippers at Alleppey and suggesting remedial measures. This will be carefully gone into.

Then you dealt with income tax. If you will kindly hand over your remarks about the various difficulties you mentioned, I shall refer them to the Income Tax Commissioner and see what can be done. In regard to one of them, namely, Income Tax Officers looking into accounts, it seems to me that it is not possible to take away the discretion from the officers concerned. Of course, the Income Tax Officers should not call for the accounts, unless they have reason to suspect the correctness of the figures. Subject to that limitation, full discretion has to be vested in the officer who is to be satisfied of their correctness.

All I can say is that the Income Tax Officers will be instructed not to call for accounts, except when necessary.

The other points raised by you in that connection will be referred to the Income Tax Commissioner.

33. Economic Development.

MR. K. C. EAPEN (*Trading Classes, Trivandrum*) said that, for the general benefit of the country, Government should devote attention to public health and the economic advancement of the people. While

some attention was being paid to the former, neither time nor money was devoted to the latter. The cry was being raised in all parts of the country for the improvement of its economic condition. The Government should provide sufficient funds in the budget for the purpose and see that they did not lapse at the end of the year.

The Economic Development Board, which was constituted by Dewan Mr. Raghaviah, did some useful work during his time; but since then nothing had been done by the Board. The condition of the Board required that it should either be abolished or improved. There was an increase in the number of applicants for appointment in such committees. While some members were elected by the members of the Legislative Council, others were nominated by Government without any regard to their capacity or fitness. A seat on the Board should be reserved for being filled up by a member of the Assembly. The member said that he did not make the suggestion out of his anxiety to be on the Board. It would have been better if the members of the Assembly were also made eligible for membership in the Banking Enquiry Committee.

None of the departments which were primarily concerned in the improvement of the economic condition of the people were working with enthusiasm. The head of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, who was also the Census Commissioner, could pay only scanty attention to the improvement of agriculture. It was high time to abolish the Fruit Farm at Cape Comorin, as no useful purpose was being served by such demonstration farms. It was not desirable to open the demonstration farm for rubber, as the department could not successfully undertake the cultivation of rubber. Government should encourage the discovery and adoption of more useful methods of agriculture. An enquiry should be started about the activities of the several experts employed in the Department of Industries, who were trained in foreign countries on Government scholarships. Though one of them was a Leather Expert, leather and leather goods were being imported in large quantities. Insufficient attention to real economic needs caused the diversion of the country's wealth to other places. Government should convene a conference of peoples' representatives and devise ways and means for putting an end to the drain.

Government were not encouraging indigenous banks which were an indispensable aid to industries, trade and agriculture. The funds, which were invested in the Imperial Bank of India, could more profitably be lent by Government to local banks and to the persons engaged in trade and industry. If the Government would thoughtfully and sympathetically tackle the economic problem, the quarrel over the distribution of offices would disappear in course of time.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Eapen, in your representation, there are very valuable suggestions for the economic advancement of the country. Government will carefully note them.

You say that all the development departments of the State require to be strengthened. No one is more aware of that than the Government themselves. But it may not be possible to do everything at once. You may rest assured that Government will not forget this important aspect of public life. The condition of a Government is a reflection of the economic condition of the people. Unless we have a rich people, we cannot have a rich Government. I do not intend to deal specifically with each of your suggestions; but I may say, all your valuable suggestions will receive the earnest consideration of Government.

In regard to the Leather Expert, you said that his services have not been properly utilised by Government. Your information on that point is not quite up-to-date. This year, Government have resolved to ask the Leather Expert to supply a large proportion of the leather required by the Stationery Department. I am saying this merely to show that Government are not unaware of the position you point out.

With regard to committees and the appointment of members of the committees, from my experience during the last eight months I can fully endorse your statement that you do not go about trying to get nominated. You have not seen me at all in private after I became the Dewan. It seems to me however rather uncharitable on your part to say that the members of the Legislative Council who are on committees and other nominated members of such committees are people who go about asking for those places. I may tell you that Government always try to get, as members of a committee, people who will be helpful in the matter of the work that the committee is entrusted with. There may be several people who are well qualified for the work. But you will be the first to admit that all of them cannot be nominated to the committees, as committees are limited bodies.

Then you referred to what I said in my address about banks. I have said that there is a complaint in respect of banks, that our agriculture and industries are not adequately helped by them. For one thing, there is this cry about land mortgage banks. That is a complaint that agriculturists are not getting sufficient help from banks. I was not finding fault with the banks or saying that they are not doing their work properly. I was merely stating the fact that there are complaints and that the Banking Enquiry Committee will enquire into this question. You seem to have misunderstood my statement. I trust that what I have said will make the position clear.

Once more, I may say, that your valuable suggestions will be carefully considered.

34. Need for affording facilities for the development of commerce and industries in the State.

Mr. P. M. ABRAHAM (*Municipal Council, Mavelikara*) first referred to the economic depression of the people of the State. Agriculture was the mainstay of the people of Travancore. Owing to the fall in the prices of indigenous products and the poor yield of lands, the average income of an agriculturist had been very much lowered. The

population was increasing by rapid bounds but the foodstuffs produced were inadequate to meet local demands. Consequently people were dependent on foreigners for their daily wants. This state of affairs should be remedied and the economic condition of the people should be improved. The following suggestions were made by the member with a view to achieve this object:—

(1) The area under paddy should be increased in order that the import of that commodity might be reduced. Scientific cultivation should be popularised so that the yield might be increased. Swampy areas within reserved areas and backwaters, excluding portions required for waterways, should be made available for registry. The extent of lands already disafforested was not adequate.

(2) Greater attention should be paid to the improvement of irrigational facilities in the State. Although there was a proposal to appoint an Irrigation Engineer, it had not materialised.

(3) Production of articles which could be produced in Travancore, should be encouraged. Tobacco could be cultivated in Travancore ; but owing to the embargo placed on its cultivation, a large amount was being annually drained away.

(4) There was no proper inducement for the cultivation of tapioca because there was no proper market for it. The article could be easily produced in large quantities, provided there was a proper market. There was ample scope for exporting the article, if it could be dried and preserved by factory processes. The Agricultural and the Industries Department should co-operate in the matter and find out ways and means for developing the industry.

(5) The prices of rubber, pepper, copra and coir were going down. The fall was not due to over-production but due to want of scientific knowledge among the people to find out proper markets at the proper time. The defect could be remedied if trade agents were appointed at New York, in Canada and other places. The agents could see to the export and import of articles in the most advantageous way.

(6) The ports of Travancore, *viz.*, Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel, should be improved by executing the necessary works. The development of the ports would add to the trade facilities in the State.

(7) A Central Bank with branches in all important places should be opened by the Government with a view to afford help to the general public in their business transactions. The rate of interest in the bank should be lower than that levied in any other bank in the State. The State-Aided Bank was not serving the needs of the general public and hence his suggestion. The member hoped that the Banking Enquiry Committee would go into the question.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Abraham, you have more or less correctly catalogued some of the advantages derived by us and also enumerated some hardships suffered by commercial men. One of the most important among them is the fall in the price of indigenous

products. That is a fact. Nobody can dispute it. But I doubt whether your theories as to the causation of this phenomenon or the remedies that you suggest for its removal could be universally accepted without demur. You say that it is *ipso facto* a disadvantage that any portion of the food materials of a country should have to be imported. As a general proposition, nobody can easily grant that. No country in the world can or does live in this century in absolute isolation from other countries. Every country will have to depend on other countries for something or other. Articles produced by one country will have to be given in exchange for other products.

You said something about disafforestation of lands for cultivation. I have explained the policy of Government in that matter in reply to a member yesterday and I have nothing to add.

With regard to minor irrigation, Government are appointing a committee according to the wishes of the people for investigating the ways and means of improvement.

Then with regard to tapioca, that is a very difficult problem just now. As a matter of fact, the price is so low that it is not at all profitable to the cultivator. I am at one with you in suggesting that it would be an advantage to have factories which would turn raw tapioca into a form in which it can be preserved for a long time. If leaders like you will come forward with practical schemes for working out that idea, I may assure you that Government will help you.

Your suggestion about the appointment of Trade Agents is noted.

35. Encouragement of the industrial development of the Parur taluk by Government grants.

MR. T. K. VASU MENON (*Municipal Council, Parur*) said that Parur was industrially one of the most backward taluks in the State. Cocoanut, sugar-cane, weaving and tile and earthenware industries could easily be developed in that taluk. The chief reasons why those industries had not been developed was the lack of technical education and want of capital among the people. Little or no education on industrial matters was imparted in schools.

With the growth of population and the steady increase in the number of educationally qualified men, the evil of unemployment was becoming greater and greater. The extent of arable land being limited, the occupation of farming could not keep many employed. The only way of solving the problem of unemployment was the development of industries. The first step in that direction was the opening of technical schools to impart instruction in weaving, coir-mat making and other cottage industries. Another step was the starting of industrial concerns by the Government. Sugar-cane industry could profitably be started in the Parur taluk. In the year 1104, the quantity of sugar-cane produced was sufficient to keep about 100 local mills engaged for about 3 or 4 months. But the people could not find markets for the molasses manufactured. The poor ryots could not start such concerns for want of capital while the rich were reluctant. The people could therefore fall back on Government alone. They should therefore start

industrial concerns in sugar-cane, coir, earthenware, etc., provide the necessary capital and appoint experts to run and supervise their work. In conclusion, the member requested that an industrial school might be opened immediately in the Parur taluk and that steps should be taken to start one or other industrial concern there at an early date.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Vasu Menon, the evil you have pointed out is real and the general remedy for it is easily prescribed. The evil is that there is unemployment among the middle classes, educated youths, and the remedy has been suggested times out of number. By starting industries, there will be a gradual absorption of unemployed educated young men.

The evil is one that is not confined to Travancore; but you find it all over India and various Governments and other bodies are trying to solve the problem of unemployment. We have been trying to see how industries could be either started or encouraged. I do not think, as yet, any Government has succeeded in creating sufficient industrial concerns to absorb all the unemployed.

You say that in Parur especially there are facilities for starting coir-matting industry, sugar industry and the manufacture of tiles. So far as coir-matting is concerned, it is an industry that is well-known in Travancore. If you go to Alleppey, you will find that this is one of the most important industries carried on there for a very long time. It is not a kind of industry which requires special encouragement from Government. So also in the case of tile manufacture. Go to Quilon and see the works there. These are not the lines on which special technical instruction at the expense of Government is needed in Travancore. In regard to sugar, I may tell you that the condition of sugar at the present time in the market is not at all encouraging. Government have one sugar concern on their hands. For the present, they are satisfied with it and they do not want to take up any more.

You say that there is want of capital and that that is one of the reasons for industries not being started in sufficient numbers. That is not a new theory and the way in which that difficulty might be overcome is by the formation of Joint Stock Companies, where a combination of individuals will be able to finance a big industry. What is done in other countries is that a number of people who can contribute even small amounts form a Joint Stock Company and with the money thus collected set up an industry. I do not want to discourage your enthusiasm for starting new industries nor do I say that Government are not going to help any industry useful to the State being set up. I merely wish you to understand that all industries cannot be started solely with Government money.

Your suggestion for starting an industrial school at Parur is noted.

36. The Public works Department and suggestions for making it more useful to the public.

MR. C. P. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Shertallai Taluk, Group I*) gave expression to the feelings of loyalty to the Ruling Family and of

oy on the conferment of the title of C. I. on Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and requested the Dewan to convey the same to Her Highness.

Passing on to his subject, the member said that, in the matter of communications and other public works, the Shertallai taluk had been ignored for a very long time although it stood foremost in revenue and population. In the year 1104, a large amount was spent on public works in the State; but it was regrettable that the works were confined to certain selected places. In the Capital, for instance, a large expenditure was incurred on the electric and water supply schemes and the railway extension. The member said that the expenditure on them should not be met from the general revenues but from funds raised by loans repayable from the income derived from those schemes.

The member next referred to the need for completing the Alleppey Shertallai canal. For a very long time the Government were vacillating whether a road or a canal was necessary. One administration decided in favour of a canal while the next was in favour of a road. The third was in favour of a canal and the next in favour of a road again. It was now the time for a canal and therefore the canal should be taken up and finished.

The public works undertaken by the Public Works Department were not executed promptly and in time. Works benefiting the people at large were not attended to then and there. There was no proper control over the work done by the *Maistries*. The coolies paid from the public revenues were very often employed for private purposes. That was one of the chief reasons why execution of works was delayed. Every year large amounts provided in the budget lapsed. That was chiefly due to the incapacity of officers to finish the sanctioned items of work within the prescribed time. All those evils would be removed if Taluk Boards were constituted with power to recommend works that were necessary in each taluk and fix their order of urgency.

No fixed policy was pursued by the Public work Department in regard to the giving of contracts. A fixed policy should be laid down and contractors who were finishing the works satisfactorily and in time should be encouraged.

The P. W. Department was over-manned. As in the case of the Revenue Department, 4 District Officers (Executive Engineers) were sufficient. The places of the remaining Executive Engineers should be abolished. The practice of appointing special officers for particular works should also be stopped. The savings effected might be more advantageously utilised for other purposes by the Department.

There was no fixed principle in allotting funds for public works in each taluk. Except in the case of the important towns in the State, the allotment of funds should be on the basis of population of each taluk or of the revenue derived therefrom.

In conclusion, the member prayed that the Chief Engineer might be asked to visit the Shertallai taluk very often as such visits would be helpful in improving the means of communication in the taluk.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, I shall be glad to convey your expressions of loyalty and devotion to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent.

In regard to the complaint that your taluk was ignored by the Government and the P. W. D. some years ago that may have been true. But you repeat the same thing now and I am constrained to note that, I can only characterise this as showing an amount of ingratitude. I am sure, you will be the first person to concede that, in recent years, in spite of neglect in former years, your taluk, Shertallai, has become a favoured taluk. That does not mean that all the roads and bridges in your taluk that you may possibly want have been made. But in recent years, your taluk has not by any means been ignored by the Government or the P. W. D. You refer to the canal between Alleppey and Shertallai. You may remember, from the very beginning there were two alternative schemes—one a canal and the other a road. At one time, the authorities were in favour of a canal, at another, in favour of a road. The last administration decided that there shall be a road. I do not know if, having got the road, you can legitimately call upon me to declare in favour of a canal. Speaking from information that I have been able to gather and from the opinion of people who know about it, I can say that there is now no necessity for a canal.

In regard to allotment of funds in the budget, you say that it must be either according to the total revenue collected from the taluk or according to population in the taluk. I cannot agree with you on this point. It would be like the conduct of a *karanavan* dealing with his *seshakars* some of whom may not be able to earn sufficient money for their maintenance. The *karanavan* should see that the income is divided between his *seshakars* not equally but equitably. The Government too have to see what the urgent needs of the various taluks are. Hereafter you may fight out your road and bridge problems in the Road Boards. You have a District Board and a Central Board. On what principle the allotments are to be distributed will be left in a large measure to the people and the District Boards.

You say that some amounts are allowed to lapse every year. That might be due to various causes. The allotments are made in anticipation of sanction to works or estimates. It sometimes happens that the estimates require alteration. In some other cases, the work could not be completed in the year.

You also say that there are too many officers in the P. W. Department and consider that as one of the reasons why works are not done regularly. I must take the liberty of correcting you there. As a matter of fact, the ratio of the amount spent on establishment to the total amount spent by the department is very low. Compared to other parts of India, ours is the smallest percentage. Take Madras; the cost of the establishment there is about double of that here. In Mysore, it is more or less the same. As a matter of fact, the real complaint is that we have not sufficient officers to carry out the growing work of the P. W. D. in recent years. If you compare the allotment

of the last year with that of 15 years ago, you will find that the total amount has doubled, but the establishment has not increased to anything like that and the consequence is that the establishment consumes only about 12 per cent. of the total allotment.

You said that the department should give contracts and encourage contractors, as far as possible, who have sufficient experience. I believe that is what the department is actually doing now. I have found several recommendations from the Chief Engineer in favour of contractors who have done work successfully before. That is one of the reasons kept in view by the department in selecting contractors for work.

All the other points raised in your representation are noted for consideration.

37. Certain needs of the eastern pakuthies of Changanachery taluk.

MR. NAINAN SOURIYAR (*Changanachery taluk, Group I*) spoke about certain urgent needs of the Changanacherry taluk. The first and chief of these was the widening and deepening of the canals running through the *virippu* and *mundakan* paddy fields. An estimate had been sanctioned for improving a length of four miles of the *todu* starting from Nalunakkal. The work should be put in hand soon and the other canals running through the above-said paddy lands should also be taken up in quick succession. Owing to the neglected condition of the canals and frequent breaches, the paddy lands were silted up and rendered unfit for cultivation.

The need for completing the Chalakkal *todu* had been urged on the Government on more occasions than one. The Dewan also had realised the need on his local inspection. The only difficulty in carrying out the work was the blasting of a rock lying along the course of the canal. The high cost of the work should not be considered as sufficient reason for stopping it, as the canal would benefit a large number of ryots from whom a water cess might be recovered. Further, there was great demand for rubble and therefore the people themselves would be prepared to have the rock blasted at their cost, provided they were allowed to take the rubble free.

Other needs of the taluk were the following :—

(1) Completion of the Alleppey-Changanachery canal.

(2) Conversion of the Perumpankadchia —Tottakad village road into a public road and provision of a bridge at Kadanchirapadam and a culvert at Valiavayalpadam.

(3) Metalling of the Kanjirapalli-Manimala road and construction of a bridge across the Mulaplakkal *todu*.

(4) Improvement of the Kanjirapalli-Mundakayam road.

(5) Improvement of the Kanjirapalli-Erumeli road and construction of a bridge across the Manimala river.

(6) Opening of the Cheruvalli-Vellanadi road, which would facilitate communication between Mundakayam and Ranni.

(7) Metalling and improving the Kanjirapalli-Erattupetta road.

DEWAN'S REPLY:—Mr. Nainan Souriyar, നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞി
ട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ മിക്കതും ഇപ്പോൾ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റോഡ്
ബോർഡിൽ—അതിൽ നിങ്ങളും മെമ്പറാണ്—ആലോചിച്ച് തീർച്ച
ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതായതു ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലും ഓരോ ഡിസ്ത്രി
ക്റ്റിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട റോഡുകൾ, തോടുകൾ, പാലങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാ
മെന്നും ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും അതിനെല്ലാം വിനി
യോഗിക്കുന്ന പണം ആവശ്യമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതു ഏതൊക്കെ കാര്യങ്ങളി
ലേക്കാണെന്നും തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു റോഡ് ബോർഡാകുന്നു. അ
തിനാൽ നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മൂന്നാമത്തെ സംഗതിയൊഴികെയുള്ള
നിവേദനങ്ങൾ റോഡ് ബോർഡിനു അയക്കുന്നതാണ്.

ഇനി ആദ്യം പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതികൾ മാത്രമെയുള്ളു. പാലയ്ക്കൽ
തോട്ടിനെയും ഞാൻ നോക്കീട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു വാസ്തവമാണ്. നി
ങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു പോലെ അതിൽ പാറക്കൂട്ടം ഒരു ഫർലോങ്ങ് ദൂരത്തി
ൽ കൂടുതലായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു മുഴുവൻ അടിച്ചുപൊട്ടിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇ
ത്ര അടി താഴ്ത്തണമെന്ന് ഇപ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അ
തിനെ ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നോക്കി റിപ്പോർട്ടു
ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു അവിടെ ഇപ്പോ
ൾ റബ്ബറിനു വില കൂടുതലാണെന്നും, അതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെ അടി
ച്ചുപൊട്ടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിനു അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുവാദം
കൊടുത്താൽ അവർ അതിനെ എടുത്തുകൊള്ളുമെന്നുമാണ്. അങ്ങി
നെ പാറ അടിച്ചുടച്ച് കൊണ്ടു പൊയ്ക്കൊള്ളാമെന്നു എഴുതിവയ്ക്കുകയാ
ണെങ്കിൽ അപ്രകാരം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ത
ടസ്സമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിയിലാണു ആ തോടി
ൻെറ കാര്യം ഇരിക്കുന്നതു. അക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും എ
ന്തു് ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുമോ അതു ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

ആലപ്പുഴ ചങ്ങനാശേരി തോട്ടിൽ വേല ഏകദേശം പൂർത്തിയാ
യിട്ടുണ്ടു എന്നു പറയുന്ന ഭാഗത്തിനു കുറച്ച് സ്ഥലം പൊന്നും വിലകൊ
ടുത്തു എടുക്കാനുണ്ട്. ആ സംഗതിക്കു വേഗം ഒരു എസ്റ്റിമേററു തയ്യാ
റാക്കി അയക്കുന്നതിനു ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ആ
എസ്റ്റിമേററ് വന്നാൽ താമസിക്കാതെ ആ വേല ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യാം.
ശേഷം ഭാഗമെല്ലാം റോഡ്ബോർഡിൽ നിന്നും ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാ
ണ്.

MEMBER: ഇപ്പോഴും വളരെ ചുററി പോകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു കനാൽ നേരെതന്നെ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണം.

DEWAN: അന്യരുടെ സ്ഥലത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു തോടുവെട്ടാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലല്ലോ. സ്ഥലം പൊന്നുംവിലക്കു എടുത്തിട്ടല്ലാതെ ഒന്നും ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല.

[Most of the points urged have to be considered and decided bythe Road Board. That is to say, which roads, canals and bridges are necessary in each taluk or district; which of them have to be taken up first and constructed with the annual budget allotments; these are matters that have to be decided by that Board.

The Dewan then referred to his inspection of the Chalakkal *todu*. There is rock along the course of Chalakkal *todu* for a distance of about a furlong. To what depth it had to be blasted could not be decided now. The P. W. D had been asked to submit a report on the subject. In regard to the point that as rubble is costly in the Changanacherry taluk, the local people will, if permitted, be prepared to have the rock blasted and removed at their cost, Government may have no objection to allow this, provided the people gave a written undertaking to that effect.

In regard to the Alleppey-Changanacherry canal, even as regards the portion where work is said to be almost complete, some more land has to be acquired and the P. W. D. has been asked to forward an estimate of cost for the acquisition. On receipt of that estimate, Government will do the needful without delay.

To the member's statement that the existing route is circuitous, the Dewan replied that the construction of the canal through private lands could be proceeded with only after their formal acquistion.]

38. *Opening of land routes connecting the Changanachery town with the western pakuthies of the Changanachery taluk.*

MR. T. THOMAS VAZHAYIL (*Changanachery taluk, Group II*) represented the need for constructing a bund along one of the banks of the canal from the Kavalikara cross to the Kidangara lighthouse. Portions of Kuttanad included in the Changanachery taluk, *viz.*, Veliyanad, Kidangara, Kunnankari, Ramankari, Mampazhakari, Kumarankari and Muttar *karas* were separated from the Changanachery town by the *punja* lands situated west of it which lay in a wide expanse of water covering an area of about 50,000 acres. The proposed bund would connect by land-route the eastern parts of Ambalapuzha with Changanachery. The agriculturists of the western parts of Changanachery would also be benefited by that route in that they could easily get coolies for agricultural purposes from the eastern parts at all parts of the year. The coolies also would not suffer for want of work. The total length of the proposed bund was only 2 miles. Of that length, the bund had been put up for a length of half a mile from Changanachery market landing to Kavalikara cross and the same

planted with cocoanuts. The remaining distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles need alone be finished by the Government, by acquiring one chain width of land from the adjoining *punja* lands. If however the Government considered the cost of reclamation to be excessive, the lands so acquired might be registered to private individuals at the rate of 10 cents each subject to the condition that they would reclaim a portion of it at their own cost and leave a road 12 feet wide for public use. If applicants did not come forward to take up lands on the above condition, there were a few landlords of the taluk who were prepared to do so.

The next request of the member was for the extension of the Kurichi-Nilamperur ryots' road to the centre of the Chennankari *pakuthi* along the banks of the canal. The *pakuthies* of Kurichi and Nilamperur were connected with the M. C. road by the above said ryots' road. There were other places in the interior which suffered from want of communication. These were Chennankari, Valadi, Era and Narakatra. If the above-said ryots' road be extended along the banks of the Vankulammuttu *todu*, the places mentioned would be connected with the M. C. road. The length of the extension would only be half a mile and a scheme similar to the one suggested for the road mentioned first might be adopted in respect of the road also.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Thomas Vazhayil, you dealt in your representation with two matters. One is the opening of a road on one of the banks of the canal from the Kavalikara cross to the Kidangara light-house. This point has not yet been investigated by the P. W. D I shall ask the Chief Engineer to examine it and after investigation, we can consider whether there is any necessity for the road.

In regard to your second point, that can only be considered after the road itself is decided on.

39. Public Works in the Muvattupuzha taluk.

REV. PAULOSE SCARIA KATHANAR (*Muvattupuzha taluk*) said that Muvattupuzha taluk was backward in point of means of communication although, judged from population and revenue, it was one of the important taluks of the State. Unlike other taluks, Muvattupuzha had no facilities of water communication. The total length of roads in the taluk was only 153 miles. But if portions of the High Range roads running through the uninhabited portions of the taluk were excluded, the length would be much less. Want of means of communication had been brought to the notice of the Government through memorials, representations at the Assembly and discussions in the Legislative Council. As a result, Government had sanctioned some public works and provided funds in the Budget. But it was regrettable to find that many of the sanctioned roads were not taken in hand and some roads were left incomplete allowing the budget provisions to lapse. The following incomplete works should therefore be completed without further delay:—

(1) the Varapatti-Pottanikad-Neduvakad road;

(2) the Trikkariyur-Vettilapara-Periyar road;

(3) the Kotamangalam-Nadukani-Peruvinnur road;

(4) the road from Kuzhikandam on the Muvattupuzha-Kotamangalam road *via* Peruvinnur; and

(5) The Kaliyar bridge.

The following works should be sanctioned and taken up soon:

(1) Construction of a road from the 8th mile of the P. K. road to the Kottapadi market and its extension up to the Kuruppampadi-Kuttikkal road.

(2) Making fit for cart traffic the ryots' road from Erappunkal bridge to the Kilikutti and extending it to meet the Trikkariyur-Vettilappara road and thence to Bhutattaukotta.

(3) Opening a branch road from Pindimana to meet the Trikkariyur-village road.

(4) Opening a road from the 4th mile of the Kotamangalam-Neriamangalam road, where the Pareekanni road takes off, to meet the Palamattam road *via* Peruvinnur.

(5) Opening a road from the 4th mile of the Kotamangalam-Neriamangalam road to meet the Neduvakad road *via* Paingattur market and thence to meet the Kalavur road in the Todupuzha taluk.

(6) Opening a road from the 6th mile of the Muvattupuzha-Kotamangalam road to meet the Kotamangalam-Vazhakulam road and another road starting from the same place and meeting the Mulavur road.

(7) Conversion of the Trikkariyur-Muvattupuzha village road into a cart road.

(8) Opening a road from the Kotamangalam market to meet the Mulavur road.

(9) Conversion of the pathway from the Ramamangalam road to the Ramamangalam market into a cart road.

(10) Conversion of the street *poramboke* of the Kotamangalam *angadi* into a cart road and its extension to meet the adjoining public road.

(11) Opening a road to connect the road near the Matirapalli mosque with the Varapatti road.

(12) Opening a road starting from the road near the Kozhipilli Roman Catholic Church and meeting the Pallarimangalam market.

(13) Construction of a bridge at Kuzhikandam *Kadavu* on the Muvattupuzha—Kotamangalam road.

(14) Making the three branches of the Muvattupuzha river navigable according to the Inland Navigation Scheme.

(15) Construction of a dam across the canal near the Erappunkal bridge with a view to afford irrigation facilities.

Lastly, the member requested that like the Trivandrum District Road Board, the Alwaye District Board and the Central Road Board should have a non-official majority. The Road Board scheme should be brought into effect only after inviting the views of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council.

DEWAN'S REPLY Rev. Scaria Kathanar, മനുഷ്യൎക്കു ഏതുവഴിയിലെങ്കിലും സാമൎത്ഥ്യം കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ അതുപരിശീലനംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമെ സാധിക്കയൊള്ളു. ഈ തരം കത്തനാരുടെ പ്രസംഗംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ എല്ലാവൎക്കും മനസ്സിലായിരിക്കും. ഉറക്കെസംസാരിക്ക എന്നുള്ളതും ഇതുപോലെ പരിശീലനംകൊണ്ടു കിട്ടേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഇവരുടെ നിവേദനങ്ങൾ സമൎപ്പിച്ച സാമാജികന്മാൎക്കു അതുപോലെയുള്ള പരിശീലനം കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം അവർ സംസാരിച്ചതു എല്ലാവൎക്കും കേൾക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടയാകാതെപോയതു. എന്നാൽ എനിക്കു ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സമാധാനം പറയുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ കുറെകാലം ഞാനും, മതവിഷയമായ പ്രസംഗമല്ലെങ്കിലും, ചട്ടസംബന്ധമായ പ്രസംഗം കുറെ നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു തീരെ പരിശീലനം ഇല്ല എന്നു പറയാൻ എന്നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു ഞാൻ സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു അധികംപേൎക്കു കേട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇപ്പോൾ മാത്രമാണു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലായതു. അതിലേക്കു രണ്ടു കാരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടു. ആദ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള കാരണം ഇവിടെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ സാമാന്യം സമീപത്തായിട്ടാണു ഇരിക്കുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു എല്ലാപേരും കേട്ടിരിക്കും എന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസമാണു. രണ്ടാമതു ജലദോഷത്തിന്റെ ബാധകൊണ്ടു തൊണ്ടയ്ക്കു കുറെ അസുഖത (hoarseness) ഉള്ളതാണു.

നിങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ അധികവും റോഡുബോൎഡുകൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കാവുന്നതായിട്ടാണു ഇരിക്കുന്നതു. ഗതാഗതസൌകൎയ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണു നിങ്ങൾ അധികവും സംസാരിച്ചതു. ഇന്നയിന്ന താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഇന്നയിന്ന റോഡുകൾ, തോടുകൾ, പാലങ്ങൾ, മുതലായവ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടു; അതിൽ ഇന്നതാണു ആദ്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു; എന്നുള്ള സംഗതികൾ തീൎച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു മിക്കവാറും റോഡുബോൎഡാണു. എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങൾ ഈ റോഡുബോൎഡിനെപ്പറ്റി വലുതായ ഒരു സങ്കടമുണ്ടെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ അതു ശരിയാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഒരു താലൂക്കിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും തമ്മിൽ, ആ താലൂക്കിലെ ഗതാഗതസൌകൎയ്യം വൎദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമോ വൈരമോ യാതൊന്നും വരാനിടയില്ല. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു ഒരു ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ടിലുള്ള റോഡിനെ കുറക്കാനോ കൂട്ടാനോ അധികാരവുമില്ല. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ഓരോ ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ടുകളിലേക്കും ഉള്ള തുക ശരിയായി വീതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിനാണുള്ളതു. പിന്നീടു ഒരു

താലൂക്കിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഇന്ന റോഡു ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്ന പറയുമ്പോൾ തഹശീൽദാർ അതു വേണ്ടാ എന്ന പറയുവാൻ യാതൊരു കാരണവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഈ ബോർഡിൽ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശംതന്നെ അതാതു താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങളും സ്ഥിതികളും മററുള്ളവരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ഇവർക്കറിയുന്നതിന്ന സൗകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നടക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററിയും പൊതുജനങ്ങളെക്കാൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക കൂടുതൽ അറിവുണ്ട്. ഒരു റോഡു വെട്ടുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച എസ്റ്റിമേററു തയ്യാറാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടോ? അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച എന്തെല്ലാം നടപടികളാണ് നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്നുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക അറിവാൻ കഴിയും. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സഹായംകൂടി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്ന വിചാരിച്ചാണ് അവരെക്കൂടി ഈ റോഡുബോർഡിൽ അംഗങ്ങളായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഗവൺമെൻറിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം വരാവുന്ന സംഗതികളാണെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തേയും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തേയുംപററി ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിന്ന തന്നെ ഇടയില്ല. റോഡാണ ആവശ്യം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തോടാണ് ആദ്യംവേണ്ടതു് എന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ തീരുമാനിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക സാധാരണ അതിൽ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടാകാൻ കാരണമില്ല.

പിന്നീട ചില റോഡുകളെപ്പററി നിങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അവയിൽ ചിലതൊക്കെ വേലകൾ തുടങ്ങീട്ടുണ്ട്. ചിലതെല്ലാം സാൻക്ഷൻ ആയിട്ടും ഉണ്ട്. അതെല്ലാം കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്ന ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാം.

ശേഷമുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം റോഡ്ബോർഡിൽ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം.

MEMBER:—എറപ്പുങ്കൽ പാലത്തിന്ന സമീപം ഒരു അണ കെട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു.

DEWAN :—അതും റോഡ്ബോർഡിന്റെ പരിധിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതല്ലെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MEMBER:—അല്ല.

DEWAN :—Bridge എന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ചിറയും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടും. എല്ലാം റോഡ്ബോർഡിൽ അയച്ച അവരുടെ ശിപാർശ അനുസരിച്ചുചെയ്യാം.

MEMBER:—കാളിയാർ പാലത്തെപ്പററി മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞില്ല. അതു വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒന്നാണ്.

DEWAN:—കാളിയാർ പാലത്തെപ്പററി അന്വേഷണം പൂത്തിയായില്ല എന്നാണ് ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ ഭാഗവും ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയർക്കു അയച്ചു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യാം.

[The Dewan referred at first to the truth of the proverb that 'practice makes perfect" in the matter of speaking loud.

Passing on to the subject matter of the representation, it was pointed out that most of the points related to means of communication. They had therefore to be decided by the Road Board. Which roads, canals and bridges are necessary in a taluk; which of them have to be taken up first; these and other allied matters have to be decided by that Board. The grievance about the official majority in the Board was not well founded. In any taluk there is not likely to be any difference of opinion between the officers and the people so far as the improvement of the means of communication is concerned. The officers on the Board have no power either to include or exclude a road in a district, since the power of distribution of budget allotments among the several districts rests with the Government. When the people of a taluk want a particular road, there is no reason why the Tahsildar should say it is not necessary. The chief object of having officers on the Boards is that they have greater facilities of being acquainted with local needs. Further the officers know better about departmental affairs than an ordinary outsider; whether the estimate for a road has been prepared; at what stage the construction of a road is; these and other matters are known better to the officers than to the non-official gentlemen. The officers will thus be of great help to the boards in transacting their business. In the case of the Road Board, there is no vital difference between the official and the non-official. How much money has to be spent and that in what ways; whether a road or a canal is first necessary; these are questions in which there can ordinarily be no difference of opinion between the officers and the people.

Some of the roads mentioned have been sanctioned and on some others work has been started. The work in respect of the latter will be expedited.

The remaining points will be referred to the Road Board,

The member referred specifically to the dam near the Erappunkal bridge and to the bridge at Kaliyar, The Dewan replied that the first would come within the purview of the Road Board, that in regard to the other the investigation had not been completed and that the Chief Engineer would be asked about it].

40. Abolition of toll-gates.

MR. LUKOSE LUKOSE (*Kunnatnad taluk, Group I*) spoke about the need for the abolition of toll-gates. He said that the subject had been discussed at length in Legislative Council and a resolution recommending the abolition of tolls passed. But the resolution had not been given effect to. At the time tolls were first levied, there was no Legislative Council with a non-official majority to protest. There was no special reason to tax the people with that burden especially when there was a surplus budget. The only excuse for the levy was the cost involved in frequently repairing roads. A toll was an impediment to traffic and a bar to the free use of public roads. Roads were intended for the use of the people and to restrict their use in particular ways was not fair. A person walking along a road need not pay toll but when that person used a vehicle, it was subject to the levy of toll. That was not just. All roads were intended for the free use of the people in whatever way they lived. Persons who used vehicles also paid land tax as much as pedestrians and even more. They had therefore the right to use the roads more than other people. Further the bullock, carts and waggons spoiled the roads to a greater extent than motor buses and cars. The latter had afforded added facilities for transport and travel. Besides being useful to the public in general, they also to a certain extent solved the problem of unemployment in employing many persons as drivers, conductors, etc. Apart from tolls, a large amount was being recovered from the employees on account of license fees and also from the owners in the shape of income tax. In view of the above facts, it was high time that the levy of toll was stopped. In British India the subject was being seriously considered. The Travancore Government also should take up the question without further delay.

The rates of toll levied in Travancore were much higher than those levied in British India or Cochin. There was also no principle in locating toll-gates. While in some places they were 10 or 12 miles apart, in others they are 40 or 50 miles apart. There was also no uniformity in levying tolls by Municipal Councils. Some levied tolls, but others did not.

In conclusion, the member once more prayed for the abolition of the levy of toll.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Lukose, as you yourself said, this is not a new subject to Government. This was discussed thereadbare in the Legislative Council, so that no reply is necessary for you now. All your suggestions will be duly noted for careful consideration.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-5 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M the next day.

THE FOURTH DAY.

Friday, the 7th March, 1930:

The Assembly met again at 11-30 A. M. on the 7th March 1930. the Dewn presiding.

41. Necessity for a separate staff co-ordinated with the Agricultural Department to deal with, develop and extend irrigation works in the State.

MR. P. K. MATTHEW (*Kunnatnad taluk, Group II*) said that agriculture had been the main occupation of the people of the state for ages but lately the tendency of modern educated youths to leave agriculture to the poor, the ignorant and the unintelligent was slowly dragging the State to a financial calamity of which the discontent on account of unemployment was only a fore-taste. It was therefore highly imperative to develop the agricultural resources of the State. The Agricultural Department had not done much in that direction. Scattered throughout the State there were a large number of tanks, *chiras*, channels and *todus* which were of the utmost importance and utility to the agriculturists in times past, but which, owing to utter neglect in their proper maintenance, had become unfit to serve their purpose. The main reason was the want of a proper agency to attend to their maintenance. It was too much to expect the poor adjoining land-owners to be vigilant. In course of time, such neglected tanks, etc., were applied for by, and registered in the names of, interested people, despite the protests of the general public and in utter disregard of their usefulness for agricultural purposes. There were instances in which *punja* lands were converted into *mundakan* lands owing to the assignment or silting up of irrigation channels. The proceedings taken against the occupants were not effective. Even if the occupants were evicted, the channels or tanks, as the case may be, were not restored to their original condition. No doubt, the Government were aware of the evils and as a result had appointed a Section Officer in each P. W. Sub-Division to be in charge of irrigation works. But the arrangement was defective in the following respects, *viz.* :—

(1) A Section Officer could not realise the importance of the work.

(2) The Executive Engineer who should control the Section Officer had not got adequate time to attend to the work in addition to his regular work relating to buildings and communications. That was one of the main reasons why the sanctioned amounts for improvements of irrigation works were not wholly spent.

(3) Irrigation work in the whole State could not be dealt with in a comprehensive way under the present arrangement.

With view to remove the above defects, the member made the following suggestions:—

(1) A separate department should be organised for controlling

irrigation works in the whole State and placed under an officer of the status of an Executive Engineer.

(2) A considerable portion of the annual budget allotments for the Public Works Department should be diverted for improvement of irrigation works.

(3) The department dealing with irrigation works should be co-ordinated with the Agricultural Department.

Under a carefully-planned irrigation system, the agriculture of the State should never suffer on account of either scanty or heavy rainfall. The committee that was in contemplation should have on it members who possessed an intimate knowledge of the country and its irrigational needs.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Matthew, in the first part of your representation you have delineated certain evils which have been appreciated by the Government too, and, as a result of that appreciation, Government are immediately appointing a committee which will investigate the whole question. As you say, the evil is not likely to be completely eradicated by any such action alone, because no national industry can properly develop unless it has the advantage of engaging the intelligence of the country in it. As you said, agriculture has now been relegated mostly as a profession fit only for those who have not been educated on modern lines. Persons who have had modern high school or collegiate education consider themselves superior to the practice of agriculture. As long as that mentality continues among our educated people, it is not likely that any attempts made by the Government to improve irrigational facilities would, by themselves, be sufficient to advance the interests of agriculture. It is hoped that before long the young educated people of our country will appreciate the folly of the idea that agriculture is beneath their dignity. They will appreciate, let us trust, that there is no profession nobler than that of creating food for the people of the country. Once the dignity of agriculture is understood by our educated people, I believe that the bad days of agriculture will end and agriculture will advance until the paddy lands cultivated in Travancore will be more than sufficient to meet the food needs of the country.

I shall be glad to send your suggestions to the Irrigation Committee, if you will hand over your representation to the Chief Secretary.

42. The Cheruvalli-Vellanadi road.

MR. M. R. COGHLAN (*Mundakayam Planters' Association*) said that it was hardly necessary for him to reiterate the reasons why the construction of the road was essential in the planting district as they had already been explained on previous occasions. When, two years before, the same subject was pressed at the Assembly, the then Dewan said that an estimate had been called for and that, as soon as it was ready, the matter would be taken up. In December 1929, the Planters' Association was also informed that the investigation had been completed.

The member therefore enquired whether the preparation of the estimate for the road was complete and when the construction of the road would commence.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Coghlan, the estimate has been prepared and is being sent from the Chief Engineer's office and will come up for consideration to Government soon. The work on this road has not been begun yet, as the estimate itself has not been sanctioned. When the estimate is ready, it will be sent to the Road Board which will have to decide when this road will have to be taken up, whether it can be taken up next year. If the Road Board will recommend it to be taken up immediately, I shall be very glad to have it taken up. We cannot say that the estimate is quite ready, because it is being examined in the Chief Engineer's Office. I hope before long the estimate will be passed and then it will be referred to the Road Board.

43. Improvement of certain ferries and roads.

MR. E. T. C. FARR (*South Travancore Planters' Association*) said that the condition of the three river crossings on the Konni-Lahai road was far from satisfactory and at certain seasons of the year they were well-nigh impassable and often dangerous. The causeway put up at the first place, *viz.*, the Konni-Pattanamtitta crossing, had proved to be an utter failure. He therefore suggested that concrete approaches of 50 yards in length should be made on both sides of the river. In the Vadasserikara crossing also, solid concrete approaches rising from the bed of the river to 50 yards up the road on each side should be put up. The third crossing at the Lahai (elephant cage) also would become impassable during the rains, unless the existing platforms were improved.

The member next referred to the deplorable state of the cart road between Nagercoil and Tadikarankonam. Due to the constant transport of timber, the road had become thoroughly unfit for motor traffic. The Masupatty bridge suffered by the floods of 1099 and had not been repaired since then. The Ashamboo and Balamore Estates were therefore completely cut off from the main roads. It would appear that the Government were not willing to reconstruct the bridge. In that case, a new cart road might be opened *via* Parmanai, Kulasekharam, etc. to Nagercoil.

Lastly, the member requested that the interests of his Association might be represented on the Trivandrum, Quilon and Nagercoil District Road Boards newly formed.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Farr, as regards the crossings that you mention, the Chief Engineer states that their improvement has already been sanctioned, and that those works have already been taken in hand and will be completed soon.

With regard to the second point, I understand that the road up to the 11th mile, *i. e.* miles 1 to 11, is in a fairly good condition and that the 12th mile is being metalled. Estimates are pending with regard to miles 13 to 15. The question of taking up the 15th and 16th

miles is under consideration. With regard to the rest of the road, I understand from the Chief Engineer that it is in a fairly good condition.

As regards the bridge, I do not think it is right to say that the Government have given up the idea of improving the bridge. The intention is to refer that matter to the Road Board.

MEMBER: My Association have quite recently asked me to represent that their interests may be safeguarded on the Road Board by the representation of one of their members on the Nagercoil and Quilon District Boards. We have no representation now.

DEWAN: I shall consider that question.

MEMBER: Thank you very much.

44. Glenmary and Church-Hill Grant-in-aid roads.

MR. A. R. ST. GEORGE (*Central Travancore Planters' Association*) said that, when at the previous session of the Assembly he requested the Government to take up the maintenance of the roads, he was told in reply that the question would be left to the Road Board for decision. Now that the Road Boards were formed, he requested that the matter might be referred to the Devicolam District Road Board so that they might advise the Government to take up the roads from the beginning of 1106. He said that in that Board his Association was not represented. Formerly the roads in question were known as "Planters' roads"; but now they were used by the general public who however paid no contribution towards their upkeep. The bulk of the cost of maintenance was met by the estates, their share being three or four times the contribution paid by the Government. But latterly some estates refused to pay any contribution at all. He therefore requested once more that the roads might be taken up for departmental maintenance from the beginning of 1106.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. St. George, with regard to these roads, I shall send these suggestions of yours to the District Road Board as soon as it begins to work.

With regard to your grievance that there is no representative for the Central Travancore Planters' Association on the Board, I find from the rules that there is provision for two representatives of the Planters' Associations. The Associations are the Mundakayam Planters' Association and the Kanan Devan Planters' Association. Your request is that your Association also should be represented. I will consider that and pass orders.

45. Public Works in the Kayankulam Town.

MR. P. V. IRUPPOOTY (*Municipal Council, Kayankulam*) first spoke about the need for converting into a public road the lane from the motor bus stand on the Kayankulam-Karunagapalli road to St. Antony's church landing. The work was most necessary as the lane was a much frequented one and situated in a very important and busy part of the town. The Government had also felt the need for the work and had agreed to sanction it if the Municipal Council would undertake

to meet the cost. The Council should be asked to take up the work without further delay. The question of opening the road should not be referred to the Road Board, because it was a work that should be undertaken by the Municipal Council and because the interests of the Council were not represented on the Road Board.

Another vital need of the Kayankulam town was the early construction of the Iron Bridge. The construction of that bridge and of the Neendakara bridge was begun simultaneously; but while the latter was nearing completion, the work on the former had not made any progress at all. The absence of the bridge was a serious impediment and a source of inconvenience in the transport of goods by merchants. At least a temporary bridge should be constructed at once pending construction of the sanctioned bridge.

The motor buses bound for Alleppey and Kottayam were running along the Kayankulam bazaar road which was always congested. It was dangerous to the public safety and the need for opening a deviation road with a view to divert the bus traffic had been pressed at previous sessions of the Assembly. The Government had sanctioned the work and the estimate and plan were also ready. The work should be taken in hand without further delay.

DEWAN'S REPLY: MR. Iruppootty, നിങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷ മൂന്നാണ്. അതിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ അപേക്ഷ ഒരു ഇടവഴി റോഡാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതു മൂന്നോ നാലോ വർഷമായിട്ടു ഗവൺമെന്റും മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയും കൂടി ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയുമാണ്. ഒരിക്കൽ ഇതിന്റെ ചിലവു മുഴുവൻ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി തന്നെ വഹിച്ചു കൊള്ളാമെന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി ഒന്നു പകുതി ചിലവു മാത്രമെ വഹിക്കുകയൊള്ളു എന്നും ഒന്നു പകുതി ചിലവു ഗവൺമെന്റു തന്നെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. ഗവൺമെന്റു പണം ചിലവു ചെയ്തു ഈ ഇടവഴി റോഡാക്കണമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി മുഴുവൻ പണം ചിലവു ചെയ്തു റോഡാക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ഒരു വിരോധവുമില്ല.

രണ്ടാമത്തെ അപേക്ഷ ഇപ്പോൾ പൊളിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പാലം തീരുന്നതു വരെ ഒരു താൽക്കാലിക പാലം വേണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ആ പാലത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർക്കു തന്നെ പണം അനുവദിച്ചു വേല നടത്തിത്തരാവുന്നതാണ്.

MEMBER: വേല തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടില്ല.

DEWAN : കൃഷ്ണപുരത്തെ പാലം പൊളിച്ച സാമാനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു ഒരു താൽക്കാലിക പാലം കെട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഉത്തരവു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ താൽക്കാലിക പാലം വേഗത്തിൽ കെട്ടി തരാം.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ സംഗതി ഒരു മോട്ടാർ ഡീവിയേഷൻ റോഡു വേണമെന്നാണ്. അതിലേക്കു എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റു തയ്യാറാക്കിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റു ഒരു വിധം തയ്യാറാക്കി പരിശോധന നടത്തി വരികയാണു. പരിശോധന കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടോ റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

MEMBER : ഇടവഴി റോഡാക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

DEWAN : അങ്ങിനെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിക്കു എഴുതാം.

[The first request is for the conversion of a lane into a road. That is a matter which has for some time been under correspondence between the Government and your Municipal Council. At one time the Council agreed to meet the whole cost of the work but the Council now urge that they will meet only one-half the cost and that the remaining half should be borne by the Government. The Government do not think that the lane in question should be converted into a road at their cost; but they have no objection to the Municipal Council doing so from the municipal funds.

As for the temporary bridge, the Chief Engineer is competent to sanction its construction and allot funds.

The member said that the work had not yet been begun.

The Dewan replied that orders had been issued to erect the temporary bridge with the materials of the dismantled Krishnapuram bridge and that the work would be expedited.

In regard to the motor deviation road, an estimate has been prepared and was under investigation. After investigation, either the estimate or the investigation report will be sent to the Road Board.

The member again urged the imperative need for converting the lane into a road. The Dewan said that the Municipal Council would be informed.]

46. Ayurveda Reforms.

MR. K. P. MARTANDAN VAIDYAN (*Chirayinkil taluk, Group II*) spoke about the need for reorganising the Ayurveda Department and making it more useful to the public. The Ayurveda system of treatment was growing more and more popular not only in Travancore but even outside. But the facilities afforded for carrying out the Ayurvedic system of treatment were quite inadequate. The annual expenditure on the Government Ayurveda Hospital and Pharmacy, Trivandrum, was only Rs. 6,650, while the number of patients treated there was about 40,000. The attendance in the General Hospital was only a little over this figure ;but there was no comparison between the expenditure incurred on the two institutions. There were only 8 beds

in the Ayurveda Hospital, while the number of beds in the General Hospital and other allopathic institutions was large. The expenditure on the Ayurveda College was insignificant, when compared to that of other educational institutions. The highest-paid officer, the Principal, was drawing a salary of only Rs. 50 per mensem. When the teachers were not properly encouraged, the nature of instruction that they would impart could more or less be imagined. There were no institutions for imparting instruction in poison cure, ophthalmalogy and other special subjects. The Ayurveda system of treatment, if developed on modern lines, could be made popular even in western countries where the allopathic system was now most popular. With a view to make the Ayurveda system of treatment more popular and to improve the administration of the department, the member suggested that the Ayurveda Department should be placed under the control of a board of management with the acting Director of Ayurveda as its president. The board should consist of two non-official gentlemen of the profession and three officials, *viz.*, the Director of Ayurveda, the Principal of the Ayurveda College and an allopathic doctor. The board should be entrusted with the work of conducting Ayurveda examinations and granted the power to recognise Ayurveda institutions and to award grants-in-aid to *Vaidyans*. Under the proper administration of the department by such a board, the expert *vaidyans* would receive adequate encouragement and inducement to promote the cause of Ayurveda. A company might be formed and steps taken to manufacture medicines on scientific lines and distribute the same at cheap rates to the people at large. The question should therefore be taken up for earnest consideration.

DEWAN'S REPLY: നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ മുഖ്യമായി അടങ്ങിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതി ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പരിഷ്കരണമാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പരിഷ്കരണം അധികം കാലതാമസം കൂടാതെ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാം. ആ പരിഷ്കരണം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലത്തു നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള വിലയേറിയ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ ഗവൺമെൻറു നല്ലവണ്ണം ആരാഞ്ഞറിഞ്ഞു ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തി വേണ്ട പരിഷ്കാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

[The main theme of your representation was the reform of the Ayurveda Department. We may hope that before long a reform will take place and at that time all your valuable suggestions will be carefully considered and made use of.]

47. Suggestions for the improvement of Education in Travancore.

MR. KANAKKU MARTANDA PILLAI PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil taluk, Group I*) said that the need for revising the system of education in Travancore had been represented both in the Legislative Council and in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. The newspapers had also brought it to the notice of the Government.

The existing system of education was purely literary and was the chief cause of unemployment. Economics, morals, religion, hygiene, etc., had no place in the curricula of studies. The private schools were not properly encouraged. Vernacular education was pushed to the background. Selection of text books was not satisfactory. The following were the suggestions made by the member for improving the system of education and the working of the Education Department:

(1) The Director of Public Instruction was hard-worked and could not find time to the shaping of new policies on modern lines for the improvement of education in the State. Vernacular education should be controlled by a separate officer styled the Deputy Director. He should be thoroughly familiar with the vernacular and subject, if necessary, to take charge of the administrative supervision of the Director of Public Instruction. For purposes of inspection of vernaculor schools, the whole State should be divided into 4 or 5 districts and each district placed under the charge of an Assistant Inspector. The Inspectors should be assisted by Sub-Inspectors who may be recruited from among Middle School Headmasters. The pay of the Deputy Director, the Assistant Inspector and the Sub-Inspector might be fixed at Rs. 750, Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 respectively. The Deputy Director might be given power to inspect all educational institutions except colleges. The places of Inspector of English Schools, Chief Inspector of Vernacular schools and Assistant Inspectors of English Schools should be abolished and in their place two Range Inspectors should be appointed with power to inspect English and Vernacular schools. Under the Range Inspector, there must be two Assistant Inspectors and under each Assistant Inspector there must be eight or ten Sub-Inspectors. High Schools should be placed under the charge of Range Inspectors, Middle Schools under Assistant Inspectors and Primary Schools under Sub-Inspectors.

(2) The girls' schools branch should be similarly reorganised.

(3) The selection of text books should be controlled by the Deputy Director.

(4) The present system of education should be changed and instruction should be imparted in technical subjects such as agriculture, commerce and industries. Agriculture should be made compulsory in English and Malayalam schools and agricultural farms should be opened with a view to impart practical instruction in agriculture. Commerce should be taught in all higher classes. Facilities should also be afforded for teaching one or two industries suitable to each locality. The scheme of teaching weaving introduced in certain schools was not working properly due to want of cotton farms and spinning and weaving equipments. The system of teaching manual training should be improved. Manual training should be taught in primary classes and commercial subjects in higher classes.

(5) Duly qualified teachers should be appointed for teaching English in all Vernacular Middle Schools.

(6) Religious instruction should be imparted in all schools.

(7) In girls' schools more prominence should be given to music and sewing. Hygiene should be compulsorily taught. Facilities should be afforded for teaching domestic economy, first aid, nursing and cooking.

(8) Separate text books should be prescribed for boys' and girls' schools. Importance should be given to historical books and books on moral lessons. Novels, especially romances, should be excluded. The selection of text-books should be made with due care to the standard of each class, the purity of the language, etc.

(9) Greater attention should be paid to the provision of proper buildings for schools and their equipment, especially vernacular schools. Each school should have an adequate number of reference books.

(10) Physical instruction now imparted in schools was not satisfactory. It should be improved and medical inspection conducted in all schools.

(11) The pay of vernacular school teachers should still further be enhanced and their minimum pay fixed at Rs. 18.

(12) Recognised schools should be adequately encouraged. The grants now awarded were inadequate and the officers were unsympathetic. Recognition should be granted if a school was well-equipped and well-managed. The Director should bestow greater attention on this matter. The loss incurred by the managers on account of fee concessions and medical inspection should be made good by the Government.

(13) Teachers in recognised schools should be appointed in Government schools when vacancies arose. The practice of discharging teachers before the vacation and appointing fresh teachers after the reopening, resorted to by some managers with a view to save their pay for the period of the vacation, should be stopped.

(14) The expenditure on the Education Department was increasing year by year and should be controlled. Schools within municipal towns should be left to the management of the Municipal Councils or local boards to be newly formed. More schools should be left to the management of private agencies. The expenditure on salaries should be reduced and unnecessary expenditure curtailed. The places of the Personal Assistants to the Director of Public Instruction, to the Inspectors and to the Inspectress should be abolished. The pay of the latter officers, the Principals and Professors of Colleges and of Headmasters should be reduced. Their office staff also should be cut short. The Special Schools established in certain places should be abolished.

In conclusion, the member requested that a committee should be constituted to enquire into the existing system of education and suggest ways and means for revising it and reducing the expenditure on the Education Department.

DEWAN'S' REPLY: Mr. Kanakku' Martanda Pillai Paramesvaran Pillai, നിങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ധാരാളം സംഗതികൾ ഈ നിവേദനത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവയ്ക്കെല്ലാം ഉത്തരംപറയാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മിക്ക അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോടും ഇവിടത്തെ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ യോജിക്കുമെന്നും തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എന്തായാലും നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ശരിയായി ആലോചിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

[It is not possible to give an exhaustive reply to the several observations made by you both in regard to the Education Department and the system of education. It is also doubtful whether the general public will agree with you in most of your views. Your suggestions will, however, be carefully considered and the necessary action taken.]

48. The Education Department.

Mr. KRISHNA PILLAI MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli taluk, Group I*) first spoke about certain defects in the administration of the Education Department. There was lack of discipline in schools due to lack of discipline among the officers and teaching staff. Consequently there was no discipline in homes. Much time was wasted in unnecessary correspondence and there was inordinate delay in filling vacancies in the teaching staff. Teachers were relieved before the vacation in certain schools and reappointed only two or three months after the reopening.

The member suggested the desirability of teaching vernacular in Forms V and VI as it was a compulsory subject for university courses of study. The control over Sanskrit schools was vested in three officers, which was not satisfactory. The Principal of the Sanskrit College should have complete control over them as of old. The powers of the higher officers of the department should also be defined.

The member next advocated the need for getting down an educational expert from England or America for the purpose of preparing a scheme for the revision of the existing system of education so as to make it more useful to the people. There was nobody either in the department or outside in Travancore who would be able to undertake this work. Hence the need for getting down a foreigner.

The scheme for the revision of salaries of vernacular school teachers was not free from complaint. Acting and S. P. T. Headmistresses who were drawing higher pay as such up to the end of Medam 1104 were asked to refund the excess pay drawn over the pay to which they were eligible under the scheme.

The system of prescribing new text books every year was not satisfactory. Books once selected should be continued for three years. Books rejected by the Text Book Committee should not be prescribed by the Government. The practice of prescribing optional text books should be discontinued as it was a serious handicap to pupils who wished to go from one school to another in the course of an academic year. Classical works by Ezhuttachan and Kunjan Nambiyar should be selected as text books. The Government should be the final authority in the matter of prescribing text books.

A waiting room for teachers and a waiting room and tiffin shed for the use of the girl pupils should be put up in the Chavara English High School. A compound wall for the school was also absolutely necessary. The swampy area within the school compound should be reclaimed and the adjoining Sub-Registry Office should be removed from its existing site as it had been acquired for the use of the school.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Madhavan Pillai, നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ വളരെ ഗൌരവമേറിയ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങീട്ടുണ്ട്. ആദ്യമായിട്ട പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ഡിസിപ്‌ളിൻ ശരിയായിട്ട നടന്നുവരുന്നില്ലെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പ്രതിവാദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. അങ്ങനെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ ഡിസിപ്‌ളിൻ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വീടുകളിലും ഇല്ലാതെയാകുന്നുവെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. അതിലേക്കു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാൎക്കും മേലധികാരികൾക്കും ഡിസിപ്‌ളിൻ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് നിങ്ങൾ വാദിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഡിസിപ്‌ളിൻ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നുമാത്രം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ ഡിസിപ്‌ളിൻ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വീട്ടിലും അതില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതു അത്ര ശരിയല്ല. വീട്ടിൽ ഡിസിപ്‌ളിൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു കുട്ടികളുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ ചുമതലയാണ്. അതിൽ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലെ അധികൃതരും കുട്ടികളുടെ രക്ഷകൎത്താക്കന്മാരും കൂടിച്ചേൎന്നു പ്രയത്നിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഡിസിപ്‌ളിനും മാറൽസ്യം ഉണ്ടാകയൊള്ളു.

രണ്ടാമതു നിങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്കാരത്തെപ്പററി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്കാരമെന്ന വിഷയം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മാത്രമല്ല മററു പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ ചിന്തയെ ആകൎഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്. ഇൻഡ്യയിലുള്ള മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങൾ ആലോചിച്ചുവരുണ്ട്. എന്നുവരികിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തും ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തമായ പദ്ധതി ഇന്ന വിധത്തിലാണ് പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ളത് ഇതേവരെയും തീൎച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയതായിക്കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിലേക്കു വിദേശരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ വരുത്തി സ്കീം തയ്യാറാക്കണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന അ

ഭിപ്രായം അത്ര സ്വീകാൎയ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ വിശേഷവുമില്ല. ധാരാളം ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മടിയില്ലാത്ത മററു രാജ്യക്കാർ വിദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ വരുത്തി ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടും സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു രീതി രൂപീകരിക്കാൻ അവൎക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങനെ അവൎക്കു സാധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം നമുക്കും ഉണ്ടാകും. ബംഗാളിലൊ, ബാംബെയിലൊ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ വരുത്തി അവരുടെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി പരിഷ്കൃത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു നമുക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടാതെ പോകയില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾക്കു അനുസരണമായ ചില ഭേദഗതികളോടുകൂടി ആ പദ്ധതികൾ നമുക്കു സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ വിഷമമുണ്ടെന്നും തോന്നുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിഷ്കരണമെന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ അടങ്ങീട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികൾ വളരെ ഗൌരവമേറിയതും അതിന്റെ നാനാമുഖങ്ങളേയും പററി ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിച്ചു തീൎച്ചചെയ്യേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ഒരുവശംമാത്രം നോക്കിയാൽ പോരാ.

പാഠപുസ്തകത്തെപ്പററി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നോട്ടുചെയ്തു് അവയെ എത്രത്തോളം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താമോ അത്രത്തോളം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ നോക്കാം.

അടുത്തതായി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതി ചവറ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിന്റെ മതിലിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. കുറെപണം മിച്ചം ഉള്ളതിനെ മതിൽ കെട്ടാൻ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിക്കളയാം എന്നുപറയുന്നതു അത്ര ശരിയല്ല. മതിൽ അവിടെ അത്ര ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. എങ്കിലും പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിന്റെ മുൻവശത്തു ഒരു മതിൽ കെട്ടാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ശേഷമുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ കമ്പിവേലികൾ മതിയാകും.

ഏതാനും ഹെഡ്മിസ്ട്രസ്മാർ വാങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളത്തിനെ തിരിയെ ഒടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഉത്തരവുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നു നിങ്ങൾ മുമ്പിൽകൂട്ടി അറിയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

[Your representation contains many important matters. You say that there is no proper discipline in schools and consequently the discipline in homes also is going down. The proper remedy according to you is to enforce discipline first among teachers and departmental authorities. I would state that discipline is to be taught not only in schools. It is therefore not right to say that, because there is no discipline in schools the same is wanting in homes also. To enforce disci-

pline in homes is the duty of the parents. It is only when parents or guardians and teachers strive together that proper discipline and morals can be enforced among pupils.

The question of revising the existing educational system is engaging the attention not only of the Travancore Government but also of the authorities elsewhere in India. But no one has yet been able to suggest the lines on which the system of education has to be revised. Your view that an expert from a foreign country should be got down to prepare a revised scheme of education is not acceptable. Such a step is not going to be of much use. Other Governments which do not mind engaging the services of educational experts on high salaries have not yet been able to prepare a scheme of educational reforms. If they succeed in preparing such a scheme, we will also be benefited by that. That is to say, if either Bengal or Bombay, for instance, is able to prepare such a scheme, we can also adopt that with suitable modifications according to local conditions and requirements. The question of educational reforms is a large one to be decided after considering its many aspects.

Your views about text books are noted ; they will be mde use of to the extent possible.

About the compound wall for the Chavara School, the authorities say that a wall is not necessary. The Government have sanctioned the construction of a wall on the front side ; for the other sides, wire fencing will suffice.

In regard to the refund of pay by certain head mistresses as a result of the recent revision of salaries of vernacular school teachers, I was not able to enquire into it as you had not mentioned that in your memorandum of subjects.]

49. Defects in the present system of education in Travancore and need for making it more vocational and technical.

MR. K. I. VARGHESE MAPPILLAI (*Mavelikara taluk*) requested the Dewan to convey to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent the felicitations of the people of the Mavelikara taluk on the conferment of the title of C. I. on Her Highness.

Passing on to his subject, he said that Travancore stood to the forefront in India in education—specially in female education—and in having the largest number of degree-holders. But the educationally qualified men were fit only to hold clerical appointments or to take up the teaching profession. Owing to the fact that the number of places at the disposal of the Government was limited, the number of unemployed in the State was very large and further that number was growing larger and larger every year. The cause was the defective system of education and the reluctance of the educated people to take to agriculture. The prevailing system of education did not also afford scope for the mental and moral development of the pupils. The cost of education was also prohibitive. The time had come for changing that system of education and making it more useful to the pupils in earning their livelihood after finishing their education.

In vernacular schools, the existing method of instruction should be continued up to class IV. In classes V to VII, practical training in one or two technical subjects such as carpentry, smithery, masonry and in one or two cottage industries, according to local conditions, such as basket making, mat weaving, rattan works should be given. The same subjects should be taught in the Preparatory Class and Forms I to III in English schools as well. Pupils passing out of class VII in vernacular schools and wishing to continue their studies in English Schools should be admitted in Form IV and the curricula of studies in English and vernacular schools should be modified so as to facilitate that. In Forms IV to VI, drawing, painting, dyeing, coir weaving, mechanism relating to ordinary machines, etc., should be taught. But pupils with no taste in technical subjects but only in literary ones should be exempted from studying them. After passing the School Final Class, pupils who had taken up industrial and technical subjects should be given training for a period of two years in ivory works, silk industry, high class carving, painting, soap making, scent manufacture, printing, film production, book-keeping, shorthand, survey, navigation, scientific agriculture, etc. If education was shaped on the above lines, there would be less of unemployment in the State and the parents also would not be put to unnecessary loss on account of education of their children. If necessary, one or two technical colleges might be opened in the State and grants awarded to private industrial schools

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Varghese Mappillai, your representation shows that you have given some earnest thought to this question of educational reform. I am very glad to note that in your representation there are several practical suggestions for improvement. I may tell you that Government will carefully consider these suggestions and make use of them.

50. Educational Reforms.

MR. K. M. MATHAI (*Pattanamtitta Taluk*) expressed the sense of loyalty and the gratification of the people of his taluk for appointing a second time a Travancorean as Dewan.

Passing on to his subject, he said that the need for making the system of education more suited to local conditions and modern requirements had already been brought to the notice of the Government. The existing system of education was purely literary and was useful only in producing teachers and clerks. It was first introduced by the East India Company and was unsuited to modern requirements. He therefore made the following suggestions for improving that system :—

(1) Some scheme should be evolved to give practical instruction to pupils in agriculture, commerce, banking, *chitties*, co-operation, etc., according to the "project method" of teaching. Mere theoretical knowledge without practical training was of no avail.

(2) The curricula of studies should be revised so as to include the above subjects; and if necessary, some subjects from the existing curricula should be eliminated.

(3) The Text Book Committee should be reconstituted so as to give greater representation to teachers, as they would be the best judges in selecting books for the several standards.

(4) Greater importance should be given to the teaching of hygiene in schools. Without proper physical development, mental development was useless.

(5) The ever-increasing expenditure on education should be controlled. An appreciable amount of expenditure could be saved if primary schools for boys and girls and English and vernacular middle schools were amalgamated.

(6) All subjects should be taught in Malayalam at least in English schools up to From VI, if not in colleges also.

(7) Sanskrit should be taught as a compulsory subject in all vernacular schools. For a proper study of the Malayalam language, a knowledge of Sanskrit was indispensable.

(8) The revision of pay of vernacular school teachers newly sanctioned was not satisfactory. Under the revised scheme, many untrained teachers were eligible only for a less pay than trained teachers, although in service and general qualifications they were senior to the latter. The fact that they were not taken up for training was not their fault. It would be very hard if they were therefore made junior to others who were now eligible for a higher pay. The delay in giving effect to the revision was great.

(9) Graduate teachers newly appointed in vernacular schools should not be ranked above other teachers having experience and service. In giving promotions also, the claims of the latter should not be ignored.

(10) Prominence should be given to the teaching of agriculture in schools and agricultural demonstration farms should be opened adjacent to vernacular middle schools with a view to impart practicial training.

(11) There was a decline in the number of night schools. The Government should take steps to increase their number and make them more useful to the labouring and depressed classes.

(12) The Provident Fund Scheme should be made compulsory in all schools under private management.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Mathai, നിങ്ങളും നിങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പിൽ പ്രസംഗിച്ച മാവേലിക്കര മെമ്പറും മഹാറാണിറീജൻറു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ നേൎക്കും മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലേ നേൎക്കും പ്രദൎശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രാജഭക്തിയെ സമയംനോക്കി ആ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ സന്തോഷപൂൎവം അറിയിക്കാം.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പററി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അനേകം വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾക്കു മാത്രം ഉത്തരം പറയാം. ഒന്നാ

മതായി വിദ്യാത്ഥികാംക്ക കായികാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇപ്പോഠം വളരെ സൌകയ്യക്കറവാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. കായികാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള എല്ലാ സൌകയ്യങ്ങളും നമ്മുടെ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയാൻ ധൈയ്യമില്ല. എങ്കിലും കാലം ചെല്ലുന്തോറും അതിലേക്കുള്ള സൌകയ്യവും കൂടുതലായി വരുന്നതല്ലാതെ കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നില്ല എന്നു എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണ്. കൂടാതെയും സമീപകാലത്തു ഗവമെന്റിൽനിന്നും രണ്ടു ബി. എ. ബിരുദധാരികളെ കായികാഭ്യാസപരിശീലനം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള യോഗ്യത സമ്പാദിക്കാൻ മദ്രാസ് റായപേട്ട വൈ. എം. സി. എ. വക പാഠശാലയിൽ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവർ ഒരു വർഷത്തെ പരിശീലനം കഴിഞ്ഞുവന്നാൽ അവരെ സൈൻസ്കാളേജിലും ആർട്ടുസ് കാളേജിലും Physical Instructors ആയിനിയമിക്കാമെന്നാണു ഗവമെൻറു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിൽനിന്നും കായികാഭ്യാസം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികഠംക്ക അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഗവമെൻറിനു ബോദ്ധ്യമുണ്ടെന്നും അതിലേക്കു കഴിയുന്നത്ര സൌകയ്യങ്ങഠം ചെയ്തുവരികയാണെന്നും മേലും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു തയ്യാറാണെന്നും ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണ്.

പിന്നീടു മലയാളം പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂഠം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടു രണ്ടുവർഷങ്ങളായിട്ടും ഇതുവരെയും ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു സ്റ്റാഫ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി കഴിയുന്നതുംവേഗത്തിൽ ഓരോപള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിലുമുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സർവീസിനേയും മററും പററിയുള്ള വിവരങ്ങഠം (statistics) വരുത്തി ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതലിനെപ്പററി തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിവരികയാണ്. ഇപ്പോഠംതന്നെ അനേകം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ കായ്യം തീർച്ചയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ബാക്കിയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ കായ്യം ഈയ്യാണ്ടു അവസാനത്തിനകം തീർച്ചയാകുമെന്നാണ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

പിന്നെ നിങ്ങഠം നിശാപാഠശാലകളെപ്പററി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതു വാസ്തവമാണ്. ഈ നിശാപാഠശാലകഠം നിന്നുപോകുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങഠം അന്വേഷിച്ചും അവയ്ക്കു മേലാൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാകത്തക്ക വണ്ണമുള്ള മാഗ്ഗങ്ങഠം നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചും റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഡയറക്ടരോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാം.

നിങ്ങഠം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മററു സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഗവമെൻറു ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

[I shall very gladly convey to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and to His Highness the Maha Raja the sentiments of loyalty given expression to by the member for Mavelikara taluk and yourself.

Of the several points relating to education, I shall reply to one or two. Firstly, in regard to physical culture. I cannot certainly claim that our schools have got all the conveniences and appliances necessary for training in physical culture. But the facilities for that purpose are day by day increasing. Further, recently the Government have deputed two graduates to Madras for training in physical culture in the Y. M. C. A. School of Physical Culture, Royapetta. When they return after one year's training, it is proposed to appoint them as Physical Instructors in the Science and Arts Colleges. This shows that the Government are aware of the need for imparting instruction in physical development to pupils and students and that they are affording and are prepared to afford all possible facilities for the purpose.

Then in regard to the increase of pay to vernacular school teachers, a separate staff is working to give practical effect to the reorganisation scheme as early as possible. The staff is collecting statistics regarding the service, pay, etc. of the teachers in every school with a view to fix their initial pay after revision. Many schools have been finished and the Director expects that the remaining schools will also be finished before the close of the current year.

What you have stated about the decline of night schools is true. The Director will be asked to investigate the causes for their decline and suggest measures for their revival.

The other points will be considered.]

51. Women's Education.

MR. P. K. MATTHEW (*Kunnatnad taluk, Group II*) said that the subject of his representation was never before discussed in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, probably because women had no voice in the Assembly. His first request was therefore that the Assembly Rules should be amended without further delay so as to remove sex disqualification, especially when women in the State had attained a high standard of education and had been given equal rights with men in the public service and in the Legislative Council. It should also be noted that in intelligence, public spirit, high ideals and spiritual experience, women were in no way inferior to men and therefore it would be unfair to deny them any rights.

Passing on to the subject of women's education, the member said that, from the nature of the different life led by men and women, the education imparted to women should also be in accordance with this difference and helpful to their future existence. For married women to which category most adult women belonged, the centre of interest was the home, which formed the field for the first training of men and women for future citizenship in the State. The course of instruction now imparted in girls' schools was not suitable for the purpose. Domestic science,

nursing, hygiene, needlework, painting, music and such other subjects might be advantageously added to or given great importance in the course of studies in girls' schools. Although the Government had realised the importance of such a course of studies and opened parallel divisions in Forms IV to VI of the English High Schools for Girls, Trivandrum, for giving instruction in subjects included in domestic science, it was regrettable to note that those divisions had subsequently to be abolished on account of a general reluctance on the part of pupils to take to the course. The course should not be stopped if it was really found to be useful to the girls, merely on the ground of reluctance on the part of pupils. The way to popularise it would be to give girls securing a diploma in that course preference over all others in appointment as teachers in vernacular schools for girls and for lower classes in English schools. Such a policy would be instrumental in creating a sudden change in the attitude of the pupils towards this course and gradually it would be considered as the most suitable course for women.

There was only one departmental English High School for girls in the State. That and most of the private schools were situated in towns. Unlike boys, girls living in places 4 or 5 miles away from schools could not attend such schools. That was a serious handicap to their studies. The only way of removing the handicap was to have residential institutions for girls in all the towns. But such institutions were costly both to the pupils and to the management so that there were only very few of them in existence. The rules relating to the award of grants to such institutions should therefore be applied leniently and sympathetically with a view to advance the education of women. Residential institutions were also useful in popularising the special courses of study referred to above. There were only two schools, one departmental and the other private, in which such courses were introduced; while in the departmental school the parallel divisions were abolished, they continued to be held in the private school. The reasons were the following:—

(1) Subjects coming under domestic science were best taught in an institution where teachers and pupils lived and moved together. The instruction was more than academic.

(2) The exigencies of public service make permanency of staff in a Government school almost impossible. A definite and comprehensive scheme with a more or less permanent machinery to carry it out was among the minimum requirements for the special courses of study referred to above. Private residential institutions were the best agencies for such work and therefore they should be encouraged by the Government.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Matthew, I must say that I feel specially thankful to you for dealing with a subject about which you can talk from personal experience. I do not think there are many others in this hall who can claim that qualification. Your representation

consists of two parts. In the first, you said that in departmental schools what has once been tried, and has had to be abandoned on account of the want of response from pupils, should be tried again with certain modifications. The object of instituting those new, or additional, courses of study is to wean girls and young women from their desire to enter public service and engage themselves in professions to the detriment perhaps of the purity and the beneficent nature of home life. But the method you suggest for making these courses of studies popular defeats the very object of that new scheme. You want evidently to wait before giving it up. As a remedy you suggest that only those who have passed that course should be employed as teachers in Government schools. Better than that, it seems to me, would be the example of institutions like yours at Alwaye. I am sure that all those who are interested in female education are watching the progress of that institution of yours; and when it becomes known that that institution serves a very useful and necessary purpose, I am sure that more institutions of the kind will be started. As you yourself said, that is a field where private enterprise has to step in, and it is not for the Government because, as you admit, it is impossible for the Government to do all that is required. When such institutions are started, you may rest assured that Government will consider sympathetically the question of helping them.

52. Educational Improvements.

MR. MATEVAN PILLAI NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Colachel*) said that the existing system of education was responsible for the growth of unemployment in the State. The so-called educated youths were fit only for holding appointments. Their general physique was very poor and they were unfit to enter any profession which would help them to earn their livelihood. There was therefore imperative need for thoroughly overhauling the system of education and making it more useful to the public. The same subject was pressed at the 23rd session. The Government replied that a committee would be appointed to go into the question. But the committee had not yet come into being. The member requested that the question might be taken up without further delay and a committee of educationists constituted to enquire into the question and submit a report. He also made the following suggestions for improving the existing system of education :—

(1) All subjects except English should be taught in Malayalam in all classes in English High Schools.

(2) Instruction in technical subjects should be imparted to pupils in all English schools and in vernacular schools above class IV.

(3) Industrial education should be started in all primary schools.

(4) Greater importance should be given to the vernaculars in the curricula of studies in colleges.

(5) Industrial schools should be opend for teaching weaving, carpentry, smithery, soap making, match manufacture, painting, paper manufacture and pencil making.

(6) Agricultural schools should also be opened for giving practical instruction in agriculture.

(7) Night schools should be opened to educate adults in the three Rs.

(8) The period of instruction in primary schools should be fixed between 8 to 10-30 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. every day.

(9) The curricula of studies in primary schools should be made easier.

(10) The old *Kalari* system should be revived for giving physical training to pupils.

(11) Domestic economy and child welfare should be taught in girls' schools.

(12) Primary education should be made compulsory in the State.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Matevan Pillai Nilakanta Pillai, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്കരണ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെല്ലാം നോട്ടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

[Your views about the reform of the system of education are noted.]

53. Suggestions for the improvement of the Vernacular Literature.

MR. P. C. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Municipal Council, Haripad*) made the following suggestions for the development of vernaculars in the State:

(1) All Government correspondence except correspondence with outsiders should be in the vernaculars. The one serious obstacle in this direction was the ignorance of certain heads of departments and offices in the vernaculars. All officers should therefore be required to study the vernaculars and their knowledge tested by examinations.

(2) A high and refined style and diction of the vernacular language should be adopted in Government publications such as the Gazette, the Administration Report, the Proceedings of the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Agricultural Magazine. The members of the Council and the Assembly should also co-operate with the Government in the matter. Whenever names were written in English, their correct spelling in the Vernacular also should be given. Otherwise they were misread.

(3) Special attention should be paid to the selection of text books. The Government was the final authority in prescribing text-books. In British India, text books for all classes except the School final class were selected by the Headmasters of the schools from among the books approved by the Text Book Committees. In Travancore also, similar powers should be given to the Headmasters. For the Vernacular School Leaving and Higher Examinations, the power might be reserved with the Government or the Director of Public Instruction. Membership on the Text Book Committees should not be confined to the officers of the Education Department. Literary men in other walks of life should also have chances of becoming members.

Incidentally, the member referred to the delay in the distribution of Malayalam Readers among the Assistant Inspectors. Every year the books were available only 2 or 3 months after the reopening of the schools after the midsummer recess. The member requested that steps be taken to prevent such delay and also suggested the desirability of entrusting the sale of the Readers to private agencies. It was derogatory to the Government to conduct the business themselves as ordinary merchants. If the sale be entrusted to private agencies there would be a saving on account of the cost of the staff employed to attend to the work.

(4) The minima of marks in English and Vernacular languages for purposes of entry into public service and for success in examinations should be raised.

(5) A committee should be constituted for compiling a standard dictionary and a book on vernacular idioms and other works calculated to improve the vernaculars. The work of the committee would be lightened by the dictionaries that were being compiled by the Head Translator to Government and one Mr. Padmanabha Pillai of Srikantesvaram.

(6) Knowledge of the vernaculars should be made compulsory for all appointments in the public service.

(7) Grants should be awarded to libraries, reading rooms and other institutions intended to advance vernacular language and literature.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi, I do not think that any one will disagree with your opinion that the vernaculars deserve all the encouragement that it is possible for the people of this State to give and also for the Government to give. I do not think there is any difference of opinion on that point. But as to how far and in what directions changes are to be made for that purpose is a question that will give rise to serious differences of opinion. You must have noticed, in recent years, how the Government have been trying in various ways to advance the interests of the vernaculars, how, in various directions, the vernaculars have, as it were, encroached upon what was considered to be till recently the sphere of English. The proceedings of the Government in many cases are, when they are promulgated in English, at least translated into the vernaculars, and when they are published, they are published in all the three languages that is, English, Malayalam and Tamil. I can say that we can all hope that gradually, year after year, the province of vernaculars will get widened. You said that sometimes the writing of names of localities in Travancore in English characters leads to funny mistakes. I suppose almost all of us at one time or another have come across such mistakes. The remedy, however, is very easy. Whenever the name of a place, which is not familiar, has to be mentioned, besides writing it in English characters, I suppose it is very easy to write the name in the vernacular too. That will not be very difficult.

Your main theme was about Text-Book Committees. There again, nobody will deny the importance of the work of the Text Book Committee, or the practical difficulties in always selecting the best books. You said that Text Book Committees should not be constituted merely of educational authorities. A little while ago, another member said that Text Book Committees should not be constituted of merely literary men. I think there is some truth in both these statements. It is necessary to have educational authorities on the Text Book Committees because it is they alone who are, as it were, in everyday contact with the intelligence of the children, who can really fix the standard of the text book for each class. An eminent writer will perhaps be carried away more by his admiration of elegant language and is likely to ignore the standard of capacity of little children who may have to study those text books. It seems to me that in this too, as in all other things, a golden mean is the best. And we have a committee consisting of educational authorities and literary men.

With regard to the examinations, you said that the minima of marks for passes in the vernaculars should be raised. I have expert opinion that there is no necessity for raising it. By analogy, of course, in an English country, the minimum for passing the English language should be raised. As a matter of fact, we do not find it. The expert opinion is that it is not necessary to raise the minima of examination marks in the English language.

You then mentioned the dictionary. I did not know that there was a dictionary in the making by the Head Translator. I have always thought that that was more a matter for literary men than for the Government to take up. And now I am glad to find there is a Dr. Johnson among us. The only thing for the Government to do is to render such help as it is possible and proper for them to give. That I am sure Government will give.

There are a few other valuable suggestions made by you. These will also be carefully considered.

54. Communications in the Peermade taluk.

MR. N. K. P. P. ROWTHER (*Peermade taluk*) said that Peermade was the centre of the planting district, besides being a sanatorium and summer resort. But want of communications and facilities for easy access was a serious handicap to the planting industry such as cardamom, rubber and tea, the demand for which was growing more and more year by year. The member therefore requested that the following works might be undertaken and finished at an early date :—

(1) Completion of the Kumili-Devicolam road and making it fit for cart traffic. The work might be started at both ends of the road so that it might be finished quickly. Two branch roads from the trunk road should also be opened, one leading to Vandanmettu and the other to Cumbammettu. The distance between the two places would only be about 6 miles.

(2) The cardamom ryots of Peermade were living in the Cumbam valley and they had begun the construction of a road from Cumbammettu to the foot of the hills, a distance of 4 miles. That road if completed would facilitate the transport of timber to the British frontier. The Government should therefore make a liberal grant for its construction.

(3) Construction of a cart road from Kumili to Ramakkal along the frontier connecting all the *chowkeys*. Such a road would be of great help to the Government officers in detecting and preventing smuggling of dutiable articles.

(4) Extension of the Fairfield road to meet the Kumili-Devicolam road *via* Aiyappan Koil would be a short cut from Devicolam to Kottayam when the Devicolam-Kumili road was completed.

(5) Construction of a road from Vandanmettu to Kalthotti cardamom area and meeting the Kottayam-Kumili would be a great boon to the cardamom ryots. The cardamom estates in the Vandanmettu *pakuthi* were now all scattered in the Mali, Kanavakuzhi and Kalthotti *tavalams*. If all those *tavalams* were connected by the proposed road the cardamom ryots would be highly benefited and easy transport facilitated.

(6) Construction of a road from Vandanmettu to Karimannur. If that road and the road to Cumbammettu now under construction by the planters were finished, there will be through communication between Todupuzha and Cumbam on the British frontier.

(7) Construction of bridges acrose the Mali and Kanavakuzi rivers in the Vandanmettu *pakuthi*. During the rainy season, the rivers were flooded and crossing was well-nigh impossible. The owners of cardamom estates on the other side of the rivers and the coolies working in them were consequently put to much hardship. The bridges were therefore absolutely necessary.

The above questions would naturally be referred to the Road Board. But the Board would meet only twice every year and all questions cannot be taken up and decided. The Board should therefore be instructed to meet oftener.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Rowther, I shall be very glad to convey to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent the expressions of loyalty and rejoicing at Her Highness having secured the coveted honor of C. I. conferred on Her by His Majesty the King Emperor.

Your representation mainly deals with means of communications, some roads and some bridges. These requisitions for roads and other means of communication have hereafter to be dealt with by the Road Boards that have been created now and your requests will all be referred to the Road Boards. As the representative of a taluk, you will have an opportunity of pressing these needs before the District Board.

In regard to one or two of your specific requests, I have a word to say. In regard to the second point of your representation, that is,

the road which is under construction by the owners of cardamom estates from the foot of the hill to Cumbamettu, I may tell you that Government are not quite satisfied that it is a road which is going to be useful; and unless they are satisfied on that point, you cannot expect Government to make any contribution towards the expenses of that road.

With regard to the road that you suggest for connecting up all the *chowkeys* together, the Government experts are of opinion that it is going to be a costly concern; and, at present there is no necessity for such a costly road.

Your sixth point is that the High Range Division is, as it were, isolated, and that by the opening of a road like that it will be connected with the plains. But even as it is, you have got a big road project there, that is, the Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road which is going to connect Devicolam, Pallivasal, Munnar and other places with the plains. Until we have seen by experience how far that road serves the needs of the locality, we cannot be sure that there is any necessity for further road construction.

Your other suggestions will be referred to the Road Board.

55. Means of communication in the Parur taluk.

MR. V. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN VAIDYAN (*Nominated*) thanked the Government for nominating him to the Assembly and also expressed the gratification of the inhabitants of the Parur taluk for taking in hand the construction of the Parur bridge. But there were other public works which were also absolutely necessary and the following were the chief among them:—

(1) Metalling the road starting from the main road on the northern side of the Parur Cutcherry and leading to Chennamangalam and the provision of two culverts.

(2) Construction of a bridge at the northern extremity of the above road and provision of a ferry boat there, pending construction of the bridge.

(3) Metalling the road starting from the Parur *angadi* and leading to Kuriyapalli and making it fit for cart traffic. That work had already been sanctioned and should be taken in hand soon. The bridge at Tiruppuram was in a dilapidated condition. It would be desirable to dismantle it and construct a new one along with the work on the road.

(4) Improvement of the road leading to Chakkarakadavu and making it fit for cart traffic.

(5) Deepening the Pashni *todu* on the eastern side of the Parur Cutcherry.

(6) Construction of a bridge at the Moottakunnam school landing.

(7) Completion of the bridge at Pallikadavu.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kunjukrishnan Vaidyan, നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ ഒഴിച്ചു ശേഷം സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോൾ പുത്തനായി രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റോഡ് ബോർഡിൽ നിന്നും തീർച്ച ചെയ്യേണ്ടവയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ വക സംഗതികളെല്ലാം റോഡ ബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

പിന്നീടു നിങ്ങൾ പള്ളിക്കടവുപാലത്തെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു.

MEMBER : പള്ളിക്കടവു പാലം മിക്കവാറും പൂർത്തിയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

DEWAN : ചക്കരക്കടവിലേക്കുള്ള റോഡ് ഏകദേശം പൂർത്തിയായിരിക്കയാണോ?

MEMBER : പൂർത്തിയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്, പക്ഷെ അതിൽ കല്ലിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു നടക്കുന്നതിനു വലിയപ്രയാസമായ രീതിയിലാണ്.

DEWAN : ആ ഭാഗവും റോഡ് ബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം. മൂത്തകുന്നംപാലത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എസ്റ്റിമേററു സാൻക്ഷനായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതിലെ തുക വളരെ കുറവാണ്. കൂടുതൽ തുക വേണമെന്നു ഒരു റിവയ്സ്ഡ് എസ്റ്റിമേററു വന്നിരിക്കയാണ്. അതു് പരിശോധിച്ചുവേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യാം.

[Except for one or two points, all your requests have to be placed before the Road Board newly constituted. They will all be referred to the Board.

The Pallikadavu bridge, you say, is almost completed.

The metalling of the road to Chakkarakadavu is said to be defective. This point will also go to the Road Board.

In regard to the Moottakunnam bridge, an estimate was sanctioned. But as the amount was inadequate, a revised estimate has been submitted. It will be scrutinsed and the necessary action taken.]

56. Reform of the Ayurveda Department and encouragement of Ezhavas.

MR. V. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN VAIDYAN (*Nominated*) said that the Ayurveda system of treatment was not giving that amount of medical relief which it would be possible to give. That was due to certain defects which should be removed. In the first place, there was no proper text book on physiology. A thorough knowledge of physiology was an absolute necessity for a *Vaidyan* to diagnose any disease and prescribe the appropriate remedy. The first thing to be done was therefore to have a text book written in Malayalam on physiology based on the work of Susruta and on the works of modern English physiologists. The growing popularity of the Ayurveda system in Bengal was due to the publication of such books in Bengali by Nagendranath Sen and others.

A committee of expert *Vaidyans* should be appointed for translating rare and old Ayurveda works on physiology and publishing the same with commentaries and additions wherever necessary.

Surgery was not being practised by Ayurveda doctors, although the science of Ayurveda prescribed surgical treatment also. The Government should therefore take steps to train Ayurveda *Vaidyans* in surgery also and get down the necessary instruments for the purpose.

There was only one departmental Ayurveda hospital throughout the State and that was housed in a rented building. That fact and the comparatively small expenditure incurred on the institution when compared with that on the Medical Department, showed the want of sympathy on the part of the Government with the Ayurveda Department. More hospitals should be opened in all important taluks. In the Northern Division, there should be hospitals at Parur, Muvattupuzha and Alwaye. The grant-in-aid hospital run at Quilon should be taken over by the Government and housed in a Government building. Arrangements should also be made for the manufacture and supply of all medicines. Ayurveda *patasalas* should also be opened in the above places.

Qualified Ezhava *Vaidyans* should be given preference for appointments. Such men might be selected from among the grant-in-aid *Vaidyans*.

Grants should be awarded to the expert *Vaidyans* who had been recognised by the Government, without waiting for vacancies among the grant-in-aid *Vaidyans* or depending upon the Municipalities to do so.

Assistant *Vaidyans* employed by grant-in-aid *Vaidyans* for helping them in the collection of herbs and the preparation of medicines should be given a grant of Rs. 10 each per mensem. The maximum grant should be raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 and the minimum from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

The salaries of officers of the Ayurveda Department should also be suitably enhanced.

An Advisory Board consisting of not less than four members should be constituted and the Director of Ayurveda should act according to the recommendations of the Board. There should be qualified Ezhava *Vaidyans* as members of the Board and all the members should be granted allowances for their work on the Board.

For the next vacancy in the Ayurveda Hospital, an Ezhava grant-in-aid *Vaidyan* should be appointed.

Lastly, the member requested that in all hospitals and chief *Vaidyasalas*, women *Vaidyans* and nurses should be appointed

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kunjukrishnan Vaidyan, നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ വളരെ സാരമായ സംഗതികൾ ഉണ്ട്. ശരീരശാസ്ത്രം നൂതന രീതിയിൽ അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനു ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ആയുർവ്വേദകോളേജിൽ ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ട്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്മാതിരിയിലുള്ള ശരീരശാസ്ത്രം അഭ്യസിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു അദ്ധ്യാപകനേയും ഇതിലേക്കു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

പിന്നെ ശസ്ത്രക്രിയയെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വൈദ്യന്മാർ കുറെക്കാലമായി താഴ്ത്തിവച്ചിരിക്കയാണു. അതിനെ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട പരിശീലനം നൽകി അതിനുവേണ്ട ആയുധങ്ങളും മററും വരുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. കുറെക്കാലമായി താഴ്ത്തിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ശസ്ത്രക്രിയയെ ആളുകളെ പഠിപ്പിച്ചു ശസ്ത്രക്രിയ ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കുന്നു. ആയുർവ്വേദവൈദ്യന്മാർ ചികിത്സിക്കുമ്പോൾ ശസ്ത്രക്രീയ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ഒരു അല്ലോപതിക്ക് ഡാക്ടരെവിളിച്ചു ശസ്ത്രക്രിയ നടത്തുകയും ബാക്കിയുള്ള ചികിത്സകൾ ആ വൈദ്യന്മാർതന്നെ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാം. ഈ സംഗതി അസാദ്ധ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എനിക്കു ഇതിൽ നേരിട്ടു കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ള അറിവു കൊണ്ടു പറയുകയാണ്.

പിന്നെ ഇവിടത്തെ ആയുർവ്വേദ ആശുപത്രി വാടകക്കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു അതിനോടു അനുഭാവമില്ല എന്നു തെളിയുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അനേകം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളോടു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു അനുഭാവമില്ല എന്നു പറയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു ധാരാളം മുതലെടുപ്പുള്ള എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസ് വാടകക്കെട്ടിടത്തിലാണു ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ വാടകക്കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം അതിനോടു അനുഭാവമില്ലെന്നു പറയുവാൻ പാടില്ല. തിരുവനന്തപുരംപോലെയുള്ള പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ നല്ല കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ സൌകര്യമായിവാടകയ്ക്കു കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ ഒരു ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷൻ നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു ദോഷവുമില്ല.

പിന്നെ ആശുപത്രികളുടെകാര്യം പറഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഏതാനും ആശുപത്രികളുണ്ട്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില റൂൾസുണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുണ്ട്. അതനുസരിച്ചു നല്ലരീതിയിൽ പ്രൈവററു ആശുപത്രികൾ നടക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ളവയ്ക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഗ്രാൻറും കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പരിഷ്കാരത്തെപ്പററി ചിലഭാഗങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ആ ഭാഗം ഗവണ്മെൻറു നോട്ടുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. പരിഷ്കാരമുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലത്തു അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

[Your representation contains many useful suggestions. You referred to the need for teaching physiology on modern lines. Even now there is an allopathic doctor in the Ayurveda College to teach that subject.

With regard to the training of Ayurveda students in surgery and the supply of surgical instruments to them, it is doubtful whether there is real need for this. In cases where surgical operations are necessary for patients treated by Ayurveda *Vaidyans*, the latter usually call in the aid of an allopathic surgeon for the purpose and treat the patients for the other diseases themselves. This arrangement is not an impossible one, as I myself know from my personal experience.

You said that the Government have not got sympathy with the Ayurveda Department inasmuch as the Ayurveda Hospital is housed in a rented building. If engaging a rented building for departmental use shows want of sympathy, the same thing can be said of many other departments as well. The office of the Excise Commissioner whose department brings in a large revenue is held in a rented building. There is absolutely no harm in holding an institution in a rented building, especially in Trivandrum where many good buildings are available for hire.

As regards hospitals, there is a set of rules for the conduct of private hospitals. Some hospitals are being conducted according to these rules and the Government award grants to them.

Your suggestions relating to the reorganisation of the department are noted for consideration at the time when that question is taken up.]

57. Concessions to the Arayas in the matter of education and in regard to entertainment in public service.

MR. K. C. KOCHAPPI ARAYAN (*Nominated*) thanked the Government for nominating an Araya member to the Assembly. The Araya community was known by several names such as Araya, Vala and Nulaya and they were scattered throughout the State. Their chief occupations were agriculture, weaving and coir industry. But the majority of them were uneducated and poor. Several concessions in regard to education had been granted by the Government to Pulayas, Parayas and other depressed classes and there had been appreciable educational progress among them. That was the result of the insistent prayers of the representatives of those communities in the Assembly. The Araya community however had no such opportunity. They were educationally very backward and the following concessions might be granted to them :—

(1) Full fee concessions in all classes of Vernacular middle schools and half fee concessions in classes VIII and IX. Really poor pupils should be granted full fee concessions in these classes as well.

(2) Half fee concessions should be granted in all classes of English schools.

(3) The Araya candidates for the English and Vernacular School Leaving Examinations should be exempted from payment of examination fees.

(4) Due encouragement should be given to Arayas in the public service. There were a few Arayas holding acting appointments in certain departments. They should be confirmed and given due promotions and the Heads of Departments should be instructed accordingly.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kochappi Arayan, നിങ്ങളുടെ സാമുദായികാവകാശങ്ങളെ വാദിക്കുന്നതിനു നിങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധനായ ഒരു മെമ്പറെ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനു ലഭിച്ചതിൽ ആ സമുദായത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇതേവരെ ഈ സഭയിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു മററു അധഃകൃത സമുദായങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനു ഏതോ ദോഷം സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ നിങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു അത്ര ശരിയാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായം കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. ആരുടെ വാദത്തിന്റെ ബലം കൊണ്ടായാലും അധഃകൃത സമുദായത്തിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും സൌകൎയ്യം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനും കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. കൂടാതെ ഇതിനു മുമ്പും നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ആളുകൾ ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രതിനിധീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു അറിയുന്നതു്. ഏതായാലും നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിലെ ആളുകൾ വാദിച്ചിട്ടായാലും മററു സമുദായത്തിലെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ വാദിച്ചിട്ടായാലും മററു അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗക്കാൎക്കു കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ള സൌകൎയ്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം നിങ്ങൾക്കും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗക്കാൎക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും അനേകം സൌകൎയ്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാഭിവൃദ്ധിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു എപ്പോഴും പ്രതിപത്തിയോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കയാണു. നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ന്യായമായി എന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുമോ അതൊക്കെ കുറവുവരാതെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

[Your community deserves to be congratulated for having secured as their representative an old gentleman like you for representing their cause. Your representation would create the impression that not having been represented in the Assembly your community has suffered when compared to other depressed communities. This is not correct. Your community is included in the category of depressed classes and whatever concessions have been granted to the depressed classes in general have been available to your community also. Besides, I find that your community was represented in this Assembly on former occasions. Whether as a result of the representations of these representatives or others, your community has derived all the benefits which the depressed classes in general have derived. The Government have granted several concessions to the depressed classes in the matter of education and are even now watching with sympathy their educational advancement. So far as your community is concerned, whatever can possibly be done will be done.]

58. The Travancore Municipal Regulation and suggestions for its better working.

MR. JOSHUA R. DANIEL (*Municipal Council, Nagercoil*) said that the Municipal Regulation was defective in several respects and the bye-laws passed by the various councils were neither uniform nor exhaustive. The chief defect was the predominance of the official element in municipal administration. Under the Regulation, the Government had the power to nominate a number of councillors and in some cases of even nominating the Presidents. The President had powers independent of the Council. The President or Vice-President could be removed at the instance of the Government, that is to say, they held office only during the pleasure of the Government. Disputes relating to elections of Presidents had to be decided by the Government under the Rules framed by the Government for the purpose, although the High Court had held that the action of the Government in passing the Rules was *ultra vires*.

Besides the general observations made above, the member also pointed out certain other defects in the working of the Regulation and suggested measures for their removal. Firstly, there was no provision in the Regulation defining the qualifications of an elector. The provision in Section 17 (2) and (3) regarding the residue of the term of office was unhappy and should be deleted. Women should be declared eligible to stand for election to Councils and the qualifications to vote should also be defined.

The wording of Section 26 (5) relating to the adjournment of meetings was unhappy and in conflict with Section 25 (3). It would be desirable to make provision for forfeiture of membership for continuous absence.

The final electoral roll was published after approval by the Revising Authority, a body of 3 persons including the President. There was no provision for appeal. A civil suit against the President would be infructuous because, before a suit was filed, 2 months' notice was required. In the meantime, the election would have been held, for, under the Rules, the election had to be held within 25 days from the date of publication of the final rolls. Further, the President who prepared the list was also one of the judges to approve it. That was not desirable. It was therefore necessary to create a separate body to decide disputes relating to the electoral roll.

A new provision should be added relating to the protection of Municipal funds, on the lines of corresponding provision in the Madras Act, IV of 1919.

Section 65 (2) relating to the penalty for failure to furnish information regarding liability to taxation was not clear as regards the basis of liability. The High Court had held that the demand for information in Section 83 (1) was the foundation for liability; while it had subsequently been held that no prosecution lay.

The law should be made clear. The Regulation did not provide for the right of suit as to the validity of any tax. The provisions of Sections 95 and 96 for a special tribunal were not exhaustive. It could not be said that that tribunal had exclusive jurisdiction to try questions referred to it, though there was an implied prohibition against filing a suit in ordinary courts. The provisions should be made clear.

In regard to taxation of buildings, the provision in Section 3 (17) relating to the recovery of tax from the occupants was anomalous. The term occupant had not been defined. There was no provision for recovery of tax from the representatives of a deceased person after the imposition of the tax. The allowance of one-sixth of the annual value for repairs to buildings was small and should be enhanced, The letting value of a building should be taken from month to month instead of year to year. The Revision of rates once in 5 years under Section 72 (1) was a real hardship to the poor people.

Under Section 63, the Government had the right to levy any tax irrespective of the wishes of the Council. The power should not be exercised and in every case the Council should be consulted.

Section 68 gave the Council a sort of summary power as regards recovery of tax and any defect or irregularity could not invalidate any impost. The statutory requirements should be strictly complied with before any tax could be said to have been legally imposed.

The terms arts, professions, trades, callings, carrying on business, etc., should be properly defined. A tax once imposed could not be revised during the term, whatever might have been the cause of enhancement. This defect should be removed.

In regard to the taxing of vehicles, the term "plying for hire" was not defined. The Council could not take any penal action for failure to furnish information but may proceed under Section 98. That was inadequate and more effective provisions should be introduced. There was also no exception in favour of vehicles solely used for the conveyance of children,

The right of seizure, distress and sale of movables conferred on the Municipal Council must be strictly construed. The safeguards in the Regulation as regards the right of sales, etc., must be amplified by rules.

The powers conferred by Chapter VI of the Regulation and the procedure to be followed under that chapter were not capable of exact definition or limitation. But instances were not wanting where the power had been used in a capricious, wanton or unreasonabe manner so as to wound the feelings of the people. Valuable buildings or *pandals* were ordered to be removed at short notice. In the interests of public safety, such large powers had been conferred on local authorities. But the proceedings should not be mere executive acts but must be converted into judicial acts to be done with due care and attention after giving the parties notice and hearing them.

Lastly, slaughter houses should be removed outside municipal limits. The existence of private slaughter houses had very often led to public disturbances because slaughter of cows was considered a sacrilege by a large section of the people.

DEWAN'S REPLY :—Mr. Daniel, I am glad to be able to tell you that the need for the amending of the Municipal Regulation has been felt by the Government themselves. And they have instructed the Law Member to draft an amendment bill. I shall not attempt to follow the details of the discussion of the various provisions of the existing Municipal Regulation or their defects, but I am sure that the discussion contained in your representation will be of great help to the Law Member in drafting the Bill.

59. Reform of the Trivandrum Municipal Council.

MR. S. NATARAJA PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Trivandrum*) said that the provisions of the Municipal Regulation, V of 1095, were too inadequate for the Municipal Councils to carry on the duties entrusted to them. The Regulation should therefore be amended suitably at an early date.

Speaking about the Trivandrum Municipality in particular, the member said that the provisions of Regulation were insufficient in several respects. Many localities were too congested for healthy habitation. Many acts had to be done to minister to the growing needs of the town but there was no sanction therefor in the existing Regulation. There was no provision for the effective control of public hotels and tea-shops; the sale of adulterated and impure foodstuffs could not be prevented; the nuisance of smoking was another evil which could not be controlled. The Council had no large powers over its funds which could be spent only with the sanction of Government. There was no provision for the realisation of dues from foreign cinema and dramatic companies who played without license. Their performances could not be prohibited, although health experts condemned them. The Council had to pay compensation for the lands acquired for its use but was not impleaded in land acquisition cases. The above were only some of the defects which stood in the way of the Council doing acts of public good.

The member next spoke about the need for a non-official President for the Trivandrum Municipal Council. The subject had been urged on the attention of the Government on more occasions than one. The spirit underlying local-self government required an elected president. Only he can influence the citizens to co-operate with him in the common endeavour of doing social good. Official Presidents could not command public support. They had also no enthusiasm for working new schemes of public utility but were content to see that the existing machinery was run. They occupied a position of vantage in that they had the support of the Government always and were not controlled by the Council. The result was the lack of continued policy and vigorous schemes for improved municipal administration. Under the existing circumstances, the assistance of a Council was hardly necessary. An official

President was also an insult to the intelligence of the local citizens, because in effect it was presumed that the latter were unable to carry on municipal administration. The Government had felt the need for a non-official President so long ago as 1921 and agreed to give one on the understanding that the council would employ an executive officer lent by the Government under the President and removable from office only by Government. On another occasion, the Council was told that the right of electing a non-official President would be granted on condition that the Council agreed to appoint as its chief Executive Officer an officer of the status of a Dewan Peishkar with control over the Municipal executive and powers similar to those of the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation. The Council accepted the latter proposal but the Government left the matter as it was. The member requested that the matter should be taken up for consideration again as a change was imperatively necessary.

His next request was for the removal of the disqualification placed on women to become members of Municipal Council, by Section 11 of the Regulation. This was a blot on the statute book when women were granted equal rights and privileges with men everywhere else.

Lastly he referred to the reply given by the Dewan to the representative of the Trivandrum Municipal Council at the last session of the Assembly, about the remedying of the defects of the Municipal Regulation and requested that early action might be taken in the matter.

DEWAN'S REPLY: - Mr. Nataraja Pillai, you have suggested an amended Regulation. As I told the member who made the representation before you, the amendment has been taken in hand, and if, by such amendment, the Trivandrum Municipality will get a non-official President, Government will not stand in its way.

As regards the various suggestions you made, your representation will be sent to the Law Member and he will consider them in drafting the amendments.

60. Desirability of having an elected non-official President for the Attingal Municipal Council.

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR, (*Municipal Council, Attingal*) spoke about the need for having an elected non-official President for the Attingal Municipal Council under the Municipal Regulation. The Council was entitled to have such a President and in fact the first three Presidents after the promulgation of the Regulation were elected non-officials. But when the third President resigned his post, the Government appointed an official member of the Council, the Head Master of the local English High School as its President, in express violation of the provisions of the Regulation. No doubt, under the Regulation, the Government had power to nominate members to represent minorities. A few places were also created to be filled *ex-officio*. The Attingal Council had an elected majority; but by the nomination of an Official President the Government had deprived the Council of its legitimate right. Viewed as a contract, the Attingal

citizens agreed to tax themselves under the Municipal Regulation on the understanding that the Government would give them a Council with an elected majority. The Government's part of the contract was not fulfilled, in express contravention of the provisions of the Regulation and that amounted to a breach of contract. Official Presidents appointed by the Government were generally outsiders who had no interest in local affairs. While some were inclined to run matters smoothly, others set at nought the opinion of the Council. Instances were not wanting when the President had acted against the wishes of the Council and committed official vagaries, with the result that the Municipality suffered loss and damage. The member wished that the Government would consider the question again and grant the Council an elected non-official President.

DEWAN'S REPLY :—Mr. Ramakrishna Aiyar, to many of those references as to the position of law in relation to Government which you gave expression to, I believe as Dewan I cannot say anything. As I said, the Municipal Regulation is going to be amended shortly. But, as the law stands now, Government have got a right and a duty to see that the municipalities are properly conducted, and when they find that for its proper conduct a Municipality requires an official President they have to put in one. Government found that your Council was not working properly and Government found that, instead of an elected President, an official President had to be nominated. When the Regulation is amended, or, if the Regulation is not amended, Government find that the condition of your Municipality allows of an elected President being entrusted with the Municipality, Government will be quite ready to allow you to elect your President.

MEMBER : May I say a word in addition to what I said about the question of law ?

DEWAN : I wanted to say that you raised a question of law as to the powers of the Government in the matter. That matter will be referred to the Law Officers of Government.

The Assembly adjourned at 5 P. M. to meet again at 11·50 A. M. the next day.

THE FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, the 8th March 1930:

The Assembly met again at 11-30 A.M. on Saturday, the 8th March 1930, the Dewan presiding.

61. General needs of the Municipalities in the State.

MR. S. R. SABARIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Shencotta*) first spoke about the need for amending the Municipal Regulation and the Rules passed thereunder, particularly the provisions relating to elections. The rules relating to polling at Municipal elections, especially those relating to the recording of votes of illiterate and blind voters, were unsatisfactory. There was no provision for checking the vagaries of certain polling officers. The rules regarding the election of Presidents were defective in that they enabled a President to continue in office without interruption. The rules required thorough and prompt revision.

The records relating to landed properties situated within municipal limits were inaccurate and unsatisfactory. The resurvey of municipal towns and the preparation of correct land records were therefore an imperative need.

The divided control exercised by the Municipal Councils, the P. W. and the Revenue Departments over *poramboke* lands led to difficult situations. The rights of the Councils and the Departments in respect of *porambokes* should be more clearly defined.

A town-planning scheme for each municipal town should be prepared with special reference to local conditions so as to ensure efficient sanitation.

It was not fair to credit the value of court fee stamps on petitions, etc., presented to Municipal Councils in favour of the Government, especially when the Municipalities were not supplied with Anchal service stamps or stationery articles by the Government. The court fee levied must be dispensed with or credited to the funds of the Municipality concerned. If that could not be done, arrangements should be made for treating the municipal offices just like government offices in the matter of supply of Anchal service stamps and stationery articles.

A Municipal Manual with clear provisions as to the method of keeping municipal accounts should be compiled at an early date. A special officer had been appointed for the purpose and he should be asked to expedite the work.

Government were supplying lymph free of cost for vaccinating persons living outside municipal towns but were charging the Municipalities for the lymph supplied to them. That was not fair, specially when the Municipalities were not making any distinction between residents of municipal towns and others for purposes of vaccination.

The control over travellers' bungalows and campsheds should be transferred to Municipal Councils. Such a step would enhance the usefulness of the buildings.

In the interests of proper sanitation and storage of water in times of drought, it was necessary to place the tanks within municipal limits under the control of the Councils. The existing arrangement in regard to the control of tanks was fraught with difficulties, as would be seen from the correspondence ending with G. O. Dis. No. 510/29/ Ml., dated 7-11-1929. The control might be exercised without prejudice to the irrigation rights of third persons.

The need for a Medical Registration Regulation had been felt by the Government as could be seen from the reply given to his representation made in 1927 on the same subject. The matter had been under the consideration of Government for three years and its disposal should be expedited.

With the discontinuance of the Government grant to most of the Municipalities, their resources had become inadequate to meet the pensionary contribution on account of their staff. The Municipalities should therefore be exempted from making the payment and if it could not be done, they should be given the option of paying the pension of the Municipal staff themselves.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Sabariperumal Pillai, I am glad to note that you have presented your representation in a most business like manner without taking more time than was absolutely required for the clear statement of your case.

With regard to the first point, *viz.*, municipal elections, as you yourself said, it may be seen from my replies to other representations that there is a bill under consideration for the amendment of the Municipal Regulation.

I shall order an enquiry to be made, with regard to the re-survey of Municipal towns and the vesting of *porambokes*. You say that the control of *porambokes* is now vested in three different agencies, *viz.*, the P. W. Department, the Land Revenue Department and the Municipal Council. There *may* occur cases where these different agencies may come into conflict with each other. But as a general rule, your request that the control over *porambokes* should be vested in the Municipalities cannot be accepted by the Government.

Then with regard to the town-planning scheme, I may say that it is a matter in which the Municipality should take action. The Municipality should obviously formulate a scheme for the purpose and send it up to the Government when they will consider it.

You suggested that the value of court fee stamps on petitions presented to the Council should be credited to the Municipality. That is a matter which has already engaged the attention of Government in the past and they then decided that Municipalities are not entitled to claim such revenue particularly as the Municipal Regulation defining and enumerating the sources of the Municipal Fund does not mention this item. Your suggestions with respect to the question are noted.

The compilation of a Municipal Manual has been begun and Government expect that it will be completed before long.

You ask for the free supply of lymph. The cost of lymph is very small; and under the Municipal Regulation it is the duty of the Municipalities to make provision for and maintain an adequate supply of lymph. The Councils are able to bear the burden of this small cost.

Regarding the transfer of control over travellers' bungalows, camp-sheds and rest houses, Government cannot accept your views.

From the G. O. that you quoted, it will be clear that, wherever there is real necessity for the Municipality to use tanks, Government are prepared to look into the question of transferring them under their control, so that I do not think there is any need for a general amendment as proposed.

The enactment of a Medical Registration Regulation is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government.

As regards pensionary contributions, I may point out that, under the Municipal Regulation, you are bound to contribute towards the pension of any officer lent to the Municipality. In these circumstances, Government cannot accept your proposition.

With regard to the last point that you raised, I myself have no information. But I will consider your suggestions.

62. Local Self-Government in Travancore.

MR. V. CHACKO ABRAHAM (*Municipal Council, Kottayam*) spoke about the need for enhancing the activities of local self-government in the State. Local self-government in the State began in 1070 when the T. I. C. Regulation was passed and T. I. C's were constituted in the major towns. That Regulation was superseded by the Municipal Regulation, V of 1095, and Municipalities were created. But no rules for the proper working of the Regulation were passed. Model bye-laws were however issued under certain sections of the Regulation and the several Municipalities were functioning with varying degrees of success: In some Councils, the Presidents were not sufficiently educated or active so that their work was more or less shaped by the Municipal subordinates. Some of the members of some Councils were not men of status or education who could shoulder the responsibilities attached to their office. Due to the above and other causes, the working of the Municipalities had not attained that extent of efficiency that was desirable. The Secretariat could not adequately co-ordinate the work of the 19 Municipal Councils in the State. There was also lack of co-operation on the part of the Government in matters of municipal administration. Disputes between Municipal Councils and departmental heads were invariably decided in favour of the latter. It was therefore highly necessary to appoint an officer to supervise and control the work of the Councils and advise Government on municipal matters. In British India there was an I. C. S. officer to control municipal administration, besides an Inspector of Municipalities. The Village Panchayat Regulation was passed in 1100 with a view to educate the rural population in self-government. But the object was

nullified as the Regulation had not yet been brought into effect although the Government had given an assurance in answer to resolutions brought into the Legislative Council, to bring it into effect at an early date. The people of Travancore were more educated and occupied economically a higher position than the people of the adjoining British Districts where Village Panchayats and Taluk and District Boards had already been formed. In the matter of construction of new roads, the people of Travancore were already co-operating with and actively helping the Government. Education, sanitation, control of irrigation works, etc., could also be safely entrusted to Village Panchayats, if formed. In all important Indian States, such Panchayats had already been formed and Travancore alone lagged behind in the matter. No further time should therefore be lost in bringing the Village Panchayat Regulation into operation.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Abraham, you know that it has already been announced that a Bill for amending the Municipal Regulation is under contemplation: and many of the suggestions that you made now for the better management of the Municipalities are likely to be embodied in the amending Bill or in the rules that may be passed under the Regulation as amended.

63. Certain urgent needs of Kottar.

MR. R. BHAGAVATHIPERUMAL CHETTIYAR (*Trading Classes, Kottar*) said that the existence of the cremation ground, the fish market and the drain running along the southern side of the local tobacco bankshall were a source of nuisance to the inhabitants of Kottar and detrimental to the sanitation of the town. The cremation ground and the fish market should therefore be removed outside the limits of the Kottar town. The drain also should be diverted along the western side of the Ezhava quarters and connected with the Parakkayan *kal.* The Nagercoil Municipal Council had already addressed the Government in the matter.

The Setu Lekshmi Bhai English High School should be raised to a First Grade College. That would be a great boon to the people of Nanjinad, Kalkulam, Eraniel, and other places who were put to much hardship and inconvenience owing to the absence of a college.

A new English Middle School should also be opened in the old English High School building at Kottar. The pupils of the middle school classes residing at Kottar were put to much difficulty and inconvenience in attending the school at Nagercoil. If the Government did not propose to open such a school, the old school building at Kottar might be handed over to the Nagercoil Municipality who were prepared to conduct a Middle School there with the co-operation of the inhabitants of Kottar.

Another request made by the member was that the surpluses in the Government treasuries might be deposited in local banks and lent to local merchants on proper security. The Government were already depositing their money in the Imperial Bank of India which was not in

any way helping the local traders. If the above proposal did not commend itself to the Government, a branch of the State-Aided Bank might be opened at Kottar with a view to afford banking facilities to the local traders.

There was no uniformity in the use of weights and measures in Nanjinad. Different weights and measures were being used in different parts and consequently the people and merchants were subjected to much hardship and loss. The use of uniform weights and measures should be enforced and stringent instructions should be issued to the authorities in the matter.

The British one anna coin was not being freely accepted in treasuries and schools. That was a source of great inconvenience to the people especially when that coin was not legal tender. Orders should be issued to accept the coins without demur. If confusion arose in accounts on account of the fraction of a cash involved in the conversion into Sirkar currency, orders might be issued to ignore the fraction in the case of one anna coin but take 2 annas as equivalent to 3 chs and 9 cash.

The Agastisvaram Taluk Office and treasury were situated outside the town and the people were put to inconvenience in remitting money into and drawing money from the treasury. The staff of the office were also feeling the inconvenience on account of the distance they had to walk from their residence. The office and treasury might advantageously be located in some of the out-houses of the old English High School.

The Nagercoil Panchayat Court was housed in a rented building. The people frequenting the court mostly belonged to Kottar. It would therefore be desirable to house the court also in one of the out-houses of the old English High School. It would not only remove a source of inconvenience to the people but would also be a gain to the Government to the extent of the rent now given to the building in which the Court was housed.

Lastly, the member advocated the introduction of compulsory primary education, at least in towns to begin with.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Bhagavatiperumal Chettiyar, as regards the removal of the cremation ground, the President of your Municipality has written to say the matter is engaging the attention of the Council.

With regard to your second point, that is, the removal of the fish market to the east of the Kottar bazaar, there is some opposition to the change of site. Government have not decided whether the fish market ought to be removed from within the municipal limits.

With regard to the diversion of the drain to the south of the Tobacco Bankshall, the President of the Municipality is of opinion that it will only transfer the nuisance from one place to another and that at the same time its cost would be heavy. The President has not recommended the diversion and so Government cannot do anything in the matter.

Then with regard to the English Middle School, Government have no objection to help the Municipality in conducting the school; but they have grave doubts as to whether the finances of the Council as at present would enable it to maintain an English Middle School at Kottar. That aspect of the matter has to be carefully considered before final orders are passed.

Then with regard to raising of the Setu Lakshmi Bhai English High School to the status of a first grade college, there is already a second grade college at Nagercoil and Government do not at present feel the need for establishing a first grade college there.

Then you referred to the opening of a branch of the State-Aided Bank at Kottar. It is a matter for the Bank to decide. I may, however, tell you that a petition was received by the Government from the people of Kottar with regard to this and it has been referred to the State-Aided Bank.

As regards weights and measures, you, as one who has been connected with the trade and commerce of Kottar, know that, in several parts of Travancore, especially in south Travancore, there are several kinds of weights that have been in use for a very long time. There is a Regulation as regards the use of standard measures and weights and Government have issued strict injunctions to the Tahsildars of Tovala and Agastiswaram to see that the rules relating to this are strictly enforced.

MEMBER: ஸ்டாண்டார் மெஷர் என்றால் எவ்வளவோ எடைகளும் அளவுகளும் அங்கேயிருக்கின்றன.

DEWAN: ஸ்டாண்டார்டு மெஷர் என்றால் அதது மெஷரை அந்த ரெகுலேஷன் அனுசரித்து முத்திரையடித்து வைத்துக்கொள்கிறது.

With regard to what you said about British one anna coin, I do not agree with your view that the one anna coin must be made legal tender and that fractions of a cash should be ignored in certain cases. There are some practical difficulties and so Government cannot accept your suggestions.

MEMBER: ஒரணா பாக்கிவந்தால் அதற்குமட்டும் காசு கூட்ட வேண்டியதில்லை.

DEWAN: ஒரு அணாத்துட்டை கவர்மெண்டார் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு கணக்குக் கூட்டுவதில் அனேக உபத்திரவங்கள் நேரிடும். இரண்டணாத்துட்டை எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள். ஒரு அணாத்துட்டுக்கு அரைக் காசு கூட்டவேண்டியிருப்பதால்தான் தப்புகள் வரும்.

MEMBER: போஸ்டு ஆபீஸில் இந்த நாணயங்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறார்களோ?

DEWAN: ஆமாம். அவர்கள் கணக்கே அந்தப்படி. அதனால் அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள்.

You advocated the introduction of compulsory primary education. You will yourself concede that, in Travancore, the advantages of education are so universally recognised that there is actually no need for compulsory education.

64. Certain needs of the Nagercoil town.

MR. JOSHUA R. DANIEL (*Municipal Council, Nagercoil*) said that the Nagercoil Municipality had a few pressing needs which could not be met by the Council with its limited resources. The economic condition of the people of that municipality also rendered it not desirable to levy fresh taxes. Hence the need for Government help in the matter.

The first need was a scheme of protected water supply for the Nagercoil town. The town was very congested, the population being 10,000 per square mile and subject to periodical epidemics. The Municipal Council, Nagercoil, had already submitted two alternative schemes to the Government and both of them were extremely cheap, when compared with the Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme. The matter should be taken up for earnest consideration by the Government and all attendant investigations completed within a short time. As the Municipal Council could not invest necessary capital, the Government should take the initiative and work out the scheme on a thoroughly commercial basis.

The Nagercoil town was expanding in a haphazard manner and unless such expansion were controlled by a proper system of town-planning, the healthy and sanitary nature of the town would be lost. The working out of the water supply scheme and the drainage problem would be rendered very difficult. It was therefore imperative that town-planning and the drainage schemes should be taken up along with the water supply scheme as being intimately connected with one another. A town-planning expert should be got down for the purpose by the Government and an engineer should also be deputed to prepare the plans and estimates. A portion of the expenditure involved might be recovered from the Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council was spending about Rs. 10,600 for street lighting. It would be desirable to electrify the town. The compact nature of the town would make the initial and recurring expenditure low. There would also be a great demand from private persons for electric supply, An electric scheme for the town would be highly remunerative and a hydro-electric plant at Tadikarankonam, Ulakaruvi or Muttukuzhi would be more so. Government should take up the work in preference to private enterprise, as the latter would in course of time be an obstruction to hydro-electric developments.

Another need was a telephone system at Nagercoil. With a slight modification and extension, the Kodayar Project telephone system could be made useful to the public and a very remunerative commercial undertaking.

The incidence of excise revenue was highest in the Agastisvaram taluk and in Nagercoil town. There was therefore every justification for removing all toddy and arrack shops from within the municipal limits.

For want of funds, the Municipality was not able further to develop its maternity and child welfare work, or even to continue the existing arrangement. A substantial grant should therefore be awarded to the Municipality by the Government.

Due to the rapid increase of buildings in the town, there was no open ground to be used as playground for the youths and recreation ground for the adults. The site of the Setu Lakshmi Bhai School was being used as a playground before it was acquired for the school. A portion of the extensive spare ground within the school premises might therefore be made available to be used as a playground for the youths of the town.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Daniel, with regard to your representation about the working out of the Nagercoil Water Works Scheme, I may say that this can be taken up for consideration only after the completion of the Trivandrum Water Works Scheme. When the scheme is taken up for consideration, experts will be consulted, if necessary.

You referred to the town-planning scheme. It is, as I said in reply to a representation of another member, for the municipality first to draw up a scheme, and as a member of the Municipal Council you should first move the municipality with a view to have a scheme prepared and placed before the Government.

As regards electrification of the town, I may draw your attention to what is being done or proposed to be done by other mofussil municipalities, especially Kottayam. The Kottayam Municipality, without waiting for the financial assistance of Government, invests some capital in the work and a private agency has undertaken to supply power and a license has been issued to that agency. I am sure that there will be patriotic citizens in Nagercoil also to start such useful and remunerative works.

As regards the extension of the telephone system, it is intended purely for the control of irrigation channels and cannot be extended to serve other needs.

With regard to the removal of the toddy, arrack and foreign liquor shops from within the municipal limits, you know that an experiment is being tried in Changanacherry. That experiment has not been at work long enough for us to draw any useful conclusions. The result is being watched; and, if satisfactory conclusions are arrived at from the working there, the question of introducing local option in other towns will be taken up for examination.

Then you wanted the utilisation of a portion of the open ground in the premises of the Setu Lakshmi Bhai English High School as a common playground for the youths of the town. Even now the ground available is not sufficient for the needs of the pupils of the school.

Then with regard to the enhancement of the Government grant to your municipality, I may say that your municipality has been working so well and successfully that I do not think that you stand in need of any help from Government.

65. Needs of the Kalkulam taluk.

MR. KANAKKU TAMPI CHEMPAKARAMAN KESAVAN (*Kalkulam taluk, Group I*) first spoke about the desirability of raising the storage level of the Kodayar Reservoir by three feet. The newly converted lands in Nanjinad were not getting an adequate supply of water. There were also other dry lands which were fit for conversion, but which were not actually converted. The chief reasons for the inadequacy of water for the converted and the non-conversion of the lands which could be converted were (1) insufficiency of water in the Kodayar reservoir, and (2) the narrowness of the Kodayar channels. The first defect could be removed by raising the level of the Kodayar *marukal* by 3 feet. The suggestion had been made by the conference held in February 1913 as a result of a representation made at the 9th session of the Assembly. The Government also accepted the proposal and ordered the preparation of a plan and estimate for the work (*Vide* G. O. No. 540/L. R. & F. dated the 13th January 1913). It was not known what further action was taken in the matter. No harm would be done to the dam by the work since even now a temporary bund 5 ft. in height was being put up every year with a view to increase the storage capacity of the lake. The narrowness of the channels was eventually brought about by the under-estimate of the lands to be benefited at the time of construction of the dam. The under-estimate was also the main reason why the proposed Tuckalai branch channel was given up. In actual working it was found that there would not be sufficient water to feed the channel and benefit the adjoining lands. The sale of tank-beds and the consequent increase in the quantity of Kodayar water required for *ayacut* wet lands, the leakage in irrigation channels and the non-restoration of the feeder channels were also other contributory causes for the insufficiency of water supply to the converted lands. The first request of the member was therefore to raise the level of the Kodayar *marukal* by 3 feet, to increase the width of the channels and stop leakages in them and restore the irrigation tanks. The sale of tank-beds should be stopped. The member also referred to the immediate need for closing the breaches of the Nullikulam *marukul* in the Tuckala *pakuthi*. He further requested that his representation might be referred to the Minor Irrigation Committee for enquiry and report.

The next request was for the preservation of the tree-growth in the Kodayar catchment area. Indiscriminate felling of trees by the Forest Department and the clearing of undergrowth should be prevented as they would affect the water supply in the Kodayar reservoir. Felling of trees might make the surrounding soil loose and the rain water might wash it down to the reservoir thereby silting it up.

Speaking about means of communication in the Kalkulam taluk, the member urged the need for improving the Perunchilampu road in the Kothanallur *pakuthi* and the construction of a bridge across the Tatcharakottu river. The road was very much used by the local ryots for the transport of their agricultural produce. The ryots' road connecting the Padmanabhapuram-Tiruvattar road with the Tuckala-Kulasekharam road at the 2nd mile also needed urgent repair. It should be taken up by the Public Works Department and maintained as a Government road. The people had agreed to give the lands required for the road free of compensation, although one or two subsequently backed out of their promise. The lands should be acquired as originally agreed to by the parties and the road repaired and the necessary culverts constructed.

For the use of the whole of the Kalkulam taluk having an area of 230 square miles and a population of 170,000, there were only three hospitals, *viz.*, those at Tuckalai, Kulasekharam and Colachel. There was not a lady doctor in any of those institutions and the women of the taluk were put to much hardship for want of proper medical aid. The Tuckalai hospital, the most important of the three institutions, had a chief medical officer and two men Sub-Assistant Surgeons. One of the latter might be replaced by a lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon. There would be no additional cost to the Government thereby.

Lastly, the member advocated the desirability of making Muthukuzhivayal a sanatorium and health resort and affording facilities to the people for easy access and constructing at least a *satram* there.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kesavan Tampi, I am glad to observe that your representation shows that you have carefully considered the question of the Kodayar reservoir. As you said, there may have been some mistakes made in the calculation of the possible supply of water that can be brought from the Kodayar. And one fact which was responsible for this miscalculation might be that the average rainfall was not properly ascertained. In 1102 and 1103—it must be within the knowledge of everybody—in the dry season there was very little water in the reservoir. It is therefore doubtful whether, by raising the level of the dam, any useful purpose would be served. Water is needed in the dry season when you cannot expect water from any other place. It is no use raising the level of the reservoir and storing the water there in other seasons when the need for water is not absolutely felt. If, at the time when water is needed, the reservoir is not able to hold the available quantity, it is necessary that the level should be raised. But that is not the case. It will not be quite safe to draw general conclusions from the experience of one or two years. So it seems to me that we shall wait and see whether the level of the reservoir can be usefully raised or not. The Chief Engineer is, in the meantime, investigating the problem of preventing leakages in the channels.

Your second and third points relating to roads will be referred to the Road Board.

You have urged the appointment of a lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the hospital at Tuckalai. All that I can say is that Government are not unaware of the need for appointing lady doctors in many hospitals and they have under consideration a scheme for appointing them in the chief hospitals. When that scheme is finally passed, the supply of lady doctors will be taken up and carried out gradually. It can be done only in course of time.

Then with regard to making Muthukuzhivayal a sanatorium, it is for the people to make a move in that direction, and I may tell you that, if a few enterprising and public-spirited people like you, who have some knowledge and personal experience of the place, put up some houses there, before long it will be converted into a health resort.

The question of a road to that place will be considered then.

66. Needs of the Kalkulam taluk.

MR. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI MATEVAN PILLAI (*Kalkulam taluk, Group II*) urged the need for transferring one of the three Munsiffs' Courts at Padmanabhapuram to Eraniel. Owing to the absence of a Munsiff's Court at Eraniel, the inhabitants of Midalam, Kizhmidalam and other places had to walk a distance of about 15 miles to go to Padmanabhapuram to conduct their cases. The merchants of Eraniel were also put to much inconvenience because of the dislocation of business on the days on which they had to attend courts. A large number of cases was also being filed from Eraniel. There was therefore every justification to transfer one of the Munsiffs' Courts to Eraniel.

The member also suggested the desirability of removing the Additional Munsiff's Court from the rented building to the Magistrate's Court building.

Next he requested that the proposal to extend the jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat and Bench Magistrate's Courts at Padmanabhapuram to Tiruvitankod and Eraniel should not be approved. Even as it was, the traders of Eraniel were put to great inconvenience in having to attend the Munsiff's court at Tuckalai and, if they had to attend to the Panchayat Court there, which was situated at a longer distance from Eraniel than the Munsiff's Court, it would be a hardship.

The two blocks of buildings of the English High School at Eraniel were situated very near the public road which was always crowded and busy, especially on market days. The incessant noise and dust were a source of nuisance to the teachers and the pupils. The construction of compound walls on the northern and eastern sides of the school would mitigate the evil to a great extent. He therefore requested that the work might be sanctioned at an early date.

The absence of ceiling for the rooms in the school was another source of inconvenience to the pupils and teachers as the radiated heat during the hot season was unbearable. While the Education Code insisted upon ceiling being provided for private schools, it was a pity that Government buildings were not provided with it.

The road from Monday market to Manavalakurichi *via* Charamangalam was in need of repair. The total length of the road was only 3 miles, of which about 4 furlongs were in a neglected state. The road should be improved and made fit for cart traffic.

Alur was a thickly populated place but had no facilities for medical relief. The nearest hospital was six or seven miles away. It was most inconvenient to take patients to distant hospitals and the inconvenience was greater during times of epidemics. A dispensary should therefore be opened at Alur.

A police out-post at Alur was also an absolute necessity. It would be enough if the outpost at Parasseri junction were removed to Alur.

The Anchal office at Eraniel was located near a junction and in the centre of the Monday Market. That was a source of danger and an obstruction to motor traffic. The existing Anchal office building should therefore be demolished and the office located in another building near the market. Buildings would be available in the locality for a rent of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per mensem.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Matevan Pillai, the first subject which you pressed is the transfer of one the Munsiffs' Courts at Padmanabhapuram to Eraniel. That is a matter which will be considered by the Law's Delays Officer. When the whole readjustment of the civil jurisdiction is taken up, your suggestion will also be considered.

With regard to the construction of a compound wall for the English High School, Eraniel, my information is that, at the present time, there is no great need for a compound wall. It will be more a luxury than a necessity. However, your representation will be referred to the educational authorities.

Your representation regarding the road from Monday market to Manavalakurichi will be referred to the Road Board.

With regard to the opening of a dispensary at Alur, Government have decided not to take up the question of dispensaries piecemeal and in a haphazard way. They are asking the Administrative Board, Medical Services, to have a comprehensive scheme prepared of dispensaries and hospitals that have to be provided in the order of their urgency.

As regards the establishment of a police out-post at Alur, Government do not consider either the shifting of the out-post at Parasseri to Alur or the opening of a new one there necessary. Alur is only two miles from the out-post at Thottyodu which is on the main road and can serve a beat to Alur.

Government are also aware of the inadequacy of the Anchal Office building and the authorities concerned are on the look-out for a proper site for the office. When a proper site is procured, this will be attended to.

67. Needs of Nanjinad.

MR. ERAVI PILLAI CHINNATAMBIA PILLAI (*Tovala taluk*) spoke on the following needs of Nanjinad :–

(1) Opening of a road from the 1st furlong, 3rd mile of the Tovala-Tazhakudi road to meet the Tittivila-Aramboly road *via* Kunkumaneri *kulam*, Perianeri *kulam*, etc.

(2) Opening of a road from the 2nd furlong, 2nd mile of the Darsanamcope-Shorlakod road to meet the 4th furlong, 6th mile of the Anantanar.

(3) Opening of a road along the western bank of the Puliyurkurichi *kulam* and extension of the same to meet the T. A. road near Seethapal, *via* Alatturayar bank.

(4) Construction of a bridge across the Pazhayar near Veeranallur.

(5) The sides of the Tovala channel should be lined with bricks to prevent leakage of water and consequent insufficiency of water at the tail end. The tanks under the N. P. channel, the Tovala channel and the Ananthanar system and the Tereikal should be deepened annually by removing the silt therefrom.

The above were the absolute needs of the ryots of Nanjinad for the development of paddy cultivation. Easy means of communication for the transport of manure to the fields and agricultural produce therefrom were as necessary to the ryot as a free supply of water.

Owing to the absence of a dispensary at Aramboly, the inhabitants there were put to much hardship and inconvenience for medical relief. The nearest Government hospital was more than seven miles away. If a morning dispensary were opened at Aramboly and an evening dispensary at Tovala, the same medical officer can manage both the institutions and afford medical relief to the inhabitants of both the places. Similar arrangements prevailed for Kottaram and the Cape.

The chief cause of epidemics in Nanjinad was the scarcity of good drinking water in the hot months of the year. Wells should therefore be sunk in all the villages and the sides of the existing tanks should be walled up to prevent the inflow of drainage water.

The hill slopes in Nanjinad afforded good pasture for the cattle and should not therefore be assigned away but should be reserved as grazing grounds. The prime need was not kept in view by the Revenue Department and grazing lands were freely assigned away. Survey No. 1964 of the Erachakulam *pakuthy* was an instance in point. Orders should be issued not to register away this and similar lands.

Agricultural implements were as much a necessity to the ryots as manure. The ryots should be allowed to collect materials from forests for agricultural implements free of cost. If necessary, certificates from *Proverthikars* as to actual need might be insisted on to prove *bona fide* applications.

The Forest Department had placed restrictions on the free grazing of foreign cattle and was levying grazing fees. The result was that the poor ryots of the State had to bear an additional burden to the extent of the fees because foreign cattle were necessary for manuring the lands. The restrictions should be removed.

Tamil was the mother-tongue of the people of south Travancore. The Government had recognised the fact and introduced the teaching of Tamil in all primary schools of south Travancore. But there was want of sympathy on the part of the Inspectors of schools in regard to the teaching of Tamil. A Tamil Range should therefore be formed and a Tamil Inspector appointed to inspect all Tamil schools of south Travancore. Pending the appointment of such an Inspector, the inspection work of Tamil schools should be undertaken by the Director of Public Instruction himself.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Chinnatambia Pillai, you have grouped five of your points together. I shall take four of them separately. The matters which are within the scope of the Road Board will be referred to it.

With regard to the opening of a hospital at Arambolу, I may repeat what I said in reply to a representation of another member that Government do not intend taking up the question of establishing hospitals and dispensaries piecemeal. They have asked the Administrative Board, Medical Services, to prepare a consolidated scheme or programme for supplying some dispensaries every year, having regard to the relative urgency of the place chosen. Your representation also will be considered in that connection.

The question of supplying good drinking water in Nanjinad is one which has already engaged the attention of Government. You yourself know that Government have sunk a number of wells already in Nanjinad to serve the needs of the people.

Then with regard to the prohibition regarding registry of lands on the hill slopes with a view to conserve them for grazing purposes, there is already a rule that some extent of land on the crests of hills should not be registered, but no such general rule can be applied to all hill slopes. If the necessity for a grazing ground in any particular locality is brought to the notice of Government, it will be considered. Each case has to be considered on its own merits.

As regards the issue of free passes to ryots for removing materials required for agricultural implements from the reserved forests, Government have considered the question in its various aspects and have decided that the Forest Department should supply the materials at cost price to the ryots. As it is, the Forest Department has been instructed to do it and is doing it. The Forest authorities are cutting trees and offering them at moderate prices to cultivators at first hand so that I do not see there can exist any real hardship. As a matter of fact, it is a great advantage to them, as the ryots are having the materials at their doors.

As for the grant of permission for grazing foreign cattle free of any fee in the reserved forests, on the face of it, it seems to me that it is unreasonable on your part to ask the Government and the Forest Department not only to allow our own cattle to graze on our grounds but foreign cattle also to graze free of cost. It is not right on your part to plead that cattle outside the State should also have the same privilege. Government at present are not in a position to accept that suggestion of yours. It will be noted.

With regard to the formation of a Tamil Range for purposes of inspecting Tamil Schools, as you yourself admitted, recently the needs of the Tamil language, which is the mother-tongue of the people of Nanjinad, have been recognised by Government and your requests on behalf of the Tamilians have been attended to carefully. It has been the policy of the Government and the Education Department to appoint Tamil-knowing Assistant Inspectors in Tamil areas. It is not possible to insist that a Range Inspector or the head of the Education Department should always be a person who knows Tamil also. But Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors who know Tamil will alone be ordinarily posted in Tamil areas. I do not think there is much ground for your complaint.

68. Needs of Nanjinad.

MR. KANAKKU SIVASUBRAHMANIA PILLAI AZHAKIYANAYAKAM PILLAI (*Agastiswaram taluk*) urged the need for raising the surplus level of the Kodayar *marukal* by 3 feet so as to ensure a sufficient supply of water to the newly converted lands. The matter had been brought to the notice of the Government by the Economic Development Board also. Many converted wet lands were now subjected to drought and failure of crops owing to scarcity of water at the proper time. The proposed work was therefore absolutely necessary.

Breaches in the Tovala channel were not closed promptly and consequently the lands commanded by the channel were not getting an adequate supply of water at the proper season. To prevent such breaches, the right bank of the channel adjacent to the hill slopes in Azhakiyapandipuram, Kadukkarai and other places should be strengthened.

The N. P. Channel and other irrigation channels should always be maintained properly by the removal of silt whenever it accumulated and deepening them wherever necessary.

The mission dam at Tamarakulam was a source of danger to an extent of about 5,000 acres of wet land as the Pazhayar was silted to a depth of 10 feet thereby. If the dam was to continue, the river would be flooded and the adjoining paddy lands devastated. There was also a possibility of many lives being lost if such a thing occurred. The dam should therefore be removed without further delay.

The gravelled and ungravelled roads in Nanjinad were in a deplorable condition for want of proper maintenance. The roads should improved at an early date.

There were no roads leading to the newly converted regions on the banks of the Tovala channel and the ryots were put to much inconvenience in taking their cattle and manure to their lands and in transporting agricultural produce therefrom. New roads should therefore be opened in those regions and the following roads should be taken up for immediate construction :—

(1) a road starting from Marunkur and leading to the Tovala channel *via* Themdanvilai ;

(2) a road from the Mailadi camp-shed to the Tovala channel ;

(3) another road from Kozhikottu Pottai to the channel ; and

(4) extension of the road from Kulasekharam to Puttanar to meet the west branch of the Marutvamalai.

It was regrettable to note that the budget allotments for the maintenance of the Kodayar works were allowed to lapse year by year, while the Terikal and other channels were in need of urgent repairs. The Government should look into the matter and issue the necessary orders to prevent such lapses in future.

The next request of the member was that the Tekkumalai reserve should be thrown open for the free grazing of sheep and goats. The animals were absolutely necessary for the agriculturists for manuring their lands especially when green leaf manure and cattle manure were becoming scarce day by day.

Lastly, the *bona fide* ryots should be allowed to remove, from the forests of Tovala, materials required for making agricultural implements.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Azhakianayakam Pillai, as regards the first point raised in your representation, *viz.*, the raising of the level of the Pechipara dam, I have nothing to add to the reply I gave to the Kalkulam member.

With regard to the second point relating to breaches in the upper reaches of the Tovala channel, it is true that there have been some breaches in past years. But the department is doing as much as it can to stop the breaches by strengthening the banks of the channel every year. The P. W. Department is attending to the maintenance of the irrigation channels every year. But as the stretch of these channels is very large, it may not be possible for the department to finish the whole work in one year. But it is trying its best.

You have suggested the removal of the Mission Dam near Thamarakulam. If that is done, it would accelerate the silting of the Manakudi lake near the salt factories and thus indirectly affect the manufacture of salt adversely.

Your fifth and sixth points relate to roads in Nanjinad and in the newly converted regions. This matter will be referred to the Road Board.

Your seventh point relates to the lapse of budget grants. You may rest assured that the Government and the P W. Department are equally earnest in their desire to keep the Kodayar works in perfect condition. I may therefore assure you that, except in unavoidable cases, estimates for the maintenance and upkeep of the Kodayar works will not be allowed to lapse.

As regards throwing open the Tekkumala reserve for the free grazing of sheep and goats, I had not also understood the significance of separating the sheep from the goats. But now I understand that the goat is a very dangerous animal from the point of view of forest conservancy, while the sheep is not. I am told that the goats do very great damage to tree-growth and shrubs. For instance, if a small shrub or tree is once bitten by a goat, it withers away. So their admission is dangerous.

Your last point will be considered by the Government.

69. Needs of Nanjinad.

MR. R. RAMASWAMI (*Nominated*) thanked the Government for nominating a Tamil Ezhava member to the Assembly. He then spoke about the need for improving the condition of villages in Nanjinad in regard to sanitation, water supply, roads, dispensaries, reading rooms, etc. The *pakuthies* of Tenganputur, Dharmapuram, Tamarakulam and Kanyakumari were mostly inhabited by the poor and depressed classes. Sanitation was unknown to them and their habits were unclean and consequently epidemics soon spread among them as would be evidenced by the heavy mortality during the epidemic season in 1104. They should therefore be taught the rudiments of hygiene and also instructed to keep their villages in a sanitary condition.

In Puttalam and other places, people were suffering from scarcity of water. Wells should therefore be sunk wherever necessary. There was a big well on the western side of the Parakkai Mankamanavalam Perunteruvu. It was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 2,000 but was now in a very neglected condition. It should be drained and cleaned by removing the dirt and silt and made fit for public use.

The following roads were absolutely necessary in the Parakkai and Tenganputur *pakuthies*:—

(1) A road, two furlongs in length, from Kanthipuram on the 2nd furlong, 2nd mile of the Parakkai road to Suchindrakulam ;

(2) a road, 4 furlongs long, from the 1st furlong, 2nd mile of the Parakkai road to Mottayyankudiyirippu ;

(3) A road, 4 furlongs long, from the 4th furlong, 2nd mile of the Parakkai road to Vandikudiyirippu and

(4) A road, 1½ miles long, from the 6th furlong, 3rd mile of the Parakkai road to Pallanturai.

In times of epidemics, the villages could not be inspected and proper medical aid given promptly for want of easy means of communication. The roads should be constructed at an early date.

There was no hospital or dispensary at Tenganputur and Parakkai and the inhabitants were therefore put to much hardship. A morning dispensary from 8 to 11 A. M. might be opened at Parakkai and an evening dispensary from 4 to 5-30 P. M. at Manakudi and the same officer might be put in charge of both the institutions.

Another request of the member was for the opening of a reading room at Parakkai.

He next advocated the need for bringing the Village Panchayat Regulation into operation and establishing a Village Panchayat Court at Parakkai.

Adityapuram in Chempakaramanputur *pakuthi* was mostly inhabited by the Tamil-speaking Ezhavas. Their paddy fields were situate in Putupattu, Venpattupattu, Bhagavatipattu and other places. There was a wooden bridge on the road leading to the above places; but it was in disrepair and the agriculturists were put to much inconvenience in transporting manure etc., and agricultural produce from their lands. During the summer months, drinking water was available only in the wells on the eastern side of the Vembattu tank, but there was no road leading thereto. The Puttanar was used for bathing purposes, but there was no bathing ghat there and consequently accidents were frequent. The bridge at Vellamadam should be repaired, the road opened and a bathing ghat constructed on the 5th mile of the Puttanar at an early date.

The member requested that the nominated members of the Assembly also might be put on the Road Boards. So far as the Board for the Agastisvaram taluk was concerned, two members at least must be nominated to the Board.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Ramaswami, your first representation was about wells in Nanjinad villages. As I said in reply to a previous representation, Government are very anxious to have a number of wells sunk in the congested villages of Nanjinad. They do not allow the allotments for these wells, as you fear, to be used for the rich villagers. Those wells are intended for the poor villagers along the coast and Government will always be ready to increase the facilities for obtaining adequate supplies of good drinking water in Nanjinad.

You suggested the opening of a number of roads. I shall refer those suggestions to the Road Board.

I do not share your fear that the taluk members of Tovala and Agastisvaram will care more for the interests of their own villages than the interests of the depressed classes. I am sure that any representation that may be made before the Road Board will cover the interest of the depressed classes as well.

You referred to the opening of dispensaries. That suggestion will be referred to the Administrative Board, Medical Services.

Then with regard to reading rooms. That is a matter in which the people should begin to take action. It is the general policy of Government to give grants to such reading rooms as are started by the people and there are rules and regulations for the purpose. It is for the enlightened people who want to increase the mental and intellectual culture of the illiterate adults to start such reading rooms and libraries and then come to Government for financial help.

Your suggestions with regard to the establishment of Village Panchayats will be carefully noted.

With regard to your last point, an estimate for providing a good reinforced concrete platform in place of the wooden platform to the bridge at Vellamadam has been sanctioned. The connecting road from the bridge and a bathing ghat by its side will be estimated for in due course and the work begun soon.

70. Certain needs of Nanjinad.

Mr. A. GURUNATHAMARTANDA NADAR (*Nominated*) urged the need for converting the morning dispensary at Kottaram into a full time hospital and also for making the necessary improvements to the dispensary building. It was the only dispensary between Nagercoil and Cape Comorin.

Tamil education in the State was not being properly encouraged. The main obstacle in its development was the existing constitution of the Education Department. Very often Inspectors who did not know Tamil were posted to Tamil Districts. In order to remove the defect and to develop Tamil education in the State, the whole State should be divided into a number of Ranges for purposes of the Education Department, each Range having only Tamil or Malayalam schools. Tamil-knowing Inspectors should be posted to the Tamil Ranges and Malayalam-knowing Inspectors to the Malayalam Ranges. All the Inspectors should work under the direct control of the Director of Public Instruction.

There were no proper grazing grounds for cattle which were indispensable to the agriculturist. While he was put to much hardship on that account alone, the Government had aggravated it by placing restrictions on the grazing of goats in unreserved lands on the hill slopes. The restrictions should be removed at an early date.

The tax on *pandarapattam* lands was unduly heavy and the productivity of the soil had decreased. Consequently, many ryots were alienating their lands for the purpose of paying *kist*. When the point was urged at the 20th session of the Assembly, the Government said that the question would be taken up only at the next settlement. It was not known when the next settlement would begin. The grievauces of the ryots should be considered at least then.

Ryots owning lands under the category of "irregular conversions" were experiencing great hardships on account of the scarcity of channel water and the heaviness of tax dues thereon. Kodayar water was available only for one crop but the tax due for two crops was recovered. Even if there was total failure of crops, only one-half the due was remitted. In order to remove such hardships, lands grouped under the above category up to 1105 should be regrouped as "regular conversions". If that could not be done, the tax imposed should be reduced. The irrigation tanks at the tail end *puravus* of the Tovala and N. P. channels should be restored by widening and deepening them. It would increase their storage capacity and benefit a large extent of wet lands.

The Tovala channel was narrow and leaky in some places. The channel should therefore be widened and its sides protected by masonry work in places where there was leakage. The flow of water in the channel could also be increased by a dam being constructed at Ulakaruvi and by taking the water from there to the Tovala channel through Altturayar. The N. P. channel also could be fed by the water so diverted.

The following means of communication in Nanjinad were absolutely necessary:—

(1) a road connecting the Rajakamangalam beach road with the Dharmapuram road;

(2) conversion of one of the banks of the Karavilai branch of the Anantankal into a cart road;

(3) completion of the Parakkai—Tamarakulam road begun in 1096; and

(4) opening of the sanctioned road from the 50th mile of the Cape road to Tevakulamcherri.

The need for making certain improvements to the Rajakamangalam salt factory had been pressed at several sessions of the Assembly; but the grievances of the licensees had not been redressed. The fresh water flowing along the Erattakarai channel should be directed to the sea by putting up a dam at Ottapana. Arrangements should also be made for the free flow of sea brine to the lake.

Lastly, the member requested that the provisions of the Village Panchayat Regulation should be brought into effect at once.

DEWAN'S REPLY: மி: குருநாத நாடார், உங்களுடைய ரெப்ரெஸென்டேஷனில் முதலாவது பாயின்ட், கொட்டாரம் டிஸ்பென்ஸரி கட்டிடத்தை பெரியதாகக்கட்டித்தரவேண்டுமென்கிறது, முந்தி இந்த அஸெம்பளியில் வந்திருக்கிறது. கன்னியாகுமாரியில் இருக்கிற கட்டிடத்தை கட்டினபிற்பாடு இதை யோஜிக்கலாம்.

MEMBER: அது தீர்வதற்கு எவ்வளவு காலமாகுமோ?

DEWAN: அது இப்போ சொல்லமுடியாது. அந்த கட்டிடம் கட்டி தீர்ந்தபிற்பாடு இதைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கலாம். இரண்டாவதாக, நீங்கள் தமிழ் வித்தியாப்பியாஸத்திற்குக் குறைவு வந்திருக்கிறதென்றும், அது தமிழ் ரேஞ்சு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் இல்லாததினால் ஏ

ன்றும் கூறினீர். இதற்குமுன் இதேபோலுள்ள வினவிற்கு ஒரு மெம்பருக்கு விடையளித்திருக்கிறேன்.

மூன்றாவது, வெள்ளாடுமுதலியவைகள் காடுகளில் மேய விடுவதைப்பற்றி கன்ஸர்வேட்டருடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தில் வெள்ளாடு மேய்வதினால் காடுகளில் பெரும் நஷ்டமுண்டாகுமென்று தெரிகிறது.

MEMBER: குற்றிக்காடுகளில் தான் ரிஸர்வ் காடுகளில் மேயவிடவேண்டாம்.

DEWAN: குற்றிக்காடுகளிலும் மரம், செடிகள் உண்டு. அவைகளின் இலைகளை ஆடுகள் மேய்ந்துவிட்டால் அம்மரங்கள் எப்படி வளரும்.

நான்காவது, பண்டாரப்பாட்ட நிலங்களுக்கு பேர் மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று கூறினீர். பேர் மாற்றியதினால் கரம் குறைந்துவிடாது. ஸ்திர அவகாசம் எப்போது கொடுத்தார்களோ, பிரத்தியேகமான கரம் ஏற்பட்டது. அந்தக் கரத்தைக் கிரமமாகத்தான் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். பண்டாரப்பாட்டம் ஜெம்மிகளுடையதாகாது.

ஐந்தாவது, புதிய குளங்கள் வெட்டவும், சில குளங்களை சீர்திருத்தவும் என்ற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி தற்போதுள்ள குளங்களைப் பரிபாலிக்கலாமேயொழிய புதியகுளங்கள் வெட்ட முடியாது. கோதையாறு புராஜெக்டுக்குள்பட்ட நிலங்களுக்குப் புதுக்குளங்கள் வெட்டவேண்டியதுமில்லை. பின்பு, ஓலக்கருவியிலிருந்து நஞ்சைக்கு ஜலங்கொண்டு போக அந்த அருவியில் ஒரு அணை கட்டித்தரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னீர். அந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இன்வெஸ்டிகேஷன் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

பின்பு ரோடுகள் வெட்டித்தரவேண்டுமென்கிற விஷயத்தை ரோடுபோர்டுக்கு அனுப்பலாம்.

ராஜாக்கமங்கலத்து உப்பளத்தைப்பற்றிய பாயின்டுகளை கவர்மெண்டு கவனிப்பார்கள்.

வில்லேஜ் பஞ்சாயத்து ரெகுலேஷன் சங்கதிகள் கவனிக்கப்படும்.

[The question of improvements to the dispensary building at Kottaram was pressed at a former session also. The work will be taken up after the completion of the Hospital building at the Cape.

In regard to the appointment of Tamil Range Inspectors, a reply has already been given to a similar representation.

With regard to the removal of restrictions against the grazing of goats on hills, the Conservator's view is that the goats, if allowed to graze in reserved forests, will do great harm to forest trees and that they are dangerous animals from the point of view of forest conservancy.

The request for the reduction of tax on *pandarapattam* lands cannot be considered at present. But a time will come when that question has to be taken up.

The question of improving existing irrigation tanks will be considered. But new tanks cannot be constructed in areas commanded by the Kodayar Project.

The question of constructing a dam at Olakkaruvi requires investigation.

The points relating to the construction of roads will be referred to the Road Board.

The requests relating to the improvements to the Rajakkamangalam allom and the Village Panchayat Regulation will be considered.]

71' Needs of the Colachel town.

MR. MATEVAN PILLAI NEELAKANTA PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Colachel*) represented the need for a pier at Colachel port which had more shipping facilities than any other port in Travancore as ships could safely anchor at about a distance of 450 feet from the shore. The importance and business of the port was increasing year by year. As a result of the representation made at the 23rd Session, the Government sanctioned the construction of a pier and work was begun in 1103. But it was subsequently stopped. It should be resumed and completed at an early date. A pier was an absolute necessity for the local traders.

The need for a Munsiffs' Court at Colachel had been represented on more occasions than one. The *pakuthies* of Manavalakurichi, Kadiyapattanam, Colachel, Midalam, Kizhmidalam and Kappiyara were included in the jurisdiction of the Padmanabhapuram Munsiff's Courts and a large number of cases were being filed from those *pakuthies*. The inhabitants of those places were put to much hardship on account of the long distance of 8 or 9 miles they had to travel for conducting their cases. Colachel was also one of the chief towns of the State. A Munsiff's court should therefore be opened there without further delay.

A Magistrate's court should also be established there. There was formerly a court there but it was subsequently abolished. The need had been represented at the 23rd session of the Assembly, but no action was taken on the representation.

A road should be opened along the sea-coast between Colachel and Tengapattanam. The need had already been represented at the 23rd session. The distance by road between the two places was 15 miles and people were put to much inconvenience in taking articles of merchandise to and fro. Owing to want of easy access, the people were not getting adequate prices for fish, coir, cocoanut fibre, and other articles produced in the coast villages. There was already a road from Colachel to Kurumbana. It would be enough if it was extended to Tengapattanam. The distance would be only 4 miles.

The beach at Colachel was very congested and thickly populated. The chief occupation of the people being fishing, they could not shift their residence to the interior. They were living in thatched huts huddled together and their sanitation was anything but satisfactory. The place being included within port limits, the municipality had no control over them and could not therefore attend to their sanitation. The Municipal Council had a scheme of building houses on sanitary principles for the use of the fisher-folk and then recovering the cost.

But the Council had not the funds to carry out the scheme. The Government should therefore take up the scheme and work it out. The beach villages should also be included within municipal limits so that the Council might arrange for their proper sanitation.

Most of the roads in the town were in disrepair and their condition was becoming worse on account of the increased motor traffic. All the roads in the town should therefore be improved and metalled.

The Colachel dispensary was housed in a very small building quite unfit for the purpose. The in-patients were accommodated in a thatched shed. A new building with in-patient wards should therefore be put up for housing the dispensary, which should also be converted into a hospital.

Lastly, the member requested that all liquor shops might be removed from within municipal limits.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, as regards your first point, the report of the Chief Engineer is that the nature of the sea level is such that wooden groynes in the Colachel Port would be unsuitable and that nothing but concrete groynes as in Madras would serve the purpose. It is therefore a matter which requires serious thought and all that I can say is that your suggestion will be considered.

As regards the establishment of a Munsiff's Court, it will be considered by the Law's Delays Officer who will be shortly appointed.

With regard to the establishment of a Magistrate's Court, you yourself made a similar representation at the 23rd session and I understand that the reply given then was to the effect that Government did not find the necessity for this in view of the neighbouring court at Eraniel.

Your next point will be referred to the Road Board. I may say however that, according to the Chief Engineer, the alignment of the road requires careful investigation and this will be conducted soon.

With regard to the sanitation of the beach streets, you may remember that this matter was referred to the Sanitary Commissioner. The difficulty arises with regard to the explanation of the word 'street'. This land may come within the meaning of the term 'street' as defined in Section 3 (31) of the Municipal Regulation and the Municipality can exercise all the powers conferred upon it by the Regulation in respect of streets. Therefore the formal vesting of the area in the Municipality does not seem to be necessary.

As regards the metalling of roads in municipal limits, strictly speaking, it is a work which the Municipality should attend to. But the P. W. D. has taken up the work and the Chief Engineer says that some portions have already been metalled.

You next want the dispensary at Colachel to be converted into a hospital. The Administrative Board, Medical Services, does not agree with your suggestions. As for the building, Government are also

aware that the present dispensary building is not in good condition and some provision will be made in the next year's budget towards the construction of a new building.

As for the removal of arrack and toddy shops from within the municipal limits, you know that an experiment is being tried in Changanacherry, the result of which is being watched.

72. Needs of the Vilavankod taluk.

Mr. R. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod taluk*) urged the need for abolishing the tolls levied in the Padannalumud market. The Dewan Peishkar had recommended the abolition of tolls, but it would appear that the Land Revenue Commissioner had reported to the Government that the market was not an evening market but a day market and that therefore the tolls should not be abolished. A local inspection by the Dewan would convince him of the real nature of the market.

The next request was for the abolition of the western P. W. D. toll-gate at Kuzhithurai. As a result of the representation made on the subject at the 25th Session of the Assembly, the Government had decided to shift the Kuzhithura toll-gate to the 22nd milestone of the M. S. road with effect from the 1st Chingam 1106. The member pointed out that what was wanted was either the shifting of the toll-gate to the frontier of the taluk or the abolition of the western toll-gate. The decision of the Government did not make it clear whether the two toll-gates were to continue or not. If the two gates were to be continued, the grievances of the people would not be redressed. If, however, the main (eastern) gate was shifted to the 22nd milestone, *i. e.* outside the Kuzhithura municipal limits, that municipality would strive to establish a toll-gate within the municipal limits and then the travelling public would have to pay two tolls. In the circumstances, the main toll-gate should be removed, if at all, to the frontier of the taluk preferably to Injivila between the 19th and 20th mile stones but not to the 22nd milestone and the western toll-gate abolished.

Another urgent need of the inhabitants of Vilavankod was the appointment of a qualified doctor in the grant-in-aid Mission Hospital at Martandam. It was the subject matter of several representations at successive sessions of the Assembly. On the strength of those representations, the Government made an enquiry and said that the medical officer there was duly qualified, while as a matter of fact he was not. There was abundant proof for this. There was however an experienced medical officer, though not duly qualified, for a very short period, but he was soon transferred. The Hospital authorities should therefore be asked to appoint a duly qualified doctor and, if that request was not complied with, the Government grant should be stopped.

The Arumana dispensary was affording medical relief to a large number of people and the single medical officer there could not cope with the increased volume of work. An assistant medical officer should therefore be appointed in that institution and it should be converted into a Hospital.

The inhabitants of Putukada and the surrounding places were put to much hardship on account of the absence of facilities for medical aid in the locality. The need for a hospital at Putukada in order to remove their hardships had been brought to the notice of the Government at the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th Sessions of the Assembly. A dispensary should therefore be established without further delay.

A grant should be awarded to the Mahatma Gandhi Hospital in the taluk. When the request was made at the 25th session of the Assembly, it was stated that the question would be considered if the hospital could be removed to a place between Kuzhittura and Parassala and conducted by a properly qualified doctor. The hospital authorities had already applied for a plot of ground at Kazhukintitta situate between the two places. Pending construction of a suitable building there, they had decided to locate it at Padannalummud. If the Government considered that Kazhukintitta was not a central place, the hospital would be removed to any other place selected by the Government. In the circumstances, a decent grant should be awarded to the hospital.

The *pakuthies* of Edakod and Aramana and portion of the Kaliyal *pakuthi* should be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Tiruvattar Police Station to the Kuzhithura Police Station. In reply to previous representations, the Government had stated that the question would be considered along with the Police re-allocation scheme. The question should be taken up without further delay. Similarly, the Police jurisdiction over the Kizhkulam and Killiyur *pakuthies* should be transferred to the Kuzhithura station.

The Kuzhithura V. M. School was in a very dilapidated condition and was one of the oldest buildings. New buildings should be put up at an early date on the site acquired for the purpose.

A waiting room for girls, and a latrine should be constructed in the English School at Martandam. A compound wall and a well were also absolutely necessary. A hospital should also be opened near the school for the convenience of pupils belonging to distant places.

In regard to means of communication, the member said that the Kuzhithura-Madichal ryots' road and the ryots' road starting from Padannalummood and meeting the Kuzhithura Pattanam road should be taken over by the Government for departmental maintenance after constructing the necessary culverts.

Lastly, he hoped that the Minor Irrigation Committee would go into the question of minor irrigation in the taluk, especially the Chittar Scheme and also enquire into the question of levying *kudipathi* from ryots in respect of irrigation works.

In conclusion, he requested that the Chenankulam tank in Madichal might be restored at an early date.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayana Pillai, the first thing that you said was that the tolls in the Padannalummood market should be

abolished. From certain facts you seem to think that the Land Revenue Commissioner is not for abolishing the tolls. But I may tell you that he is also for abolishing the tolls and I expect orders being passed for the abolition before long.

As regards the abolition of the western toll-gate at Kuzhithura, I may tell you that Government have ordered that the toll-gate be shifted to the 22nd mile of the M. S. Road. Your other suggestions will be noted and necessary action taken.

Then you spoke about the working of the grant-in-aid Mission Hospital at Marthandam and the appointment of a qualified doctor there. You say that you want a qualified doctor. Different people may give different interpretations of the expression "qualified doctor". Here in Travancore we have got several grades of medical men. Any person who has passed a University medical examination is called a qualified doctor. According to our rules, persons who have a particular kind of training in Neyyoor are also considered fit to serve as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. You may say that you want a University qualified man. But the Administrative Board, Medical Services, says that a new man has been appointed in this hospital and his fitness is being watched. So far, he is found to be satisfactory. The Board considers that the institution is efficiently managed. Any medical man having some experience, who goes and spends some two or three hours in any institution, can decide for himself how it is worked by watching the treatment of the patients, the supply of medicines and other things.

With regard to the conversion of the Arumana dispensary into a hospital, Government are not at present satisfied that there is any necessity; and the existing accommodation is sufficient for the needs.

As regards the establishment of a Government dispensary at Putukada, there is some trouble about the selection of the site for the dispensary. The actual location has not been fixed.

73. Needs of the Vilavankod taluk.

MR. P. M. RAMAN PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Kuzhitturai*) spoke on the following needs of the Vilavankod taluk:—

(1) Improvement of the buildings of the V. M. schools at Kuzhithura and Munchira. These buildings were in such a deplorable state that, if they had been used for holding private schools, the grants due to them would have been stopped.

(2) Botany should be taught as an optional subject in the English High School at Martandam. It would help to create some interest in the pupils to take to agriculture.

(3) An English Middle School for girls between Nagercoil and Trivandrum was very necessary. Kuzhithura was a central place and the school might be opened there.

(4) An additional Munsiff's court should be opened at Kuzhithurai with jurisdiction over Nattalam, Killiyur and three other *pakuthies* of the old Eraniel taluk.

(5) The Kuzhithura Magistrate's court should be removed to a place on a higher level. Its existing location was in an insanitary place.

(6) The clerical staff of the Kuzhithura Munsiff's court was overworked. Additional staff should therefore be employed. That would tend to put down corruption also. Temptation to become corrupt would come only when the staff had to do extra work.

(7) The Police jurisdiction over Kizhkulam and Killiyur *pakuthies* should be taken away from the Vilavankod Police station and given to the Kuzhithura Police station.

(8) The Mission Hospital at Marthandam was not in any way useful to the public. Even for first aid, doctors had to be got down from elsewhere. The hospital should be taken over by the Government and managed by them.

(9) The following were the needs in respect of the Public Works Department:—

(*a*) Improvement of the lane between Marangattukadavu and Parthivapuram.

(*b*) Repair of the Chennittottam bridge.

(*c*) Conversion into cart roads of—

(i) the Kuzhithura—Kuzhivila trace;

(ii) the Madichal—Padannalummud trace; and

(iii) the Putukada—Kollenkod trace.

(*d*) The working of the Chittar scheme.

(*e*) Improvement of irrigation works and restoration of tanks.

(10) The Ashtami festival in the Tirumala temple in Vrischikam and the Bharani festival in Kollankod in the month of Meenam were important festivals for the Hindu inhabitants of the Vilavankod taluk. These two days should therefore be declared as public holidays for the Vilavankod taluk. If necessary, two Saturdays might be considered as working days, so far as schools were concerned.

(11) The Vilavankod taluk should be made a separate constituency for purposes of election to the Legislative council.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Raman Pillai, your first subject is about the improvement of the buildings of the Vernacular Middle Schools at Kuzhithura and Munchira. An estimate has been called for, and is being prepared by the Division officer, for the Kuzhithura school; with regard to the Munchira school, the matter is under correspondence with the Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

With regard to the introduction of Botany as an optional subject, this can be considered only later on, as the Director of Public Instruction says that it is not necessary now in view of the fact that the E. S. L. C. course has to be revised so as to bring it into line with the Madras S. S. L. C. course.

As regards the English Middle School for girls, I may tell you that the policy of the Government is not to increase the number of departmental schools; but they are prepared to encourage private enterprise as

far as possible by helping with grants private schools conforming to the Code.

Your representation on judicial matters will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer, who will be shortly appointed. As regards the additional clerical staff in the Kuzhithura Munsiff's court, that matter also will, to some extent, depend upon the recommendations of that officer.

Your suggestions with regard to the Police jurisdiction will be noted and taken up for consideration along with the re-allocation scheme.

With regard to the establishment of dispensaries at Putukada and Kuzhithura, you heard the replies I gave to the previous representation by the member for Vilavancode. Your suggestions will be noted.

As regards communications, such of them as are important will be referred to the Road Board.

Your representation regarding irrigation works will be referred to the Irrigation Committee.

The question of declaring the Ashtami day and the Bharani day as holidays was brought to the notice of the Government at prior sessions. I will order an enquiry to be made in regard to this.

With regard to your last subject, I may say that it is a matter which will be noted and considered when the Legislative Council Rules are revised.

74. Needs of the Vilavankod taluk.

MR. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*) first spoke about the need for opening a dispensary at Tengapattanam. The need therefor had been brought to the notice of the Government on prior occasions and the Inspecting Medical Officer himself was convinced of the need when he was touring the locality during the last cholera season. The people were then put to much hardship for want of proper medical aid. There was a building available for holding the dispensary, *viz.*, the old customs house.

On account of the absence of a lady doctor in the Mission Hospital at Martandam, the women of the Vilavankod were experiencing much hardship and inconvenience. A lady doctor should therefore be appointed in that institution without further delay.

The Kuzhithura-Tengapattanam road was in a very bad and neglected condition. The road had not been gravelled for the past 5 years. It was dusty in summer and miry in winter. The motor traffic on the road was very heavy. It should therefore be improved and metalled without further delay. The work should be started immediately and not referred to the Road Board.

The wooden bridge at Chennittottam was frequently in disrepair and not strong enough to bear heavy weights. Consequently, no bus could be driven on it. As this bridge was situate between two busy towns,

Kuzhithura and Tengapattanam, the absence of bus services was a serious handicap to traders. A reinforced concrete bridge should therefore be constructed at the place. That would be a great boon to the general public and to the traders in particular.

There were no police stations on the beach between Colachel and Tengapattanam. The people in those localities were illiterate and addicted to drink. Several crimes were committed in open daylight and the police officers having jurisdiction knew of them only after much delay. Two police stations should therefore be opened at the beach between the two places or at least one at Tengapattanam.

A beach road between Colachel and Tengapanttanam was absolutely necessary. The need was urged by other members also. There was already a road from Colachel to Kurumbana. It would be enough if this be extended up to Tengapattanam. The distance was only 4 miles. Most of the lands required were *poramboke* lands. If there were private lands, the owners would be prepared to give up lands free. The people, especially traders, were put to much hardship due to want of easy means of communication between the two places, particularly since the closing of the A. V. M. Canal.

Some of the *pakuthies* of Vilavankod were included in the jurisdiction of the Padmanabhapuram Munsiff's Court and consequently the inhabitants of the taluk were put to much inconvenience and loss. The civil jurisdiction over those *pakuthies* should therefore be transferred to the Kuzhithura Munsiff's Court.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Mahomed Haneef, the first subject in your representation is the opening of a dispensary at Tengapattanam. I may refer you to the reply I gave to the Vilavankod member.

With regard to the appointment of a qualified Lady Doctor in the Marthandam hospital, I shall refer your suggestions to the hospital authorities and call for their remarks.

Your third point is a matter for the Road Board, to whom it will be referred.

With regard to the improvement of the bridge at Chennittottam, an estimate for a permanent platform is under preparation; and when it is finished that matter will be taken up.

As regards the establishment of Police Stations, Government are informed that there is no necessity for this as the out-post at Puthukkadai is near.

The question of a opening a beach road between Colachel and Tengapattanam requires detailed investigation before the alignment of the road is fixed. This matter is under the consideration of the Chief Engineer.

Lastly, you want the Revenue and civil jurisdiction over the Vilavankod taluk to be made co-extensive. That matter will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer.

75. Needs of the Neyyattinkara Municipality.

MR. A. P. NAYAR (*Municipal Council, Neyyattinkara*) pressed the need for an English Middle School for girls at Neyyattinkara. The same subject was represented at the previous session also. A large number of girls were studying in the boys' school, while there were many others who were unwilling to attend such schools. Neyyattinkara was an important town in area, population and revenue. The school should be opened from the beginning of the next academic year.

The Hospital building was not commodious. There was neither a pay ward nor an operation theatre. There were only one bed for caste Hindus and 2 beds for non-caste Hindus in the lying-in ward. There was only one common kitchen and that was in a dilapidated condition. The above defects should be removed at an early date.

The local English school was one of the important schools of the State, but there was no playground attached to it. The Director of Public Instruction had recommended the acquisition of a plot of ground away from the school. That was not desirable. The playground should be attached to the school, so that the games might be played under the supervision of the teachers. The place to the western side of the English and Vernacular schools might be acquired for the purpose. It was kept in a very insanitary condition.

The Cutcherry road was in disrepair due to the incessant motor traffic on it. It should be metalled at an early date.

The liquor shops in the town should be removed outside the municipal limits and located in thinly populated places. There was no doubt that the majority of the people would support the proposal and it would promote temperance to a greater degree than in Changanacherry where the experiment of local option was being tried.

There were no convenient bathing ghats in the river for men and women. The Municipality had no funds to do the work and hence the necesssity to approach the Government in the matter.

The motor traffic was rapidly increasing in the town and due to reckless and rash driving several accidents were being caused. To prevent the occurrence of such accidents and to ensure better safety to the pedestrians, the speed of motor vechicles within town limits should be limited to 6 miles per hour.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. A. P. Nayar, your first point is that there should be an English Middle School for girls. Government also feel the necessity for having separate schools for girls in places where there are girls in large numbers in mixed schools. But they would prefer private institutions being started.

With regard to the provision of a maternity and children's ward in the hospital, it has been reported that a trained nurse has been recently appointed in the hospital and there is no necessity for a separate maternity and children's ward. The present staff is quite sufficient. Your other suggestions will be noted.

As regards the provision of a playground, it is a matter which is engaging the attention of Government. Some sites have been suggested and orders will be passed very soon.

The question of metalling the Cutcherry road will be referred to the Road Board.

As regards the removal of arrack and toddy shops from within the municipal limits, the answer I gave to the representations of other members that the result of an experiment that is being tried in Changanacherry is being watched will apply to this also.

An estimate has been sanctioned for the construction of bathing ghats in the Neyyar river and it is reported that the work is in progress.

With regard to the reduction of the speed of motor vehicles, there is already a rule that it shall not exceed 12 miles in a public place, 8 miles within the limits of a Police town and 6 miles near a school or a market. It is not desirable to reduce it further.

76. Needs of the Neyyattinkara taluk,

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara taluk, Group* I) spoke about the need for the restoration of minor irrigation works in the taluk. So far as the Neyyattinkara taluk was concerned, the chief sources of water supply were the irrigation tanks. But most of them were in a neglected condition and many had been registered away. On a rough estimate prepared some time back, there were 875 tanks in the taluk. It was regrettable that the Government had selected only 136 tanks for restoration and, even of those 136, only 40 had been actually restored. In selecting the tanks for restoration no principle was followed, such as their usefulness or necessity. The selection was made at the whims and fancies of the officers responsible. The way in which the restoration work was carried out was also not satisfactory. If those things were brought to the notice of the Government, the representations were not given due weight and consideration as wanting in technical knowledge. The same was the case in regard to new schemes suggested by the agriculturists. A dam across the Neyyar at Aruvikkara would be useful to irrigate a large extent of paddy lands. That scheme was investigated by the Government and given up; but the agriculturists still believed in its usefulness and hence the repeated representations at the Assembly and elsewhere. In the same way, the Kottukal eastern channel was completed, but the western channel was given up. The work finished was practically of no use. After the completion of the Kodayar Project, no irrigation work worth the name had been undertaken by the Government. It showed the indifferent attitude of the Government in regard to the development of irrigational sources. But the member hoped that the new regime would inaugurate a new era of irrigational schemes. The Aruvikara scheme and the Kodayar Right Bank channel scheme on which an expenditure of about Rs. 3 lakhs had been incurred should be taken up for reconsideration and investigated.

The member referred to the lapse of budget allotments provided for the improvement of minor irrigation. In 1105, a sum of Rs. 25,000 had been provided for the purpose for the Neyyattinkara taluk. But although 7 months of the year had elapsed, no tank had been taken up for restoration.

The improvement of the Amaravila—Ottassekharamangalam road was the subject matter of several representations at previous sessions. As a result, only two bridges and one culvert had been finished on the road. There were four other culverts and a bridge across the Chittar yet to be finished. They should be taken in hand without delay. If they were completed and a bridge at Mandapathumkadavu also constructed, communication to Kattakada, Nedumangad and other places would be rendered easy.

There had been several representations for the construction of bridges at Mandapathumkadavu and Kallikad. Any one of them would be enough for the time being.

The next request of the member was for the conversion of the ryots' road from Aryankod market in the Ottasekharamangalam *pakuthi* to Panachimud into a cart road. It was absolutely necessary for the ryots for the transport of agricultural produce to the markets.

The previous Dewan was convinced of the necessity for a bridge at Poovar and said in reply to a representation that the Chief Engineer would be asked to take up the work. But no work had yet been started. It should be expedited.

The metalling of the roads of the Neyyattinkara town was another urgent need. Of these roads, the Cutcherry road and the road leading to the Magistrate's Court, Excise office, *satram*, etc., required immediate attention.

The need for an English School for girls had already been urged by the previous speaker and the member had nothing more to add.

The river bank from Krishnankovil *Kadavu* to Kottarakadavu was giving way in places owing to natural causes. The bank should be walled up and bathing ghats constructed for men and women separately.

Lastly, the member pressed the need for a dispensary at Vellarada which was a malarial place. The Inspecting Medical Officer had recommended the opening of a dispensary there and the Government should sanction it at an early date.

DEWAN'S REPLY:—Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, your first subject refers to minor irrigation. Naturally there are differences of opinion on this subject. But Government are trying to do whatever is possible in this direction. It will be considered by a committee which is to be constituted very shortly.

Your second subject will be referred to the Road Board, and I trust that next year's budget will be estimated mainly on the recommendations of that Board.

Your 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th points will also be referred to the Road Board.

I have already given answers to your eighth subject in reply to previous representations.

As regards the 9th subject, I suppose you mean that that would be of use to all classes. That work is being done by the Maramat Engineer and will be completed before long and that will satisfy your requirements.

As regards the opening of a dispensary at Vellarada, Government also feel the necessity and the matter will be referred to the Medical Board.

The Assembly adjourned at 4-55 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. on Monday, the 10th March, 1930.

THE SIXTH DAY.

Monday, the 10th March 1930.

The Assembly met again at 11-35 A. M. on Monday, the 10th March 1930, the Dewan presiding.

77. Needs of the Neyyattinkara taluk.

MR. KANAKKU NARAYANA PILLAI GOVINDA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara taluk Group II*) said that adequate attention was not being paid to the restoration of irrigation tanks in the Neyyattinkara taluk There were more than 800 such tanks in the taluk, but it was only 40 tanks had so far been repaired. At the present slow rate of repair deplorable that it would take years to finish all the tanks. The Government should pay greater attention to this item of work and order that at least 25 tanks should be finished every year.

The Government had constructed a canal on the eastern side of the Kottukal *yela* with a view to drain away the flood water accumulating there during the rainy weather. That canal did not serve the purpose fully and therefore another canal also should be constructed on the western side of the *yela*.

Owing to breaches in the Marukil *todu*, vast extents of paddy fields had been rendered unfit for cultivation. In the year 1925, the Chief Engineer and the Dewan Peishkar inspected the place and ordered the preparation of a plan and estimate for closing the breaches. But nothing further had been done so far. The work should be taken up and finished without further delay.

The member next urged the need for the following public works in the Neyyattinkara taluk ;—

(1) Completion of the Peyad-Vellanad road and the bridge across the *todu* which divided the road.

(2) Converting into a cart road the path starting from Peyad and meeting the Pappanankod-Kottur road on the 2nd mile, and taking it over for departmental maintenance. The total distance was only 2 miles, of which about a mile was fit for cart traffic.

(3) Early completion of the Nemam-Ooroottambalam road.

(4) Extension of the Pachallur-Venganur Road to Nellimood *via* Kidarakuzhi.

(5) Metalling or gravelling the Puvar-Vizhinjam, the Puvar-Neyyattinkara and the Pappanamkod-Malayinkil roads and making them fit for cart traffic and repairing the cause-way across the Karichal *kayal*.

(6) Construction of a bridge across the Vellayani lake. Due to the absence of a bridge, the poor people who had to cross the lake to and fro for earning their livelihood were put to much hardship and inconvenience.

(7) Opening of a road from Vellayani to meet the 7th mile of the M. S. road.

(8) Deepening the Vellayani *todu* and reconstructing the Vellayani sluice or providing lock and shutters so as to make the canal navigable for *vallams*.

(9) Two more bridges across the Neyyar at Poovar and at Mandapathukadavu were absolutely necessary. The previous Dewan was convinced of the necessity for the bridges and had agreed to their construction. The work should be taken up soon, after a local inspection if necessary.

(10) Construction of a *satram* at Kovilam. The subject was represented at the 24th session and the Dewan gave a favourable reply.

(11) Introduction of a ferry boat service at Idinjakaraturuttukadavu in Pachallur.

The number of documents for registration was increasing year by year in the vilappil and Marukil *pakuthies*. The registration jurisdiction over the vilappil *pakuthi* was under the Sub-Registry Office, Nemam, and that over the Marukil *pakuthi* under the Sub-Registry Office at Maranallur. The inhabitants of those places were put to much inconvenience and loss in having to walk not less than 10 miles to reach their respective Sub-Registry Offices. With a view to redress their grievances, a Sub-Registry Office might be opened at Malayinkil, a central place for both the above *pakuthies*. If that could not be done, one of the offices at Maranallur or Nemam might be shifted to Malayinkil.

Vellayani was an important and beautiful place in the Neyyattinkara taluk and was rising into prominence gradually, both on account of population and business. An Ayurveda *vaidyasala*, a Police station, a school, an Anchal office, a market and a Pakuthi Cutcherry were necessary institutions in such a place and should be opened at an early date.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Govinda Pillai, നിങ്ങളുടെനിവേദനത്തിൽ മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻജോലികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുപറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അവയെ മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ കമ്മിററിക്കു അയച്ച് കമ്മററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനുശേഷം ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണു.

പിന്നീടു കോട്ടുകാൽ ഏലായിൽ പടിഞ്ഞാറെ തോടിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനേയും മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻകമ്മററിക്കു അയക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെ അയച്ചു അവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നശേഷം വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

മരുകിൽതോട്ടിൽ ഏതാനും ഉടപ്പുകൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു അന്വേഷണം നടത്താം.

പേയാട്ടുവെള്ളനാട്ടുറോഡിൽ ഒരു പാലത്തിന്റെആവശ്യത്തെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ. ആ വേലനടന്നുവരുന്നുഎന്നാണു ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

നിങ്ങളുടെ വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ മൂന്നെണ്ണം റോഡുകളെപ്പററിയാണു്. അവയെ റോഡ് ബോർഡിൽ അയച്ചു ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണു.

വിഴിഞ്ഞം പൂവാർറോഡിനെപ്പററി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. ആ റോഡ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ മെററൽ ചെയ്തുവരികയാണു. വിഴിഞ്ഞം-നെയ്യാററിൻകരറോഡു, പാപ്പനംകോടു-കോട്ടുറോഡു ഈ വിഷയങ്ങൾ റോഡുബോഡിൽ അയച്ചു ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണു.

വെള്ളായനികായൽ റോഡിൽനിന്നും എം. എസ്. റോഡിലേക്കു ചേക്കാനുള്ള റോഡുസംഗതിയെപ്പററിയും റോഡുബോർഡിൽ അയച്ചു അന്വേഷണംനടത്തുന്നതാണു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ അടുത്തതായിപറഞ്ഞ വെള്ളായനിപാലത്തിൻെറകാര്യവും റോഡുബോർഡിൽ അയക്കുന്നതാണു്.

വെള്ളായനിതോടു കുഴിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററിപറഞ്ഞു. ആ ജോലിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

പിന്നെ ആ തോട്ടിലുള്ള സ്ലൂയിസ് വലുതാക്കണമെന്നും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ലാക്ക് ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. അതു തൽക്കാലം എടുക്കാൻ സൌകര്യമുള്ള ഒരുജോലിഅല്ല. വളരെപണംചിലവാക്കി ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഒരു ജോലിയാണു. അതിനാൽ ഈ ജോലി ഇപ്പോൾ എടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

പൂവാററും, മണ്ഡപത്തുകടവിലും പാലംകെട്ടണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞതിനെപ്പററി റോഡുബോർഡിൽ അയച്ചു ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

കോവളത്തു് ഒരു സത്രംവേണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിൻെറ ആവശ്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. അതിലേക്കു ശരിയായ ഒരുസ്ഥലം നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പററി പേഷ്കാരും മരാമത്തു എൻജിനീയരും അന്വേഷിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതാണു്. അതിനുശേഷം ഈ സംഗതിനടത്തുന്നതാണു്.

ഇടിഞ്ഞകരത്തുരുത്തു കടവിൽ ഒരു കടത്തു സർവ്വീസ് വേണമെന്നപറഞ്ഞകാൎയ്യം റോഡുബോർഡിൽ അയച്ചു ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

മലയിൻകീഴ് ഒരു സബ്രജിസ്റ്റർകച്ചേരി വേണമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞു. അതു അത്ര ആവശ്യമാണെന്നതോന്നുന്നില്ല. നേമത്തും മാറനല്ലൂരും ഉള്ള ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കച്ചേരികൾകൊണ്ട് മതിയാകുന്നതാണു. അതിനാൽ മലയിൻകീഴിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു സബ്രജിസ്റ്റർകച്ചേരിയുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. മറെറതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നുമാററുന്നതായാൽ ആസ്ഥലത്തുള്ളവരുടെ സൌകൎയ്യം കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതാണ്.

പിന്നെ വെള്ളായനിയിൽ ഒരു പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ അധികമാക്കുന്നതല്ല ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ നയം. പ്രൈവററു സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ന്യായമായ ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ്.

അഞ്ചലാഫീസ് അത്ര ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അടുത്തു് വെങ്ങാനൂർ ഒരു അഞ്ചലാഫീസുണ്ട്.

പോലീസ്സ്റ്റേഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുപറഞ്ഞതു റിഅലൊക്കേഷൻ ആഫീസരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു ആലോചനയ്ക്കു് എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധക്കു വിഷയീഭവിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

പിന്നെ വൈദ്യശാലയെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. ഗ്രാൻറു വൈദ്യശാലകളുടെ എണ്ണം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ ഒഴിവു വന്നിട്ടല്ലാതെ വൈദ്യശാലസ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഒഴിവു വരുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

ചന്തക്കു ശരിയായ ഒരുസ്ഥലം അന്വേഷിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. സ്ഥലം സൌകൎയ്യമായി കിട്ടിയശേഷം അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണു.

MEMBER : മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ വേലക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞആണ്ടിൽ ൨൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിൽ ചന്നു കുളങ്ങൾ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനു പണം അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അവയെ ഇതുവരെ നന്നാക്കീട്ടില്ല.

DEWAN : ഈ ആണ്ടിൽഅനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ലല്ലൊ.

MEMBER : ഇല്ല, അതു കഴിഞ്ഞആണ്ടിൽ അനുവദിച്ചതാണ്.

[What you said about minor irrigation will be referred to the Irrigation Committee.

The question of opening a canal on the western side of the Kottukal *yela* will be referred to the Committee and on receipt of their report the needful will be done.

In regard to the breaches in the Marukil *todu*, the matter will be enquired into.

The Chief Engineer reports that the bridge in the Peyad-Vellanad road is under construction.

The subjects relating to the construction of roads will be referred to the Road Board.

The Vizhinjam-Puvar road is being metalled by the P. W. Department. The question of metalling the Vizhinjam-Neyyattinkara and Pappanankod-Kottur roads will be referred to the Road Board. Similarly, the points relating to the extension of the Vellayani lake road and the construction of a bridge across the lake will also be referred to that Board.

In regard to the deepening of the Vellayani *todu*, the work is even now being conducted by the P. W. Department. The reconstruction of the sluice or the provision of a lock cannot, at present, be undertaken, as it involves a large outlay.

The prayer relating to the construction of bridges at Poovar and at Mandapathukadavu will be referred to the Road Board.

The need for a *satram* at Kovilam has been felt by the Government also. The Maramat Engineer and the Division Peishkar are on the look-out for a proper site for the *satram*.

The provision of a ferry service at the Idinjakaraturuthukadavu will be considered by the Road Board.

The Government do not feel the necessity for a Sub-Registry Office at Malayinkil, especially as there are such offices at Nemam and Maranallur. The question of transfer of one of the existing Sub-Registry offices to Malayinkil cannot also be considered, as such a course would inconvenience the people of the localities concerned.

In regard to the opening of a school at Vellayani, the policy of the Government is not to multiply departmental schools. If a private school is started, a grant will be awarded to it under the rules.

There is no need for an Anchal Office at Vellayani, as there is one at Venganur.

As for the Police station, the question will be considered along with the report of the Police Reallocation Officer.

In regard to the *vaidyasala*, the Government have fixed the number of *vaidyasalas* in the State. When a vacancy occurs in the number of grant-in-aid *vaidyans*, the question will be considered.

As for the market, a proper site is being selected.]

78. Needs of the Trivandrum Municipality.

MR. S. NATARAJA PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Trivandrum*) first spoke about the need for increasing the Government grant to the Trivandrum Municipal Council. Trivandrum being the capital of the State, people from all parts of the State resorted to it and the Council had to provide for them all the amenities of town life. Before the formation of Municipal Councils, the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee was receiving a grant of Rs. 40,000 annually; but by a steady policy of retrenchment, it was reduced to Rs. 25,000 in 1103. Since then the expenditure had been increasing, resulting in a deficit budget year by year. With a deficit budget and a scanty grant which the Government were giving during the current year, the Municipal Council was seriously handicapped in launching many big and useful schemes, such as the acquisition of the cremation ground at Taikad, restoration of tanks, introduction of motor lorries for purposes of sanitation, etc. The Government should therefore sympathetically consider the matter and restore the original grant.

A proper drainage scheme for the Trivandrum town was an absolute necessity. The construction and repair of drains was vested in the P. W. Department and it was therefore the duty of the Government to afford all drainage facilities. The sewage water now collected in the Putharikandam fields was a source of several diseases. The Council had already passed a resolution on the subject and requested the Government to work out a proper drainage scheme.

A poor-house was another indispensable thing for the town. When the subject was discussed in the Legislative Council, it was stated on behalf of the Government that it was a matter for the Municipality to take up. But the Municipality would be able to meet only one-fourth of the total cost involved. According to municipal statistics, there were 200 beggars in the town, besides those from the sea-coast villages. The beggars were a source of nuisance and a menace to the public health as most of them were suffering from chronic and contagious diseases. The Government should therefore view the question sympathetically and open a poor-house, preferably somewhere near *Kanjipura* so as to benefit the people of the coast villages also.

The next point was about the removal of liquor shops from within the municipal limits. Perhaps the answer to the prayer would be to await the result of the experiment that was being carried on at Changanacherry. But an experiment in one place was not sufficient. It should be tried in 3 or 4 places. Some of the shops were located in very busy centres, for instance, opposite the Law College. They at least should be removed.

The Chalai and the Karuppattikadai roads were so crowded and the traffic thereon so heavy that it was not safe for pedestrians. It was therefore highly necessary to widen those roads. That point would probably be referred to the Road Board.

With the completion of the new railway station at Tampanur, the Kochar road would become important. It should therefore be widened. That road would also serve as a relief road to the parallel Chalai bazaar road.

About a third of the population of the town was Tamil-speaking. Yet it was a pity that there was not even a single Tamil school there. Two or three Tamil Elementary schools might therefore be opened in Tamil speaking centres.

The Putharikandam should be handed over to the Municipal Council with a view to convert the northern portion of it into a park and play-ground and the southern portion into a grazing ground.

The Council had already approached the Government for the preparation of a town planning scheme and agreed to bear 25 per cent. of the cost. The Government had also accepted the offer. The matter should be expedited.

The Chalai main road and the main road leading to Chackai contained many narrow and sharp bends dangerous to traffic. They should be eased.

The main road was very congested and one of the ways of relieving the congestion was to redistribute the Government offices on the sides of the road.

The member's next request was that the Trivandrum town should be included as a "health unit" in the new scheme to be worked out by the Public Health Department.

Lastly, the Electrical Department was lighting only 12 miles of roads in the town. The remaining portions should also be provided with electric lights at an early date.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Nataraja Pillay, your first point is about the enhancement of the grant to the Municipality. You say that it has to provide for the amenities of people of all parts of the State. Trivandrum being the capital, people of other parts naturally resort to it and it is on that account that, to some extent, Government have been giving larger amounts as grant to this Municipality when compared to other Municipalities. This year also Government are allowing a grant of Rs. 12,000. You say that this is not enough for the various schemes that you have in view. Well, all I can say is that you will have to cut your coat according to your cloth.

Then with regard to drainage, you say that resolutions have been passed by the Municipal Council. I do not want to repeat what Mr. Watts said at the last session of the Assembly about the resolutions of the Trivandrum Municipal Council, *viz.*, that the Municipality seems to be quite ready to pass resolutions and expects somebody else to take up the work of carrying out its resolutions.

MEMBER: The Municipality has no control over the drainage. It is the P. W. D. that has got it.

DEWAN: You say that you have no control over drainage. Even if you are entrusted with that work, you say you have not the required funds. Hence Government have to do it. If there is one thing, more than anything else, that a Municipality has to attend to, it is the drainage of the town. Well, as I said, I do not want to refer to the various resolutions of the Municipal Council. So far as drainage is concerned, as you yourself say, Government have thought of taking it up. But it is a matter which requires investigation; and I expect to have the investigation taken up before long.

As regards poor-house, the Municipality should formulate a scheme and then send it up to Government.

My answer as regards prohibition is what you anticipated. Your suggestion with regard to the location of shops—you say there are some shops in front of schools, etc.,—will be considered.

Your points about means of communication will, as you yourself anticipated, be referred to the Road Board.

With regard to Tamil Elementary Schools, you cannot expect all schools to be opened by Government. It is a matter for private enterprise. As a matter of fact, there is a Tamil school at Chalai which is a private one. If such institutions are started, Government are prepared to help them with grants. Your suggestion that there should be at least two or three departmental schools will be noted.

The re-distribution of offices is perhaps an easy scheme to suggest but a difficult one to pursue; and I do not think I can say that Government are in a position to accept that suggestion of yours.

You say that Trivandrum must be selected as one of the health units. This matter has not yet been settled. Dr. Jacocks of the Rockefeller Foundation is investigating which localities should be made health units. Your suggestion that Trivandrum should be made a health unit will be referred to Dr. Jacocks and considered in that connection.

79. Needs of the Trivandrum taluk.

MR. T. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Trivandrum taluk, Group I*) before talking upon his subject, supported the prayer of Mr S. Nataraja Pillai for the opening of Tamil schools in the Trivandrum town for the benefit of the Tamil speaking people.

DEWAN: You are not allowed to do that as it is not included in the memorandum of your subject.

The member then spoke on the need for the following public works in the taluk:—

(1) Extension of the new road from Petta to Kulattur. Two miles of the road had already been finished. There was still only a length of 1½ miles, which should be finished as early as possible.

(2) Conversion, into a cart road, of the foot-path from Kusakod to Trikkannapuram in the Auchamada *pakuthi*. The Minor Irrigation Committee had also recommended the road.

(3) Conversion of the foot-path from near the Police Station at Vattiyurkavu to Marathummood into a cart road and construction of a wooden bridge across the Killiyar. This road was an absolute necessity for the inhabitants of the Anchamada and Aramada *pakuthies*, especially during the rainy season.

(4) The road starting from the south-eastern gate of the Public Offices and leading to Pazhavangadi should be widened and provided with electric lights. Since the electrification of the main roads, the municipal lamps on the road were not properly lighted.

(5) The road from Rathappurakkunnu to Jagati *via* Marutankuzhi should also be provided with electric lights. The Municipality was not doing anything for lighting the road which was infested with snakes.

(6) Early conversion of the foot-path from near the Pothenkod market to the 16th mile of the M. C. road into a cart road and provision of the necessary culverts. The land required for the road had already been acquired.

(7) The lane leading from the Sankrit College to Attani should be converted into a cart road. It was very useful for the students going to the Sanskrit College from Attani and other places and for the pupils attending the Vanchiyur School from Perumtanni and the surrounding places.

(8) Restoration of the tanks in the Anchamada and Aramada *pakuthies* and making them fit for irrigation.

The leper asylum was situated in a thickly populated place and near the Palace. Further, the water contaminated by the inmates of the asylum was flowing down to the Padmatirthem tank used by a large number of people. The asylum should be removed to a thinly populated place.

The Ayurveda Hospital in the town was located on a small site. The accommodation too was insufficient, there being only 8 beds. The hospital should be removed to a suitable site and housed in a more commodious building. The inhabitants of Anchamada and Aramada *pakuthies* were suffering from want of proper medical relief. A Government Ayurvedic dispensary should therefore be opened at Tirumala or Sastamangalam.

Another important need of the town was proper buildings for the District and Munsiffs' Courts. The existing buildings were quite unsatisfactory. The subject was represented at the 24th session also and then it was stated that the matter was under consideration. Even mofussil courts were housed in decent buildings.

The Division Assistant could not devote all his time to magisterial work, as he had to attend to *Jamabandi* and other items of revenue work. It would therefore be desirable to invest the Town Magistrate with First Class Magisterial powers.

A dispensary should be opened in a central place, in Pallipuram.

Lastly, a Stationary Magistrate's Court should be opened at Kazhakkuttam.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, I must say that the first part of your speech disappointed me a bit. I think you enumerated a number of points. You took up all your time on the first part of your speech relating to means of communication and dealt at length on each one of the several items, with the result that you had no time for concentrating upon such of the points as you thought deserved special attention.

Points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 14, as you anticipated, will be referred to the Road Board.

As regards the restoration of tanks, it is a matter which will be taken up by the Minor Irrigation Committee.

You urge the removal of the Leper Asylum from its present site. It is a matter which is already engaging the attention of Government. When they are able to get a site at Adoor or elsewhere in the Kunnattur taluk for that purpose, it will be considered.

Then as regards the Ayurveda hospital, I understand from your representation that you wanted not so much the opening of a new hospital as the removal of the dispensary from its present site.

MEMBER: Yes, Sir.

DEWAN: Well, that suggestion of yours will be noted for consideration.

The construction of suitable buildings for the District and Munsiffs' Courts at Trivandrum is one that has been engaging the attention of Government. There are various schemes, some very ambitious. I can assure you that this is a matter which the Government are not likely to lose sight of.

You say that the Town Magistrate should be invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate. So far as my information goes, the Town Magistrate has his hands already full. Your suggestion will result in lightening the work of one court and increasing that of another. I do not think that your suggestion would be a favourable one to the Town Magistrate.

Then you wanted a dispensary to be opened at Pallippuram. So many requests have been received from different localities for the opening of dispensaries and hospitals. Government have decided that it is better not to deal with that matter piecemeal; and they are asking the Medical Board to draft a scheme for opening dispensaries and hospitals in places where they are urgently required. Your suggestion will also be referred to the Board.

As regards the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Kazhakuttam, Government are not satisfied as to its necessity.

80. Needs of the Trivandrum taluk.

MR. N. MADHAVAN NAYAR (*Trivandrum taluk, Group II*) first spoke on the need for the following public works in the Trivandrum taluk:—

(1) Conversion of the trace from Uliyazhattura Pakuthi Cutcherry to Pothenkod into a cart road. It was only two miles long but much frequented and useful to the public.

(2) The Shiyaram-Pothenkod-Nedumangad road was in a neglected condition and its annual maintenance was not attended to properly. The road was miry during rainy season and full of ruts. It should be improved and metalled.

(3) Conversion of the trace from Kumarapuram *Kanjipura* to Kadakampalli Pakuthi Cutcherry into a cart road. It was largely used by the inhabitants of Kadakampalli and Cheruvikkal *pakuthies*. The trace was broad enough to be converted into a cart road.

(4) Extension of the Chackai-Kadakampalli road to the Veli backwater. The estimate had already been prepared. It should be sanctioned and the work started soon.

(5) Opening of a road from Kuttikad near the Manakad junction to Paravankunnu on the sea-shore in Muttathara *pakuthi*. The work had been sanctioned two years back but not taken in hand so far. It should be expedited.

(6) The Chalai road should be widened to relieve the congestion of traffic there or, in the alternative, the Kochar road should be widened to serve as a relief road to the former. The same representation was made at the previous session and then the Government said that the matter was under consideration. It should be taken up without further delay.

(7) As a result of representations made at previous sessions, a ramp was provided across the Tettiyar at Vettiyod. But the channel was flooded during several days every year and the ramp did not serve any useful purpose. A bridge should therefore be constructed at an early date.

The Parakottukonathu and Odoor *chiras* at Chempazhanthi in Uliyazhattura *pakuthi* and the Cheraikulam in Nallanchirakonam *yela* in the Madathuvilakam *pakuthi* were silted up and encroached upon by adjacent land-owners and consequently the wet lands irrigated by those tanks suffered from scarcity of water. The encroachments should be immediately removed and the tanks restored and made useful for irrigation.

The inhabitants of the *pakuthies* west of Odoor were put to much hardship and inconvenience for want of proper medical aid. A dispensary in a central place like Kazhakkuttam would be of much use to the inhabitants of those *pakuthies*. The Government had felt the need for a dispensary for those *pakuthies* and even proposed to locate it at Pothenkod. At the last session, the Dewan said in reply to a representation that the question of locating the proposed dispensary at Pothenkod

would be considered. But since then, it would appear that the idea had been given up. A dispensary at Kazhakkoottam was indispensable and should be opened there.

The inhabitants of the *pakuthies* forming Group II of the Trivandrum taluk were put to much hardship and loss owing to the absence of a Magistrate's court in any of the *pakuthies*. The nearest court was at Trivandrum which was miles away. A Magistrate's court should therefore be established at Kazhakoottam. The subject had been represented at successive sessions of the Assembly for the past 20 years; but the District Magistrate, it would appear, had reported that the number of cases from the western *pakuthies* did not justify the opening of a separate Magistrate's court for them. The District Magistrate might not have taken all the 10 western *pakuthies* of the taluk into account but only the four *pakuthies* bordering the Chirayinkil taluk. The majority of the cases filed in the Trivandrum Town Magistrate's court were from those *pakuthies*. The matter should be reconsidered and a Magistrate's court opened at Kazhakoottam.

Prior to the formation of the Thonnakkal Sub-Registry Office, the Pallipuram and Andurkonam *pakuthies* were included in the jurisdiction of the Kazhakoottam Sub Registry Office. When a new office was opened at Thonnakkal, those *pakuthies* were included in the jurisdiction of that office to the great inconvenience of the people there. The jurisdiction over those *pakuthies* should be fixed as of old and the grievances of the people redressed. The Director of Registration objected to the proposal because of the heavy work involved on the staff of the Kazhakoottam Sub-Registry office. The convenience of the people could not be ignored on that account. The difficulty pointed out could be obviated by a readjustment of the staff of the new office and that of the Thonnakkal Sub-Registry Office.

The Trivandrum town was growing in population and with a view to promote its well-being and to remove the congestion, a proper town-planning scheme should be prepared. The Government should bestow their earnest attention on the matter.

Lastly, another important and vital need of the town was a proper system of drainage. Want of proper drainage of sewage water was the cause of several diseases. The evil was likely to be aggravated when the water supply scheme became an accomplished fact. The question should be taken up by the Government and not left to the Municipality.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Madhavan Nayar, as regards the first point of your representation, I shall refer it to the Road Board.

As regardsthe second point, Government understand that the road does not stand in urgent need of metalling. I have, however, no objection to refer your suggestion to the Road Board.

Points 3 and 4 raised in your representation will also be referred to the Road Board.

Then as regards the 5th point, about the construction of the sanctioned road from Kuttikad to the sea-shore at Paravankunnu, an estimate has been sanctioned and sent to the Municipal Council. You yourself know that the Municipality has agreed to bear 30 per cent. of the cost. It will also be referred to the Road Board.

Then in regard to the widening of the Chalai road or, in the alternative, widening of the Kochar road, that is a question that will be taken up along with the scheme under consideration for widening the approach roads to the Central Station. This question of widening the Chalai road or the Kochar road will be investigated then.

As regards the construction of a bridge over the Tettiyar, Government think that a bridge will be too costly and therefore they have provided a ramp. But if, as you said, the bridge is absolutely necessary, that will be referred to the Road Board.

With regard to your suggestions in respect of irrigation, I may say that the investigation of the tank known as Parakottukonathukulam has been finished and an estimate will be preprred soon. With regard to the Odoor *chira* in the Chempazhanti *yela*, the tank in the Madattuvilakam *pakuthi*, and other tanks, their investigation will be taken up in due course.

Your eighth point was about the establishment of a dispensary at Kazhakuttam. As I said in reply to previous representations, there is a comprehensive scheme under consideration as regards dispensaries and hospitals and this matter will also be referred to the Administrative Board, Medical Services.

As regards the establishment of a Second Class Magistrate's Court at Kazhakuttam, you seem to be under a mistaken impression that the number of Magistrate's Courts in the taluk is not sufficient. As a matter of fact, the figures given by the District Magistrate show that there is not a sufficient number of cases in the eleven *pakuthies* of the Trivandrum taluk that might be brought under the jurisdiction of the proposed Magistrate. You mentioned only 10 *pakuthies*.

MEMBER:—Yes, Sir, 10 *pakuthies*.

DEWAN:—Under these circumstances, Government think that there is no necessity for the establishment of a Second Class Magistrate's Court at Kazhakuttam.

Then about the re-transfer of the Pallipuram and Andurkonam *pakuthies* to the jurisdiction of the Kazhakuttam Sub-Registry Office. Already the Kazhakuttam Sub-Registry Office is overworked and I do no think that the retransfer would in any way benefit the said *pakuthies*. In fact, it will put the people of the two *pakuthies* to greater inconvenience.

You wanted a town-planning scheme for the Trivandrum town. That is a matter which the Municipality should take up. As I said in answer to previous representations, Government are not standing in its way and they are investigating the scheme.

Lastly, you referred to drainage. I have only to refer to the answer given by me to another member.

81. Needs of the Trivandrum taluk.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) spoke on the following needs of the Trivandrum taluk :—

(1) A Police outpost should be opened at Kalpalakadavu. The Government had decided that it was not necessary. While there were three Police Stations within a distance of a mile, *viz.*, at Chalai, Puthanchanthai and Cantonment, it was strange that they had decided not to have a Police Station at Vallakadavu where traffic was heavy and grave crimes were committed, some of which were not brought to light. It was highly necessary to have a Police outpost at Kalpalakadavu or transfer one of the stations on the main road there.

(2) The Karali road from Kalpalakadavu to Chackai should be widened and parapet walls put up. But the Government had stated that the cost would be prohibitive. There were dangerous cuttings and bends on this road. In those places at least, parapet walls should be put up.

(3) Vallakadavu being a crowded locality, an evening market was an absolute necessity. The people were now put to much hardship and inconvenience in having to go to Petta or other distant places to purchase their daily necessaries.

(4) The District and Munsiff's Courts buildings at Trivandrum were ill-ventilated and dilapidated. Even in broad daylight there was darkness. The buildings should be reconstructed and the premises levelled.

(5) The Vakils were put to much inconvenience in not having a decent waiting shed in the premises of the District Court. The room set apart for their use was little better than a cow-shed. A decent waiting shed should therefore be put up at a very early date.

(6) A Government hospital at Kazhakuttam or Pallipuram was an absolute necessity. The Mission hospital at the former place was not of any use to the poor people.

(7) A Magistrate's Court at Kazhakkuttam was another indispensable necessity. The previous members had already spoken about it and been given a reply.

(8) Lastly, the Chackai railway *satram* should be thrown open to all classes of people.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Abdur Rahiman Sahib, as regards point (1), as you yourself say, you have got a reply from Government. Your suggestion is that it should be re-considered in view of the reasons mentioned by you. According to the Police Commissioner, there is no necessity for an outpost at Kalpalakadavu.

With regard to the widening of the Karali road, if you are not satisfied with the opinion of Government, that it is not a road of sufficient importance requiring the construction of the parapet walls, I have no objection to refer it to the Road Board.

The opening of an evening market at Vallakadavu is a matter for the Municipality. You may send up this case to the Municipality. Government cannot do anything in the matter.

You referred to a waiting shed for the Vakils. That is a matter which goes along with the construction of buildings for the District and Munsiffs' Courts, about which I have replied to a previous representation.

About points 4, 6 and 7, I have only to refer you to my answer to previous representations.

Then about the last point *i. e.*, the throwing open the Railway *satram* to all classes of people, you seem to labour under a mistaken idea that it is a Government *satram*. In fact it is not. The *satram* was opened out of private funds for the exclusive benefit of certain classes of people. Consequently, Government cannot interfere in that matter.

82. Needs of the Nedumangad taluk.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Nedumangad taluk*) spoke about the hardship, inconvenience and loss which the people of Nedumangad were put to on account of the fact that the local Munsiff had to function as a Magistrate also. The first one or one and a half hours every day used to be devoted to the disposal of criminal work. But when he began to attend to civil cases, he was invariably interrupted for taking down dying declarations or remanding persons to custody or some such item of criminal work. The parties and witnesses in civil cases summoned could not therefore be examined in time, with the result that the duration of pendency of cases and their arrears were increasing year by year. There was delay in the disposal of criminal cases also. The Munsiff-Magistrate and the District Magistrate had, in view of the above facts, recommended the appointment of 2nd Class Magistrate at Nedumangad and the member for that taluk had also pressed the matter at the previous session of the Assembly. The member, therefore, suggested that the Tahsildar be invested with 2nd Class Magisterial powers as was done prior to the opening of the Munsiff's Court. The Tahsildar could find sufficient time to devote to criminal work also besides his revenue work. There was no objection to the Munsiff exercising 1st Class Magisterial powers.

The court room in the Munsiff's Court buildings was very near the road and the local Girls' School. The noise produced in the school and the road on account of the heavy traffic was a nuisance to the court house. A separate building should therefore be put up for holding the court, a little to the west of the existing court room.

The premises of the local Girls' School had only a small extent of about 14 cents. Further, the compound was bounded by a road on one

side and public offices and high buildings on the other sides. There was no privacy anywhere and no place to be used as a urinal, and the pupils and teachers were therefore put to much hardship and inconvenience. The Girls' School should therefore be shifted from its existing site to a new building to be put up on the vacant site on the western side of the English School.

The class rooms in the local Higher Grade Vernacular School for boys were too small to hold the classes and consequently the rooms were over-crowded. Additional buildings should therefore be put up. If the closed records room be provided with doors and windows and the records removed to the hall, additional room could be made available without much cost.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai, നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ കോടതികളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കേസുകളുടെ കാലതാമസത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വിചാരണ നടത്തി കോടതികളുടെ അതൃത്തിയും മറ്റും ശരിയായവിധം നിശ്ചയിച്ചു തീരുമാനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഒരു ആഫീസറെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നു. ആഫീസറെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനവും അവിടെ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം.

താഹശീൽദാർക്കു മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടു അധികാരംകൂടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ വളരെ എളുപ്പമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിൽ ഒരു സംഗതി പറയാനുണ്ട്. തഹശീൽദാരന്മാർക്ക് മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം കാണുന്നു. നിയമ നിർമ്മാണസഭയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം അതിനു വിപരീതമാണു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ സംഗതികൂടി ഗൌനിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MEMBER: തൽക്കാലം ആ അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടു കേസുകൾ കുറെതീർന്നശേഷം എടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞാലും തരക്കേടില്ല.

DEWAN; പിന്നെ, പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടം ഇപ്പോഴിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു നിന്നും മാറ്റണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിലേക്കു ഒരുസ്ഥലം ഇപ്പോൾ അന്വേഷിച്ചു വരികയാണ്.

[Your representation relating to the delay in the disposal of cases in courts will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer who will shortly be appointed.

In regard to the proposal to invest Tahsildars with magisterial powers, public opinion is not unanimous. The Legisative Council is not in favour of it.

As for the removal of the Girls' School from its present location, the authorities are on the look-out for a proper site.]

83. Other needs of the Nedumangad taluk.

MR. M. SUBRAMONYA PILLAI (*Nedumangad taluk*) spoke about the damage caused to the cultivated lands in the Aryanad and Mannukara *pakuthies* by the inroads of wild elephants. The beasts were causing incalculable loss to the poor cultivators for the past 6 or 7 years; and though representations had been made to the Revenue and Forest authorities their grievances remained unredressed. To prevent further losses, the old elephant pits should be repaired and arrangements made with the Forest Department for capture of wild elephants. An elephant cage should also be opened in the taluk. The tax on the lands damaged by wild elephants should be remitted till they were cultivated again.

He next urged the need for disafforesting lands fit for paddy cultivation. The Government had felt the need for increasing the area under paddy cultivation in the State and with that object in view appointed committees for the several taluks for selecting from reserved forests areas fit for paddy cultivation. But no such lands had yet been selected from the Nedumangad taluk, although there were several plots of land there. All the available forest lands fit for paddy cultivation should be disafforested and assigned to subjects of the State at the rate of 7 acres for each family.

Lastly, he spoke about the need for restoring the irrigation *chiras* in the taluk. Many of them had been silted up and adjacent landowners were encroaching on those lands with a view to get them registered. The encroachments should be removed at once and the *chiras* restored and made fit for irrigation purposes.

DEWAN'S REPLY: MR. Subramanya Pillai, നിങ്ങൾ ഒന്നാമതായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞതു കാട്ടാനകളുടെ ഉപദ്രവത്തെപ്പററിയാണ്. എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള അറിവിൽ നിന്നും ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു ഈയിടക്കു കാട്ടാനകളെ അവിടെ കാണാനില്ലെന്നാണ്. ഈ ആനകൾ സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു വഴിയിൽക്കൂടി സഞ്ചരിക്കുകയോ സ്ഥിരമായി ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു താമസിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു വനങ്ങളുടെ ഉള്ളിൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ സ്ഥലത്തു കുഴികൾ എടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ആനകളെ കിട്ടുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ ആണ്ടിൽ ഒരു പുറമ്പോക്കു വസ്തുവിൽ മാത്രമെ ആന വന്നിരുന്നൊള്ളു എന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ആനയുടെ ശല്യം ഇപ്പോഴുമുണ്ടെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ട്, അതിനെപ്പററി ഒന്നുകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

MEMBER: കുഴികുഴിച്ചു ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ആനകളെ പിടിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവയൊക്കെ പേടിച്ചു പൊയ്ക്കൊള്ളും.

DEWAN: പിന്നീടു റിസർവിനകത്തുള്ള കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ ചതുപ്പുനിലങ്ങളെ അതിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. നെടുമങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിലുള്ള റിസർവിൽനിന്നും അമ്പതു ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടു ലാൻറു റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു കുട്ടത്തിക്കരിക്കകം എന്ന സ്ഥലത്താണ്.

MEMBER: അതു കൊട്ടാരക്കര കമ്മറ്റിക്കാരാണു തിരിഞ്ഞെടുത്തതു്. നെടുമങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിലാണെങ്കിലും അതിലേക്കു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തതു കൊട്ടാരക്കരകമ്മറ്റിയാണ്.

DEWAN: അതു നെടുമങ്ങാട്ടുതാലൂക്കിൽ ചേർന്നതാണല്ലോ. കമ്മിററിയുടെ കാര്യം പറയുന്നില്ല, ശേഷമുള്ള ചതുപ്പുനിലങ്ങൾ അവിടെവിടെ ചില്ലറയായി കിടക്കുന്നതും കുടിപാപ്പുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വളരെ അകലെയായി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതുമാണ്. അവയെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു റിസർവ് വനത്തിനു ദോഷകരമാണ്. കൂടാതെ നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തുതന്നെ ആനകൾ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചുവരുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു വനത്തിൽ വളരെ ഉള്ളിലുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉപദ്രവമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്.

MEMBER: ഇതു് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഗുണത്തിനായിട്ടാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾ അവിടെ പോയി താമസമുറപ്പിച്ചാൽ കാലക്രമംകൊണ്ടു ആനകളുടെ ഉപദ്രവം കുറയുന്നതാണ്. ൫ ഏക്കർ ൬ ഏക്കർ ഇങ്ങിനെ ചേർന്നാണ് ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കിടക്കുന്നതു്. കൺസർവേറ്റർ അദ്ദേഹം വനത്തിൻെറ അധികൃതനായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹം ഇങ്ങിനെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ സമ്മതിക്കയില്ല. അതു വകവയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യവും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആദായവുമാണു നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ആര്യനാട്ടുപകുതിയിൽ അയ്യായിരത്തിൽചില്വാനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടതായി കാണുന്നു. ചെറിയ മണലി, വലിയ മണലി ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വലിയ ലഹളക്കൂട്ടി ഉള്ളതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗസററിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കാണുന്നതു ആരോ വലിയ ആളുകൾ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു സ്വാമിഅവർകൾ അവിടെ സഞ്ചരിട്ടു വരുമ്പോൾ ഞാൻ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിത്തരാം.

DEWAN: അപ്പോൾ നോക്കാം. മൂന്നാമതായി ചില ചിറകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. നെടുമങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിലുള്ള പന്ത്രണ്ടു ചിറകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിചാരണ ഇപ്പോൾ പൂർത്തിയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവയുടെ എസ്റ്റിമേററു തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ബാക്കിയുള്ളതിനേയും പററി വിചാരണ നടത്തി വേണ്ടപോലെ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

[In regard to the first part of the representation relating to the damage caused by wild elephants, it is reported that wild elephants do not now frequent your places. As these animals do not have a fixed abode nor remain in specified tracts, it is not possible to capture them by digging a few pits here and there. Last year there was trouble from these beasts only in a single *poramboke* land. But as it is stated that these troubles have not yet abated, the matter will be enquired into again.

As regards the disafforestation of lands fit for cultivation in reserved forests in the Nedumangad taluk, an extent 50 acres of land called the Kuttathikarikkakam has already been made over to the Land Revenue Department for purposes of registry. There may be other small plots of land fit for cultivation here and there. But these are far away from inhabited places and their registry will be detrimental to the interests of forest conservancy. Further, as even the inhabited places are not free from the scare of wild elephants, the trouble will be greater in places near reserved forests.

In regard to the restoration of irrigation *chiras*, already 12 tanks in the Nedumangad taluk have been taken up for restoration and estimates for them will be prepared shortly. The remaining *chiras* will also be taken up after due enquiry.]

84. Certain Needs of the Attingal Municipality.

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR (*Municipal Council, Attingal*) spoke about the need for repairing the tank in front of the L. M. S. Hospital and the Attakkulam tank in the Attingal town and also for improving the spring near the Manomohanavilasam Palace and constructing a bathing ghat there. The last work had been sanctioned by the Municipal Council, but the work had not yet been started. A bathing ghat at Parakadavu was also very necessary. They were very useful to the public and the works could be finished without incurring much expenditure.

The existing number of wells in the town was inadequate to meet local needs. More wells should therefore be sunk and the existing ones repaired.

Many of the lanes in the town were being closed and portions registered. That should not be done. All the lanes should be opened, widened and maintained properly.

The markets in the town were not in a very satisfactory condition. They should be improved. The cattle market was being held on a rented land which the Municipalty had resolved to acquire. The market should also be maintained properly.

The municipal office should be housed in a suitable building. The President of the Municipal Council was trying to acquire a house for holding the office. That house was quite unsuitable for the purpose and its acquisition should not therefore be sanctioned. With the construction of a new building for holding the Municipal Office, a public hall should also be erected.

A public recreation ground for the town was an absolute necessity. For some time past, the public were using the premises of the Manomohanam Palace as a recreation ground but their use had been prohibited.

A cremation ground, a night-soil depot and a cart-stand were other indispensable needs of the town.

The premises of the public offices were kept in a very insanitary condition. They were not even swept daily. The court-house was congested. There was no waiting room or shed for the clients. There was once a shed used for the purpose; but it had since been converted into an office. The court-house should be extended and the municipality made responsible for the sanitation of the premises.

Lastly, the existing number of street lights was quite inadequate for the town. They were also not properly distributed. The Municipal Council had already addressed the Government in the matter. The lights should be rearranged and more lights provided for the town.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Ramakrishna Aiyar, your suggestions for the improvement of the town will be noted by Government.

As regards tanks, the correspondence between the Municipality and the Maramat Department has been going on for a long time and I do not wish to go into the matter in detail.

As to the springs at the bathing ghat, you say that repairs to one and the construction of the other have been sanctioned by the Municipality. I shall call for a report from the President on the matter.

With regard to lanes, you say that there are encroachments. That is a matter which cannot be taken up on a vague allegation. If the Municipality brings to the notice of Government any particular instance of a lane being encroached upon, it will be attended to by the Land Revenue Department.

With regard to the widening of the lanes and acquisition of lands, I think that it is likely to be a very costly scheme. I shall look into this matter also.

As regards the market, you said that the Municipal Council has addressed the Government. That matter will be considered by Government and orders passed.

Then you wanted a building to house the Municipal Office. Orders have been passed by the Government for the acquisition of a site. If the Municipality is not in a position to find out a site, it may pass a resolution, prepare a scheme, submit it Government and then Government will consider it.

MEMBER: I am saying that as a member of the Municipality.

DEWAN: There are certain matters which have to be disposed of by means of official correspondence between the Municipality and the Government. If the Municipality addresses the Government, they will consider it.

As regards the public offices compound, I understand that all the officers who are using the various buildings in that compound have been addressed and asked to arrange for the premises attached to their respective offices being kept in a sanitary condition.

MEMBER: But as a matter of fact the premises are not kept clean.

DEWAN: Let the Municipality report about it. Then about lights, the Municipality did address the Government and the Municipal Council was asked to provide its own funds and, if it was not possible, to apply to Government.

85. Needs of the Chirayinkil taluk.

MR. KANAKKU MARTANDA PILLAI PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Chirayinkil taluk*) first spoke about the need for constructing bridges across the Puttanar, the Kochar and the Mamam rivers. Formerly there were two wooden bridges across the Puttanar, but they had long since been damaged. The people and the school-going children were put to much hardship and inconvenience for want of bridges over the Puttanar. The ferry service did not meet their requirements fully. Bridges should therefore be constructed over the river without delay. Another bridge should be constructed across the Kochar which was mid-way between Chirayinkil and Kadakkavur, an important coir manufacturing centre. There also there was a bridge in days gone by. The ferry service was not sufficient fully to meet the requirements of the public. The river was only 25 feet wide and a wooden bridge could be constructed over it without incurring a large expenditure. Another bridge across the Mamam river was absolutely necessary for the use of the agriculturists. A small wooden bridge, 4 feet wide, on the northern or southern side of the Sarkara temple, would be sufficient and should be constructed at an early date. A bridge should also be constructed at the Azhur ferry.

The Valiakada market at Chirayinkil, where three thousand people gathered daily, was located in an area of only ten cents of land. As the market was situated very close to the public road, where there was incessant motor traffic, accidents, resulting in loss of lives, happened not infrequently. There was a distance of only four furlongs from that market to the Parvathipuram market, which was also located close to

the road. It would be a blessing to the inhabitants of the locality if the two markets were amalgamated and held in a more convenient place. There was a suitable site available near the Chirayinkil hospital. It should be acquired for the purpose.

There were three *chiras* in the Chirayinkil taluk, which were very important from the standpoint of the agriculturists, namely, the Avanavancherry, Kizhvalam and Azhur *chiras*. The owners of the adjoining lands, however, made encroachments on them, adding portions thereof to their lands, and deprived the poor ryots of the sole means of irrigating their fields. Government should issue stringent instructions for the restoration and improvement of the *chiras* and for the prevention of registry of portions thereof in future.

There was failure of crops in the extensive paddy fields adjoining the river Puravur in the Chirayinkil taluk, due to breach of bunds during floods. It could be prevented by the raising and strengthening, for a distance of two miles, of the banks of the Puravur river. Government should render every possible help to the ryots in the matter.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Parameswaran Pillai, as regards your first point about a bridge at Puttanar, there is a provision in the budget and that will be taken up soon. As regards the Kochar bridge, it was found by the Chief Engineer that there was no necessity for a bridge and ferry service will serve the purpose. That is why a ferry service has been opened recently. If you are not satisfied, your suggestion can be placed before the Road Board. You want a bridge over the Azhur ferry. That also will be referred to the Road Board.

Your second point was about the amalgamation of the two markets and the location of the combined market on a proper site. That is a matter which is engaging the attention of Government and the Division Peishkar is looking out for a site. The Peishkar will be asked to report on the site you suggested; and, when his report is received, necessary orders will be passed.

As regards the *chiras* in Avanavanchery, Kizhavalam and Azhur, they all require investigation. Government have received a list of 150 tanks that require restoration. They will also be referred to the Irrigation Committee that is to be formed and the *chiras* will be then investigated.

As regards the conservancy of the banks of the Puravur river, that is a matter which has not been investigated. The Chief Engineer will be asked to investigate it.

86. Needs of the traders of the Quilon town.

MR. AYUB ADAM SAIT (*Trading Classes, Quilon*) said that action was taken by Government on some of the suggestions made by him in his representation at the previous session of the Assembly on the above subject and he made the following further suggestions:—

(1) Drains should be constructed on either side of the three roads (Main road, Bazaar road and Tobacco bankshall-Thamaracolam road) lying between the Big bridge and the Chinakada junction.

(2) A drain of proper dimensions should be constructed from the Maha Rani market-Tobacco Bankshall lane to the M. C. Canal and also a culvert on the eastern side of the lane to connect it with the Bazaar road.

(3) A drain should be constructed for the passage of rain water accumulating in Vadayattukotta between the main road and Pulimood junctions. The construction of a culvert to the east of the Maha Rani market and of drains from the south of the market to the M. C. canal and from the Pulimood junction to Dara's Mill road was also necessary.

(4) Wharves should be constructed on the eastern bank of the canal lying to the south of the Big bridge, for the loading and unloading of goods in canoes.

(5) Foot-paths should be opened on the eastern bank of the portion of the canal between Kochupilamood and Big Bridge and between Big Bridge and Iron Bridge.

(6) The Quilon-Alleppey bus traffic should be diverted from the Bazaar road to the Iron Bridge-Hospital road. As Government had informed the member that the Commissioner of Police was not in favour of the suggestion, he did not press the point.

(7) A pier should be constructed at the Quilon port. A pier was absolutely necessary for the proper landing of commodities, like rice and paddy, imported from foreign countries, and for the shipping of the principal exports of the country. For want of a pier, small canoes were used for the purpose.

(8) The town should be provided with a fire engine for extinguishing accidental fires in the bazaars and markets.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Adam Sait, നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയ ഏതാനും ചില ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും നിറവേററികഴിഞ്ഞു എന്നും, ഇനി ഏതാനും ചില ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നിറവേററി കിട്ടാനുള്ളു എന്നുമാണു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു്. റോഡുകളുടെ ഇരുവശവും ഓടകൾ കെട്ടുക, തോട്ടിന്റെ ഒരുവശത്തു ആളുകൾക്കു നടക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം പാതയുണ്ടാക്കുക, സാമാനങ്ങൾ കയററുന്നതിനും ഇറക്കുന്നതിനുംസൌകര്യമായി തോട്ടിൽ കടവുകൾ കെട്ടുക, എന്നീ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു ആലോചനക്കയക്കാം.

കൊല്ലത്തു കടൽപാലം കെട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റു അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചു തീർച്ച ചെയ്യാം.

MEMBER: കടൽപാലം ഇല്ലാത്തതുനിമിത്തം വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടു്.

DEWAN: പിന്നീടു ഫയർ എഞ്ജിൻ വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തു ഒരു ഫയർ എഞ്ജിൻ വാങ്ങിച്ചു വെയ്ക്കേണ്ട ഭാരം മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിതന്നെ വഹിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അതിനെപ്പററി മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയുടെ അടുക്കൽ പരാതി പറകയോ മറേറാ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഏതായാലും കൊല്ലം എക്സൈസ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറു കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിൻെറ രക്ഷക്കായിട്ടു ഒരു ഫയർ എൻജിൻ വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള പണം അടുത്ത ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർക്കാമെന്നു എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

[That part of the representation relating to the construction of drains, roads and wharves wi'l be referred to the Road Board.

In regard to the construction of a pier at Quilon port, an investigation has already been made and a report received by Government. It is under their consideration.

As for the fire engine, it is the duty of the Municipal Council to have one for the use of the municipality. It is not known whether the Council has been moved in the matter. It is, however, proposed to purchase a fire engine for the use of the Assistant Excise Commissioner's office. The Excise Commissioner has promised to make provision for it in the next year's budget.]

87. Needs of the Quilon town.

MR. KUTTI ASSAN KUNJU SOOPI (*Municipal Council, Quilon*) pointed out that the previous member had dealt with the need to have a pier constructed at the Quilon port. Another urgent need was the electrification of the town. The municipality was spending Rs. 7,000 every year for street-lighting. Government should make arrangements for the electrification of the town, the cost being recovered in easy instalments from the municipality.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr Kunju Soopi, വൈദ്യുതദീപം നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മുമ്പു ഒരു നിവേദനത്തിനുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടിതന്നെയാണു് ഇതിനും പറയേണ്ടതു്. ഇതു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യമാണു്. കോട്ടയം മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽനിന്നും ഇതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചു അവിടെയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രൈവററുഏജൻസി മുഖാന്തിരം നടത്താൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതു ആദായകരമായ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയാണെന്നു തെളിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്കു കൊല്ലത്തു തന്നെ കച്ചവടക്കാരോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പൌരപ്രധാനികളോ ഇതിലേക്കു തുടങ്ങി ഒററയായിട്ടോ അല്ലങ്കിൽ മൂന്നോ നാലോപേർ ചേർന്നോ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം അതു എളുപ്പത്തിൽ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. വൈദ്യുതദീപം

ഗവണ്മെൻറു നടപ്പാക്കിയാൽതന്നെയും മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ നിന്നും ൧൦ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചിലവാക്കുന്ന പണത്തിന്റെ ഓഹരികൾ അടയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു മുനിസിപ്പൽ പ്രസിഡെൻറു തന്നെ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഞാൻ മുമ്പുപറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ കോട്ടയത്തു പ്രൈവററുഏജൻസി വേലതുടങ്ങാൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ആലപ്പുഴ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെ കൊല്ലത്തും നടത്താം.

MEMBER: ആണ്ടു തോറും ൬,൦൦൦ രൂപാവീതം വിളക്കു വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ചിലവാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. അത്രയുംതുക ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേയ്ക്കു് ആണ്ടു തോറും അടക്കാമല്ലൊ?

DEWAN: ആണ്ടുതോറും മെയിൻറനൻസിനു ചിലവുണ്ടല്ലൊ. അതു നിർവ്വഹിക്കാമെന്നല്ലാതെ ആയതിലേക്കു മുടക്കുന്നമൂലധനം തിരിയെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു ഒടുക്കുവാനു ഇനി ൧൦ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കു സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു പ്രസിഡെൻറു എഴുതിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇതിലേക്കു ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. പല മുനിസിപ്പൽ കൌൺസിലുകളും ചോദിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അതാതു ടൌണിൽ പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസിമുഖാന്തിരംതന്നെ നടത്തണം.

[The question of electrification of the town is one for the municipality to take up. The Kottayam Municipality has taken up the question and entrusted a private agency with the work of electrifying that town. It is a paying concern and will be an easy task if big merchants or others take the initiative in the matter. Even if the Government undertake to do the work for the municipality, it is reported by the Municipal President that it will not be possible for the municipality to pay back the amount spent even within a period of ten years. Following the example of the Kottayam Municipality, the Alleppey Municipality has also taken up the question. The Quilon Municipality may also act likewise.]

88. Needs of the Quilon taluk.

MR. NARAYANA PILLAI VISWANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon taluk, Group I*) said that the majority of the representations made in the Assembly year after year related to the P. W. Department. In the previous session of the Assembly, the Road Board was used as an expedient for not giving direct replies to such representations. It appeared therefore that the continuance of the Assembly was rendered almost unnecessary by the creation of the Board.

The Road Board should have a non-official majority, for the proper discharge of its functions.

Dealing with the needs of the Quilon taluk, the member made the following suggestions :

(1) The road from the 4th mile of the Quilon-Alleppey road and the road to Mamoottil *kadavu* should be opened immediately.

(2) The road from Kavanad to Aravila *kadavu*, which was partly constructed, should be completed.

(3) The road to Kaithavarathu *kadavu*, the Perinad road, the road from Anchalummood to the Prakulam N. S. English High School and the Bhootakulam road at Paravoor should be improved.

(4) A new road from Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield buildings to Tangassery and another road from Tangassery to the Neendakara bridge along the sea coast, should be constructed.

(5) A bridge should be constructed at Kottayathu *kadavu*. For nearly twenty years, representations were made on the subject. The reply given to the representations was that it was too soon to talk of a big and expensive bridge at Quilon and that the Neendakara bridge was quite enough for one or two years. If the principle underlying that reply were followed in all cases, no expenditure could be incurred in respect of the Trivandrum town, for the improvement of which large sums were being spent on electric lighting, water-supply and railway extension.

(6) A sluice should be constructed, at the cost of Government, to the north of the newly constructed culvert at the 1st furlong, 6th mile, of the Quilon-Alleppey road. Government had given permission to have the sluice constructed at the cost of the people of the locality.

(7) The lane branching off from the Quilon-Trivandrum road along the Bharanikavu temple and leading to the Eravipuram canal should be converted into a cart road.

(8) The trace from Anchalummood to Peruman should be converted into a public road.

(9) The Jew-shop road, which was closed simultaneously with the opening of the Quilon-Trivandrum railway line, should be opened.

(10) The road from the small-pox hospital at Asramam to the western lake, being unfit for vehicular traffic, should be improved.

(11) The vernacular schools should be provided with reading rooms and libraries.

(12) Additional buildings for the Saktikulangara Girls' School and a new building for the Anchalummood Vernacular Middle School should be constructed.

(13) A grant-in-aid Ayurvedic *Vaidyasala* should be opened to the south of the Neendakara bridge.

(14) A permanent *Vishavaidyasala* should be established in West Quilon, as the existing *vaidyasala*, which belonged to the municipality, was only being continued from year to year.

(15) The Sub-Registry office at Nedungolam, which was held in a rented building, should be shifted to the new building constructed at Paravur.

(16) A Munsiff-Magistrate's Court should be established at Paravur. In reply to a representation on the same subject at the previous session of the Assembly, the member was informed that the Law's Delays Committee would enquire into the matter.

(17) The liquor shops at Paravur and Mundakkai should be abolished. Almost every week, temperance meetings, presided over by distinguished gentlemen, were held at Paravur. In consequence, the people of the locality had given up the drink habit.

(18) For the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the town, the night-soil depot situated at Mammootil *kadavu* should be removed to a less congested locality

(19) The Brahmin cremation ground at Thiruvallarom should be closed, the abandoned cremation ground at the place being again used for the purpose.

(20) A new building should be constructed for the Anchal Office at Anchalummood.

(21) The Quilon town, where accidental fires had become quite common, should be provided with two fire engines. It was too much to expect that the municipality would attend to the need.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Visvanatha Pillai, I do not think it is necessary to reply to your general suggestion about the Road Board. In regard to your criticism that it does not consist of a majority of non-officials, I have to refer you to the reply I gave to the representation made by a member last day.

Points (1), (2) and (10) in your representation relating to communications have to be referred to the Road Board.

As regards point 9, about the opening of the Jew Shop road at Chinakada, that has been investigated and is under correspondence with the Municipal Council.

As regards point (6), as you yourself said, Government have permitted the people to complete the sluice.

Then you referred to reading-rooms and libraries in Vernacular Middle and High Schools. The matter is being tentatively taken up by the Education Department, and the Department is gradually doing what can be done.

As regards the construction of additional buildings for the Saktikulangarai Girls' School, the departmental head is of opinion that there is no necessity because there is sufficient room even now.

You want a new building for housing the Vernacular Middle School at Anchalummudu. That suggestion is noted.

Then with regard to the medical representations, I understand that there are a *Vaidyasala* and a *Vishavaidyasala* in the locality. You say that, because the Municipality is extending the conduct of the *Vaidyasala* from year to year, the Government should start another. I do not think that there is sufficient justification in your plea. You can expect the Municipality to go on doing its duty.

You want the Sub-Registry Office from Nedungolam to be removed to Paravur. Government have decided not to do it and the reason is that Government do not want to inconvenience the people. It is because Government are satisfied that the shifting of the Sub-Registry Office from Nedungolam would be causing inconvenience to the people that they have decided not to shift it.

Your second point is the establishment of a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Paravur. You yourself said that you have already got a reply on that matter.

As regards the removal of liquor shops from Paravur and Mundakkal, I have to refer you to my replies already given to similar representations.

Then, with regard to the removal of the night-soil depot at Mammuttil *kadavu*, the President of the Municipality says that attempts are being made to find a place outside the town for the purpose and that, when a proper site is procured, this will be taken up.

The Brahmin cremation ground at Thiruvallaram is a place acquired by the community for that purpose. The President of the Municipality says that it is not at all causing inconvenience to the people and there has been no complaint till now.

Then about the housing of the Anchal Office at Anchalummudu in a new building, I understand that the building in which the Anchal Office is now held is not an unsuitable building; and if any better building can be offered by the people, the office will be housed in it.

Your last point is about fire engines. In regard to that, I have only to refer you to my reply given to a previous representation.

89. Needs of the Quilon taluk.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon taluk, Group II*) spoke about the following needs of the Quilon taluk :—

(1) A road should be constructed between Quilon and Mukhattala *via* Pattattanam.

(2) The road from the western side of Kundara Sub-Registry Office *via* Kanjarakod and Perayam and joining the Kallada road should be improved and well maintained.

(3) A road should be opened from the 2nd furlong of the 6th mile of the Quilon-Shencotta road to Pooyapalli and Neduvankavu.

(4) (*a*) The Kottiyam-Mayyanad road should be opened early.

(*b*) The Perinad-Prakulam road should be widened.

(*c*) The Perinad-Peruman road should also be widened.

(5) Culverts and sluices should be constructed on the southern and western sides of the Kuntuman *chira* in the Adichanallur *pakuthi*.

(6) The encroachments on the *poramboke*s on either side of the above *chira* should be entirely removed. It was understood that proceedings had been started for the removal of the encroachments.

(7) The public lanes in the Quilon town should be improved. That was an item of work for which neither the Municipality nor the P. W. Department would accept responsibility. The improvement of the lane was, however, very necessary.

(8) The public latrine situated near the Cutcherries at Quilon should be removed. The latrine was situated in close proximity to the girls' school also.

(9) A dispensary should be opened at Anchalummood in Perinad.

(10) A suitable site should be selected for locating the Pazhangalam public market. An influential gentleman of the locality had offered the necessary land, free of cost.

(11) A fodder farm should be opened at Quilon.

(12) Nedumpana *pakuthi* should be included in the jurisdiction of the Kundara Sub-Registry Office, as before.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Raman Pillai, as regards your first point, the road has been taken up in three sections. The first section is completed and the estimate for the second section is being examined. Sanction has already been given for all the three sections, so that you may expect that the other sections also would be constructed soon.

MEMBER: Can I expect it to be completed within one year?

DEWAN: I cannot make a definite promise.

The second point about the improvement and maintenance of the road from the western side of the Kundara Sub-Registry Office will be referred to the Road Board.

Then about third point. An estimate for the first section of the road to Pooyapalli has been sanctioned and land acquisition proceedings have to be started. It is only after that you can expect the road to be constructed.

As regards points 4 (*a*) and (*b*) about the opening of Kottiyam-Mayyanad road, and the widening of the Perinadu-Prakulam road, they are matters which have to be referred to the Road Board. The same is the case with regard to point 4 (*c*) also.

As regards point 5, relating to the construction of culverts and sluices, on the southern and western sides of the Kuntuman *chira*, an estimate has been prepared for the work and it is being scrutinised by the Chief Engineer who will shortly send it up to the Government.

Then, as regards point (6), you yourself said that steps were being taken for the removal of encroachments on *porambokes* on either side of the *chira*; and you now say that the removal has not been effected. The Land Revenue Department will consider this and take necessary steps.

You suggested that the lanes in the town should be improved. It is the duty of the Municipality to take up the matter. You must move the Municipality and if they plead want of funds, you must tell them that it is their business to find funds.

You wanted the public latrine near the public offices to be removed from its present site. The President of the Municipality says that it is situated in a most convenient place and that it cannot be removed.

Point (9) is in regard to the opening of a dispensary. As I said in answer to previous representations, that is a matter to be referred to the Administrative Board, Medical Services, to be considered in formulating a scheme of work for next year.

You say that there is a gentleman who is prepared to give his land free, for opening a public market. That suggestion of yours will be referred to the Land Revenue Commissioner.

The question of fodder farm is one the advantages of which are not free from doubt. Several blocks of land have been reserved as grazing grounds in several parts of the State. I mean investigating the question of grazing lands. I understand that there is no land in Quilon which is available to be reserved as a grazing block. What any big cultivator or landowner is expected to do is that he should set apart a portion of his land as a grazing block so that his cattle may be kept secluded from contact with other cattle of deteriorated stock or diseased cattle. As I said, the whole question of grazing blocks is to be investigated.

Your suggestion about the inclusion of Nedumpana *pakuthi* in the jurisdiction of the Kundara Sub-Registry Office, as of old, is noted.

90. Needs of the Kottarakara taluk.

MR. P. R. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Kottarakara taluk*) said that he wanted to press the urgent need for the conversion of the dispensary at Kottarakara into a hospital. The dispensary was opened forty-five years ago in a Government building. Since then, it was removed and located in a rented building. The conversion of the dispensary into a hospital would cost Government only Rs. 3,000 per annum. The building which was being constructed for the dispensary could well be used for the hospital.

A building should be constructed for locating the Magistrate's Court within the premises of the Taluk Cutcherry. The rented building in which the court was held was ill-ventilated.

The Mailom *pakuthi* should be transferred from the Pattanapuram taluk to the Kottarakara taluk. The transfer would involve no expenditure to Government. The Melila *pakuthi*, which was included within the jurisdiction of the Pattanapuram Sub-Registry Office, should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Kottarakara Sub-Registry Office.

A bridge should be constructed over the Kallada river near Karimpumpuzha, where there were two busy markets. It was difficult to cross the river during the rainy season. In reply to a representation on the same subject at the previous session of the Assembly, the member was told that the Chief Engineer had been asked to prepare an estimate for the work. But since then, nothing had been done.

The Chadayamangalam-Kadakkal village road, which was only three miles long, shou'd be converted into a public road and made fit for vehicular traffic. The village road leading from the south of the Kottarakara travellers' bungalow to the M. C. road should be similarly improved. The Ezhukone-Naduvakkavu road should be levelled up where it traversed the paddy fields and culverts should be constructed on it.

A new road should be opened from the Kottarakara railway station to the Agricultural Farm. Culverts should be constructed on the Puttur-Enattu road. The road from Ezhukone to the Kottarakara railway station should be improved.

DEWAN'S REPLY :Mr. Parameswaran Pillai, നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ ആദ്യഭാഗം കൊട്ടാരക്കര ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയെ ആസ്പത്രി ആക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അടുത്തുതന്നെ കൊല്ലത്തു ഒരു ജനറൽ ആസ്പത്രിയും സ്ത്രീകളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ആസ്പത്രിയുമുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു കൊട്ടാരക്കര ഒരു ആസ്പത്രിയുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എങ്കിലും, ഇപ്പോൾ നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളേക്കൂടി മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിലേക്കു എഴുതിഅയച്ചു വീണ്ടും റിപ്പോർട്ടുവരുത്തി ആലോചിക്കാം.

രണ്ടാമതായിപറഞ്ഞതു കൊട്ടാരക്കര കച്ചേരി കാമ്പൌണ്ടിനകത്തുതന്നെ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകച്ചേരി നടത്തുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ കച്ചേരി നടത്തുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിനു വലിയതരക്കേടു ഒന്നുമില്ലെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സ്ഥലം കച്ചേരിവളപ്പിനകത്തല്ലെങ്കിലും അവിടെനിന്നും ൨൦൧ അടിയെ ദൂരമുള്ളു എന്നും കാണുന്നു. ഈ കെട്ടിടം ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നോ എഴുതിഅയക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അപ്പോൾ ഒരു വാടകകെട്ടിടം എടുത്തു നടത്തുന്നതിലും വിരോധമില്ല.

മൈലം പകുതിയെ കൊട്ടാരക്കര രജിസ്ത്രർ ആഫീസിന്റെ അതൃത്തിയിലേക്കു മാററണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർക്കു എഴുതിഅയച്ചു വിചാരണനടത്താം.

മേലിലപകുതിയേയും കൊട്ടാരക്കര സബ്‌രജിസ്ത്രർ ആഫീസിന്റെ അധികാരാതൃത്തിയിലാക്കണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയും വേണ്ട വിചാരണ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടിയ അറിവു ജനങ്ങളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തിനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഏർപ്പാടാണ് ശരി എന്നാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ

സംഗതി നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററിപ്പറഞ്ഞ ഭാഗങ്ങൾ റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

കടക്കൽ-ചടയമംഗലം വില്ലേജ്റോഡിനെ പബ്ലിക്കറോഡാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. ഇതു അത്ര അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നാണു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

കൊട്ടാരക്കര റയിൽവേസ്റ്റേഷനിൽനിന്നും അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽഫാറത്തിലേക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു റോഡുള്ളസ്ഥിതിക്കു പുത്തനായി ഒരു റോഡിൻെറ ആവശ്യമില്ല.

കരിമ്പുമ്പുഴയിൽ ഒരു പാലംകെട്ടുന്നസംഗതിയും റോഡുബോർഡിലെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കയക്കാം.

[In regard to the conversion of the local dispensary into a hospital, the Administrative Board, Medical Services, is of the view that there is no need for a hospital at Kottarakara as there are a general hospital and a women's hospital at Quilon. That part of the representation relating to this subject will however be referred to the Board for report.

In regard to the proposal to locate the Magistrate's Court within the premises of the Taluk Cutcherry, it is reported that the building in which the court is now housed is in no way unfit for the purpose. Though not within the Cutcherry compound, it is not far from there, being only 200 feet away. It may however be stated that, if the High Court or the District Magistrate reports that the present building is not satisfactory, the Government will have no objection to hire another building.

The suggestion to include the Mailam *pakuthi* within the jurisdiction of the Kottarakara Sub-Registry Office will be referred to the Director of Registration for report. But the Government do not propose to consider the suggestion for the inclusion of the Melila *pakuthi* within the jurisdiction of the above-said office, as they have found after enquiry that such a course is not conducive to the convenience of the public.

The points relating to means of communication and the construction of a bridge at Karimpumpuzha will be referred to the Road Board. The P. W. Department is of the view that there is no great need for converting the Kadakkal-Chadayamangalam village road into a public road. There is also no need for a new road from the Kottarakara Railway Station to the Agricultural Farm as there is already a road.]

91. Needs of the Pattanapuram taluk.

MR. C. PERCY BHANU (*Pattanapuram taluk*) said that there was no civil court in his taluk and that more than half the number of suits in the Kottarakara Munsiff's Court were filed by the litigants of

the Pattanapuram taluk. Parties and witnesses walked several miles in order to attend the court at Kottarakara. The inhabitants of the Pattanapuram taluk, who had a genuine grievance in the matter, had in vain moved Government in the past for redress. A Munsiff's Court, or a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court, should therefore be opened, without delay, in the taluk.

In regard to education, the taluk stood in need of help from Government. There was only a common vernacular school there, for boys and girls. As the school building was quite dilapidated and very old, the pupils were exposed to the grave risk of losing their lives. As *poramboke* lands were available at convenient centres in the town for constructing a new school house, building operations should be started immediately.

The only Vernacular Middle School of the taluk was a mixed school for boys and girls. Parents were therefore reluctant to send their daughters for vernacular education. That was responsible for the backwardness of the taluk in regard to female education. The Primary School for girls at Punalur should therefore be converted into a Middle School.

For the three taluks of Kottarakara, Pattanapuram and Shencotta there was only one Assistant Inspector of Vernacular Schools. Previously, the office of the Inspector was located at Punalur, which was a very convenient centre. As the removal of the office to Kottarakara caused inconvenience to the people of Pattanapuram, it should be retransferred to Punalur.

The member said that he was gratified to learn that funds were provided in the budget for the construction of a bigger and more substantial building for locating the Punalur hospital. But it was necessary to issue stringent instructions to the officers of the Public Works Department for speeding up the construction. Further, steps should be taken for opening a dispensary at Pattanapuram, where there was a large population.

The subordinates of the Forest Department stationed in the taluk oppressed innocent people by concocting cases of illicit felling and removal of royal trees. As a matter of fact, the employees were conniving at the illicit felling and removal, by the rich and influential men of the locality, of those royal trees. The abolition of royalty on trees would benefit the people.

Inhabitants of other taluks migrated to the Pattanapuram taluk for cultivating land. The reserved forests of Kuriyode and Kaikamon, situated close to the Punalur and Pattanapuram villages, should be disafforested and registered in the names of private individuals. Responsible officers of the Forest Department used to harass owners of wet lands in disafforested areas, for alleged encroachments on reserved forests. Belts of dry lands adjoining registered wet lands should be given to the owners of such wet lands for beneficial enjoyment and the

boundaries of reserved forests should be surveyed and refixed thereafter. Though there was a rule which enjoined the registry of belts of dry land in the names of the owners of adjacent lands, it had long remained a dead letter.

Most of the reserved forests of the Quilon Division were situated in the Pattanapuram taluk. But the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, who exercised jurisdiction, was stationed thirty-five miles away, namely, at Quilon. The transfer of that office to Punalur would facilitate transaction of business. It was a serious drawback that there was not even a Range Office at Punalur.

The timings of the train service between Quilon and Shencotta did not suit the convenience of intending travellers. Further, services between the two stations were too few in number. Steps should be taken for making train journey convenient and attractive to the people. A new railway station should be opened between Kottarakara and Avanisvaram.

A sluice should be constructed in the Paper Mills Dam at Punalur for averting the loss, by submersion in flood water, of the crops raised in the adjoining paddy fields.

Roads in the Pattanapuram taluk were few and far between. The population of the taluk being in the main agricultural, facilities should be provided for the transport of the produce of the land to other places. Representations were made at previous sessions of the Assembly about the following roads:—

(i) the Anchal-Meenkulam road;
(ii) the Kunnikod-Anchal road;
(iii) the Kunnikod-Pattazhi-Enattu road;
(iv) the Punalur-Tadikad road; and
(v) the Punalur-Kutirachira-Tolikod road.

The construction of the above roads, which were but a few miles long, should be completed early and they should be made fit for traffic of every kind.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Percy Bhanu, with regard to your first point about the establishment of a Munsiff's Court, the question of the re-adjustment of the jurisdiction of the courts will be investigated by Law's Delays Officer.

Your suggestion for the construction of a building for the local vernacular school for boys will be taken into consideration.

As regards your third point, *i. e.* about the opening of a separate school for girls, I may say that, in its general aspect, it is a difficult question. I have pointed out that the policy of the Government is as far as possible to entrust the opening of new schools to private enterprise. If a private school is started, Government will try to help it by means of a grant.

The office of the Assistant Inspector of Vernacular Schools was formerly at Punalur; and on the representation of the people and after careful consideration the office was shifted to Kottarakara. Government are not satisfied that it is necessary to take up the question of retransfer again.

As you said, the construction of a building for the local hospital has been sanctioned and the work will be carried out as soon as possible.

You want lands from the reserve to be disafforested. For one thing, your taluk has no great need for disafforestation because even apart from the forest area there is a large extent of *tharisu* lands available and the time has not therefore come for conducting an investigation as to whether portions of the reserved forests should be disafforested.

As you yourself said, according to the existing orders, when wet lands in a forest are registered, there is a ring of dry land also registered for the use of the wet lands so registered. You say that this is only a rule and that it has not been observed in practice. If there is defect in any individual case where the belt of dry land has not been given, it may be brought to the notice of Government and they will enquire into it.

Your next point is about the transfer of the office of the Divisional Forest officer to Punalur. The office is now situated at Quilon. Quilon is a central place for all offices and Punalur is connected with Quilon by railway and the distance is not great. Government do not think that at present the shifting of this office is essential. Further, there are no proper buildings available at Punalur for housing the office. Because there is no real inconvenience even now, Government do not find any necessity for shifting it.

Then about the opening of a railway station between Kottarakara and Avanisvaram, there was a proposal to have a new station opened at Thalakkal and correspondence was going on with the Railway Company. The Company at last decided that there was no place midway between these two stations important enough for a new station to be opened. Their opinion was that it would be only a luxury.

You wanted the introduction of more train services between Quilon and Shencottah. That again is a matter which the Company tried recently for a short time and then discontinued. For two days in the week, they carried on two more services and at the end of a few months they found that it was not required because the people were not making use of it. The matter was reported to Government and Government are still in correspondence on the subject.

Then you wanted a sluice to be constructed in the Paper Mills Dam. That is a matter that has not been fully investigated. As a matter of fact, it is being investigated in detail. The opening of a sluice may perhaps cause damage to the dam. The anicut may not be strong enough to admit the insertion of a sluice. At any rate, the investigation is not complete.

The Punalur-Tadikad road is maintained as a village road now and there is a provision of Rs. 1,000 in the current year's budget for constructing a bridge and the work is expected to be taken up soon. The question of the other roads that you mentioned will be referred to the Road Board.

You want a dispensary to be opened at Pattanapuram. That matter will be referred to the Medical Board to be considered by them.

92. Needs of the Kunnattur taluk.

MR. KRISHNAN UNNITHAN KESAVAN UNNITHAN (*Kunnattur taluk*) said that the Magistrate's Court at Adur was abolished in 1098. At every subsequent session of the Assembly, representations were made for the resuscitation of the court. The reply given was that the question of investing either the Munsiff or the Tahsildar, who were both capable officers, with magisterial powers would be considered by Government. The Munsiff's work was too heavy. The matter should be decided without further delay.

The English Middle School at Adur was raised into a Higher Grade School in 1096. The school, which had since been in the charge of Mr. C. P. Subramoney Iyer, was steadily declining in strength. There was constant friction between the headmaster and his assistants. The frequent transfer of teachers and pupils from the school bore testimony to the growing unpopularity of the headmaster. The people of the locality felt that the day was fast approaching when the only Higher Grade School at Adoor would have to be closed. To avert such a calamity, they presented a memorial to the authorities praying for the transfer of the headmaster. The departmental officers turned a deaf ear to their prayer. Government should take the initiative and appoint a new headmaster.

The member then suggested that Government should not give room for the same subject being represented in consecutive sessions of the Assembly.

The police charging station at Sasthancotta was shifted to Chavara some years previously. Should it not be possible to retransfer the station to Sasthancotta, a new station might be opened at the place.

There were extensive paddy fields near the Anayadi bridge, which could be cultivated only once a year for want of water. If a dam were constructed across the Anayadi canal at the place called Edappanayam, water could be diverted to the paddy fields from the canal. That would make it possible to raise two crops in the fields every year.

A bridge should be constructed over the Kallada river at the place called Pandarathil *kadavu*.

As the result of representations made at the 22nd and 23rd sessions of the Assembly, steps were taken for the opening of a road from the thirteenth mile-stone of the Adur-Kayancolam road to the third mile-stone of the Sasthancotta road. The road should be completed early.

The conversion of the Kalanjurpadam village road into a cart-road should be completed before the end of 1105. A bridge should be constructed where the road was intercepted by the Kadapuzha stream.

The Bharanikavu—Kundara road should be improved. The village roads from (i) Enathu to Kadambanad and thence to Cheekkakadavu, (ii) the 54th mile-stone of the M.C. road to Mannadi, and (iii) the south of the Kadambanad market to Alumkadavu, should be converted into cart-roads. Bridges should also be constructed where the roads were intercepted by streams.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kesavan Unnittan, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പോയിൻറ അടൂരിൽ ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതി തരുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ അവിടത്തെ മുൻസിഫും തഹശീൽദാരും വളരെ കാര്യക്ഷമതയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഒരു ജനപ്രതിനിധിയിൽ നിന്നും ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെട്ടു കാണുന്നതിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു വളരെ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. മുൻസിഫിനു വളരെ ജോലിയുള്ളതു കൊണ്ടു ക്രിമിനൽ കേസു വിസ്തരിക്കുന്ന ഭാരം കൂടി മുൻസിഫിൻെറ തലയിൽ ചുമത്തിയാൽ രണ്ടു ജോലിയും നടക്കുകയില്ലെന്നും നിങ്ങൾ ഒരിക്കൽ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ മുൻസിഫിനു അധികം ജോലി ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടു മുൻസിഫിനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തഹശിൽദാർക്കോ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടാധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ആക്ഷേപമില്ലെന്നും നിങ്ങൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. ഇവിടെ പ്രജാസഭാ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ നിയമസഭാ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇങ്ങനെ രണ്ടു തരത്തിലുള്ള ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ ഓരോ തരത്തിലുള്ള ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഓരോ വിധത്തിലാണു്. നിയമസഭയിലെ പ്രതിനിധികളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം തഹശിൽദാരന്മാർക്കു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടധികാരം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണു്. ആ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ സ്വീകരിച്ചും ഇപ്പോൾ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു ജോലികൂടി വഹിക്കുന്ന തഹശിൽദാർമാരിൽ നിന്നും ആ ഭാരം കഴിയുന്നത്ര എടുത്തുകളയുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിക്കാമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു വാഗ്ദത്തം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ നിങ്ങളെ കൂടാതെ മററു ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സാമാജികന്മാർ കൂടിയും തഹശിൽദാർക്കു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുജോലികൂടി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. ഇങ്ങിനെ രണ്ടു തരത്തിലുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ വിഷയം ഗാഢമായി ആലോചിച്ചു തീർച്ചചെയ്യേണ്ട ഒന്നാണു്.

അവിടത്തെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഹൈസ്കൂളിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഹെഡ്മാ

സ്റ്റരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും നിങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനെപ്പററി ഡയറക്ടരോടു ചോദിക്കാം.

MEMBER: താമസിച്ചാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്ക്രൂൾ നിന്നു പോകും. അതു കൊണ്ടു ഉടനെ തന്നെ എന്തെങ്കിലും നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടാക്കിത്തരണം.

DEWAN: അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ആലോചിച്ചല്ലാതെ ഉടനെ തീർച്ചചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ സംഗതി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനോടു ചോദിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാമെന്നു പറകയല്ലാതെ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ല.

MEMBER: അടുത്ത അസംബ്ലിക്കുമുമ്പു.

DEWAN: നിങ്ങൾ ഒരിക്കൽ പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതി ആവർത്തിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞതു കൊണ്ടു വിശേഷ ഗുണം ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

പിന്നീടു ഒരു പ്രജാസഭയിൽ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ അടുത്ത പ്രജാസഭയിൽ പറയാൻ ഇടവരരുതെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. സാധാരണ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു സെഷനിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന നിവേദനങ്ങളെ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ വിചാരണചെയ്തു തീർച്ച ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ നോക്കിയതിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്തു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയ സംഗതികൾ അടുത്ത സെഷനിൽ പിന്നെയും വരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും കാണുന്നു. അതിനു നിവൃത്തിയൊന്നുമില്ല.

ശാസ്താംകോട്ടയിൽ ഒരു ചാർജ്ജിംഗ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ വേണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെപ്പററി പോലീസു റീഅലോക്കേഷൻ സ്കീം ആലോചനക്കെടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

ആനയടി തോട്ടിൽ ഒരു അണ കെട്ടുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്തിവരികയാണു്. അതു പൂർത്തിയായ ശേഷം ഇതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

കല്ലടയാററിൽ ഒരു പാലം കെട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

ആറാമത്തെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു തീർച്ചചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഒരു കരാർ അനുസരിച്ചാണു നടപടിനടത്തുന്നതു്. അതായതു് അതിലേക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പൊന്നുംവിലക്കുടാതെ കൊടുത്തു കൊള്ളാമെന്നു കരാർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

മററു രണ്ടു ഭാഗവും റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

[While dwelling on the subject of the need for a Magistrate's Court, it was suggested that either the Munsiff or the Tahsildar may be invested with magisterial powers. As regards the former, the member himself stated that the Munsiff's hands were full and therefore it would not be advisable to entrust him with criminal work also. In regard to the question of investing the Tahsildars with magisterial powers, the views of the members of the Legislative Council and of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly are conflicting. The former are against the course while some of the latter are in its favour. The Government have accepted the views of the members of the Legislative Council. In the interests of work, it is well that the Tahsildars are not burdened with magisterial work also.

The statements made about the working of the English High School will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for report.

It has been stated that the Government should not give room for representing the same subject at more than one session of the Assembly. Representations made at the Assembly are enquired into and disposed of with all possible promptitude. But it is found that questions once decided are again pressed at subsequent sessions. It cannot be helped.

The question of opening a Police charging station at Sastankotta will be considered along with the Police reallocation scheme.

The question of construction of a dam across the Anayadi *tod*[?] is under investigation. It will be considered after the investigation is completed.

The proposals regarding the construction of roads and bridges will be referred to the Road Board. But in regard to the opening of a road connecting the Adur, Kayamkulam and the Sastankotta roads, and the conversion of the Kalanjurpadam village road into a cart road, proceedings have been started on the people undertaking to give up the necessary lands free of compensation.]

93. Needs of the Shencotta town.

MR. S. R. SABARIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Shencotta*) spoke on the following needs of the Shencotta town;

Shencotta was the favourite haunt of cholera and other epidemic diseases, on account of the scarcity of good drinking water in the town. The inhabitants of the town had been requesting Government to take steps to secure a steady supply of good water there. But their prayer was not heeded. In Chingleput in the Madras Presidency, water was pumped into a reservoir from the Palar river, with the help of an engine, for being supplied through pipes in important centres in the town. As there was a river near Shencotta, a similar scheme might be devised for the supply of water in that town. Government should appoint an expert in order to investigate the possibility of the scheme. If the scheme turned out to be a failure, steps should be taken for including Shencotta in the proposed protected water supply scheme for the adjoining Tenkasi taluk.

The Shencotta Municipality had sent up certain resolutions to Government praying for a reconsideration of the terms of the revised draft agreement relating to the acquisition, for the use of the municipality, of the Perumalkulam tank and the adjoining lands. The conditions mentioned in the resolutions should be embodied in the agreement.

There was no uniformity in the weights and measures in use at Shencotta. They should be standardised.

Some toddy and arrack shops were located within the municipal limits in close proximity to places of public resort. One of the arrack shops was located near a public well--one of the best wells in the town-and the taluk office. The shops should be shifted from there.

The non-Brahmin cremation ground, situated outside the limits of the municipality, was not connected by roads with the town. Some lands were acquired by Government for the purpose; but the construction of roads was not taken in hand. The owners of the adjoining lands made encroachments on the lands acquired by Government. A road should be constructed without further delay, after removing the encroachments and acquiring further lands.

There were innumerable mistakes in the last survey of the minor circuit areas in the Shencotta town. Government were bound to have a re-survey conducted at their own cost. But they insisted on the municipality contributing a portion of the expense. The municipality, however, was prepared to bear one-fourth of the entire cost. The re-survey should be conducted by Government on that understanding.

Coir-making, basket-making, weaving and other industries flourished at Shencotta. But the methods were curiously out-of-date and antiquated. An industrial school should be started by Government at Shencotta for imparting instruction on up-to-date methods of manufacture.

Drains should be constructed on both sides of the roads situated within the limits of the municipality. The roads maintained by the Public Works Department stood in need of improvement.

The Shencotta Travellers' bungalow was located in a congested area and on the bank of the Perumalkulam tank. The bungalow should be located near the Railway station, and the existing building should be handed over to the municipality.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Sabariperumal Pillai, as regards your first point *i. e.*, water supply, there is no proposal at present. You suggested two alternative schemes. Government will investigate them.

With regard to your second point, I do not think you are in a position to know all the correspondence. The latest stage of the affair you seem not to be aware of. As the municipality is unable to accept the terms of the agreement, Government have proposed to take up the whole work and revise the agreement; and the municipality will be asked whether they agree to it. No reply has yet been received. That is the stage at which the matter stands.

The standardisation of measures in Shencotta seems to be rather a complicated affair, so far as I can see from the explanations you were able to give. The Government have taken up that question and called for a report. It has not yet been received.

As for the removal of arrack and toddy shops from within municipal limits, I have replied to similar representations of other members and the same reply applies to you also. As regards the location of the shop near the well, which you say is one of the best wells in the town, I shall call for a report from the Excise Commissioner.

Your point about the opening of a cart road is a matter for the municipality.

MEMBER: It is outside municipal limits.

DEWAN: Then I shall refer it to the Road Board.

MEMBER: Land has already been acquired.

DEWAN; Even then it has to be referred to the Road Board and they will decide whether it is urgent enough and whether it may not be taken up next year or afterwards

Then about your sixth point, the municipality says that it will meet only 25 per cent. of the cost and the Government are saying that it must meet 50 per cent. of the cost. That seems to have been the result arrived at after prolonged correspondence. I do not think I can at present, in any way, modify the final results arrived at.

Then about the starting of an industrial school, that is rather a tall order, because in that case every important town may ask for an industrial school to be run by Government. To a similar representation at a previous session in regard to the starting of a weaving school, the answer given was that Government would be prepared to help by the award of grant any private school that may be started and that is the reply that I have to give to your representation also.

Then in regard to the improvement of the roads maintained by the P. W. D., the Chief Engineer says that the roads which are maintained by his Department are being maintained as well as possible. But I may tell you that the Chief Engineer is rather annoyed that the maintenance of the roads should be entrusted to the P. W. Department when the Shencotta Municipality gets Rs. 4,000 out of tolls. The municipality which takes the revenue from toll ought to spend some money upon roads. I may also tell you that the question as to the maintenance of roads in major municipalities is one that is under the consideration of Government.

The Travellers' Bungalow where it now is cannot be abolished. If the municipality find that a *satram* near the railway station is necessary, they might construct a *satram* or a T. B. there.

We will now rise and meet again tomorrow at 11-30.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-10 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. next day.

THE SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, the 11th March, 1930.

The Assembly met again at 11-30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 11th March 1930, the Dewan presiding.

94. Needs of the Shencotta taluk.

MR. L. ADIVARAHA AIYAR (*Shencotta taluk*) said that the deplorable condition of almost all the village roads in the Shencotta taluk was brought to the notice of Goverment at several sessions of the Assembly. But neither the Government nor the P. W. Department was kind enough to look into the matter. The following roads, which were very badly maintained, required immediate improvement:—

(*a*) the road from the 54th milestone of the Quilon-Shencotta road to Thekkumoodu and thence to Kesavapuram ;

(*b*) the road from the 3rd milestone of the Shencotta-Samburvadakara road to Elathur *via* Sivanallur ;

(*c*) the Elathur-Achanputhur road ; and

(*d*) the road from Samburvadakara Police Station to Nadar's quarters.

The inhabitants of Samburvadakara, who depended mainly on agriculture and industry for their livelihood, stood in need of a bridge over the Hanumannadi. It was understood that an estimate was under preparation for the work. The bridge should be constructed early.

The Government were unnecessarily spending large sums of money every year for repairing the damages caused to the Car streets of Samburvadakara by floods. The retaining wall on the western side of the temple should be strengthened and extended for preventing further damages and unnecessary expenditure.

The tanks constructed for storing water at Puliyara were not sufficiently large. Either a new reservoir should be constructed or the storage capacity of the minor irrigation tanks which were in existence should be increased.

There were obvious defects in the Tank Restoration Scheme. As the scheme was carried out piecemeal, most of the works connected therewith required further improvement and repairs. There was heavy silting up of tanks and channels and the sluices were in disrepair. The classification of irrigation works as 'major', 'minor' and 'petty' was defective. As there were no substantial protective works, such as the

Punganka] anicut and the Elathur tank headworks, the P. W. Department spent large sums of money for repairing flood damages. The following proposals were designed to remedy the defects :—

(*a*) An investigation should be made of the condition of the several irrigation works.

(*b*) A special staff should be appointed for the carrying out fully the Tank Restoration Scheme within a short period.

(*c*) Sufficient funds should be provided in the budget for carrying out the works within three years.

Free pasture lands were not available in the taluk. Either separate grazing blocks should be provided or the people living close to the *pakuthies* of Puliyara, Karkudi, Puthur, Mekkara, Achanputhur, Shencotta and Ayikudy, should be allowed to graze their cattle free in the adjacent reserved forests. The practice of issuing free passes to influential men alone was causing discontent. All agriculturists should be granted free passes for grazing cattle in the reserved forests without being molested by the subordinates of the Forest Department.

The Brahmin cremation ground of Shencotta was situated beyond the Hariharanadi. When the river was in floods, untold difficulties had to be endured for cremating dead bodies. A pathway, three-fourths of a furlong in length, should be opened to the east of the Nithiakaliani Amman Koil on the northern side of the Shencotta-Samburvadakara road, in order to obviate the difficluties.

As good water was scarce in the Shencotta taluk, it became the favourite haunt of epidemics. Sufficient funds should be sanctioned for the sinking of as many wells as the taluk required; and for the use of the inhabitants of the Shencottah town in particular, one or two wells should be sunk near the Hariharanadi. Tanks should be built above the wells for the supply of water, with the aid of pipes, at important centres in the town.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Adivaraha Aiyar, as regards your first point, I shall refer that to the Road Board.

As regards the construction of a bridge over the Hanumannadi some investigation has been conducted in that matter. That matter also will be placed before the Road Board.

Your representation regarding the retaining wall on the western side of the Samburvadakara temple is a matter which is under reference to the Devaswom Department.

In regard to the construction of a reservoir at Puliyara, Government have been advised that it is absolutely impossible. The only alternative therefore is to improve the tanks, and, if possible, to enhance their capacity. That is a matter which will be referred to the Minor Irrigation Committee which will soon begin to work.

Your representation about the defects in the working of the Tank Restoration Scheme will also be referred to the Irrigation Committee.

As regards your sixth point, as I told you, in the course of your representation, I understand that the greater part of those reserves is even now open for the grazing of cattle belonging to *bona fide* agriculturists. Your difficulty seems to be not in regard to the rule but in regard to the way in which the rule is being enforced. That is a matter for the departmental head to set right; and the way in which you can help him is to bring individual cases of hardship to his notice and have the subordinate officer who is at fault punished.

In regard to your seventh point, an estimate has been called for; and on receipt of the estimate, that will be taken up.

Your last point relates to the sinking of the wells in the taluk. You must be aware yourself that three wells have been sunk recently, and the Sanitary Commissioner says that the question of sinking six more wells is under consideration.

As regards the general question of water supply to Shencotta, your suggestion is the same as that made by Mr. Sabariperumal Pillai yesterday; and, as I said in reply to his representation, that is a matter which requires investigation. I will refer it to the Chief Engineer for investigation.

95. Needs of the Kayankulam town.

MR. JACOB HASSAN SAIT (*Trading classes, Kayankulam*) spoke on the following needs of the Kayankulam town:—

There was a busy market at Kayankulam, which was connected by two bridges with the town. The reconstruction of one of the two bridges which was dismantled in 1104, had yet to be completed. The other bridge, which was too narrow, should also be dismantled and reconstructed.

For the landing of goods from canoes, wharfs should be constructed on both sides of the bridges. Roads also should be opened near the wharfs for the transport of the goods from the landing place to the market.

Roads should be opened on the banks of the canal between the old fish market bridge and the new fish market bridge. That would tend to quicken the commercial activites of Kayankulam.

The Munsiff's Court at Kayankulam should not be removed from there. The contention that the court should be retransferred to Krishnapuram was baseless, as it was after a full consideration of the relevant circumstances that the court was shifted from Krishnapuram. A vast majority of suits filed in the court went from the *pakuthies* of Pathiyoor, Kandallur, Keerikad, Perungala and Puthupally which lay around the Kayankulam town. A building on a smaller rent was also available. Merchants found it convenient to attend the court without prejudice to their business, as it was located close to the market and bazaars.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Jaob Hassan Sait, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെപായിന്റിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായ രണ്ടു പാലങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണു ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു. എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ ആക്ഷേപം ആ പാലത്തിനു വീതി പോരാ; അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെ മാററി വീതിയുള്ളതായിട്ടു വേറൊരു പാലം പണിയിക്കണമെന്നാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയരോട് പരിശോധന നടത്താൻ പറയാം. അതിനു ശേഷം അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി റോഡ്ബോർഡിനോട് ചോദിക്കാം. രണ്ടാമത്തെ പാലത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വേല നടന്നുവരികയാണ്.

പിന്നീടു തോട്ടിന്റെ ഇരുവശത്തും റോഡും കടവുകളും ഉണ്ടാക്കിച്ചു തരണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതും റോഡ്ബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ സംഗതി പഴയ മീൻചന്ത മുതൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ മീൻചന്തവരെ ഒരു റോഡ് ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു. അതും റോഡ്ബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞതു മുൻസിഫ്കോടതി മാററുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഒരു മുൻസിഫ് കോടതി ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു നിന്നും മറെറാരു സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു മാററണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ആ കോടതി നടത്തുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ വാടകയെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയല്ല വേണ്ടതു. ൪൦ രൂപാ വാടകയുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലത്താണു ഒരു മുൻസിഫ്കോടതി നടത്തുന്നതു്. ൩൫ രൂപായ്ക്കു വേറെ ഒരു കെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടു്; അവിടെ മാററണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ആ ന്യായം സ്വീകാര്യയോഗ്യമല്ല. കായംകുളത്തുള്ള മുൻസിഫ്കോടതി അവിടെ തന്നെയിരിക്കണമോ മാററണമോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി കോടതികളുടെ പ്രാദേശികാധികാരാതൃത്തികളെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റു നിയമിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ശുപാർശപ്രകാരം ആലോചിച്ചു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായിരിക്കും. പിന്നീടു ആ കോടതി ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തിവരുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ തന്നെ നടത്തണമോ അതല്ല വേറെ കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ മാററണമോ എന്നു പറയേണ്ടതും ഗവണ്മെന്റല്ല. അതു ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സൌകര്യമനുസരിച്ചും ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം അനുസരിച്ചും നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

[One of the two bridges mentioned in the first part of the representation has already been reconstructed. But it is stated that it is not sufficiently broad and that therefore another bridge should be

constructed. The Chief Engineer will be asked to inspect it again; and on receipt of his report, the matter will be referred to the Road Board. The other bridge is being reconstructed.

The question of constructing roads and wharfs on the sides of the canal and opening a road from the old fish market to the new fish market will also be referred to the Road Board.

In regard to the shifting of the Munsiff's Court, the proposal that a particular court should be shifted from one building to another in consideration of a possible saving in rent cannot be accepted as a general proposition. The question whether the Munsiff's Court at Kayankulam should be continued there or shifted to another place will be decided on receipt of the report of the Law's Delays Officer who is to be appointed shortly; and the question whether it should be housed in the existing building or not has to be decided on the move of the High Court.]

96. Urgent needs of the Kayankulam town.

MR. P. V. IRUPPOOTY (*Municipal Council, Kayankulam*) spoke on the following needs of the Kayankulam town:—

An English school for girls should be opened at Kayankulam. The number of girls in the mixed High School at Kayankulam was sufficiently large.

The Kayankulam Munsiff's Court was held in a rented building. The owner of the building was demanding enhanced rent. It was therefore necessary to have a Government building constructed for locating the Munsiff's Court as well as the other Government institutions at Kayankulam. The site of the rented building where the court was held should be acquired for the purpose by Government. There was a representation in the Assembly by another member urging the retransfer of the Court to Krishnapuram. It was inconvenient to the litigant public to attend the Munsiff's court when it was located at Krishnapuram.

The local Anchal Office should be shifted to a convenient building.

There was only one Christian judge in the Kayankulam Panchayat Court. There should always be not less than three Christian judges in that court. That number was only in keeping with the Christian population of the town. The available vacancy in the court could be given to a Christian.

The practice of appointing inexperienced men from the moffussil as judges in the Kayankulam Panchayat Court should be abandoned.

The arrangements made for the construction of a *satram* at Kayankulam should be speeded up.

Between Quilon and Tiruvalla there was not even a single Vernacular High School. Kayankulam lay midway between the two places and there was ample scope for such a school there. A Vernacular High Schol with classes VIII and IX should be opened in the locality in response to necessity which was keenly felt.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Iruppooty, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പായിൻറ ഒരു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതുമാതിരി നിവേദനങ്ങൾ ഇതിനുമുമ്പും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനു നൽകിയ മറുപടിതന്നെ ഇതിനും പറയേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ നയം, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കരുതെന്നും, പ്രൈവറ്റുസ്കൂളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവയ്ക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായധനം നൽകാമെന്നും ഉള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവിടെയുള്ള പൌരപ്രധാനികൾ ചേർന്നു ഒരു സ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്യുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

MEMBER: ഹൈസ്കൂൾ കെട്ടിടത്തിനു പൌരപ്രധാനികൾ ഇപ്പോഴാണു കുറെ പണം ചിലവാക്കിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

DEWAN: അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ കുറെക്കൂടി കഴിയട്ടെ.

രണ്ടാമതായി പറഞ്ഞതു പബ്ലിക്ക ആഫീസുകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ മുൻസിഫ്കോടതി അവിടെനിന്നും മാററരുത് എന്നാണു നിങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്ദേശമെന്ന് ആ വാദംകൊണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാകാം. ആ കോടതി കായംകുളത്തുതന്നെയിരിക്കണോ അതല്ല കൃഷ്ണപുരത്തേക്കു മാററണോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി വിചാരണ നടത്തി തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ സംഗതി അഞ്ചലാഫീസ് ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടം മോശമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്, അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെ മാററണമെന്നാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ അഞ്ചലാഫീസ് ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം കായംകുളത്ത് കിട്ടാവുന്നതിൽ ഒരു നല്ല കെട്ടിടമാണ് എന്നാണ് അഞ്ചൽസൂപ്രണ്ടു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

അടുത്തതായി പറഞ്ഞതു പഞ്ചായത്തുകോടതിയിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ ജഡ്ജിമാരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ്. കോടതികളിൽ ജഡ്ജിമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇന്ന ജാതിയിൽനിന്നും ഇത്രപേരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നൊരു നയം ഗവൺമെൻറ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, അങ്ങിനെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങൾ താല്പര്യപ്പെടുകയുമില്ല. എങ്കിലും യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കഴിയുന്നത്ര എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുപോലെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒഴിവുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്ന സ്ഥാനത്തും ആൾ നിയമിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

പിന്നീടു കായംകുളത്തു ഒരു സത്രം വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. നിങ്ങൾ ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പൽ മെമ്പറാണോ?

MEMBER: അതേ.

DEWAN: മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി അവിടെയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് സത്രം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയെപ്പററി മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

അവിടത്തെ വർണാക്യുലർസ്കൂളിനെ ഹൈസ്കൂൾ ആക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഏഴാംക്ലാസ്‌വരെയുള്ള ഒരു പള്ളിക്കൂടമുണ്ടു്. അവിടെ ഒരു ഹൈസ്കൂളിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു് ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ വിചാരണയിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ സംഗതി സാധിച്ചുതരാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

[In regard to the opening of a girls' school, as has already been stated in reply to similar representations, the policy of the Government is not to multiply departmental schools. But if a private school is started, a grant will de awarded to it under the rules.

On the subject of constructing a building for holding the public offices, you mainly urged that the Kayamkulam Munsiff's court should not be shifted from its present location. The question whether it should be held at Kayamkulam or at Krishnapuram will be decided after at due enquiry.

In regard to the shifting of the Anchal Office from the building where it is now housed, the Anchal Superintendent reports that that building is much better than any other building that may be available Kayankulam.

As regards the appointment of Christian judges in the Panchayat Court, the Government have not accepted the principle of appointing a specified number of judges from any particular community. Such a course will not be favoured by the general public. But qualified men are selected from all communities as far as possible. The existing vacancy in the Panchayat Court will also be filled up accordingly.

The question of opening a *satram* is one for the Municipality to consider.

In regard to the raising of the standard of the Vernacular Middle School to a High School, the Government do not feel the need for a High School there.]

97. Needs of the Karunagapalli taluk.

MR. ABDUR RAHIMAN MAHOMED KUNJU (*Karunagapalli taluk Group II*) urged that the following roads should be opened and made fit for motor traffic:—

(i) the road from Poochakadavu on the 17th milestone of the Quilon-Alleppey road to Kadikkadavu ;

(ii) the Vallikavu-Tamarakulam road;

(iii) a road from Mahomedpuram market to Chengankulangara;

(iv) the Ayiramtengu-Tamarakulam road;

(v) a road starting from the C. M. S. Church landing at Perumthottam and leading to the 2nd milestone of the N. S. road at Kottapuzhakkal; and

(vi) the Kayankulam-Puthupalli road.

Owing to the heavy rains, the last Kanni crop was a failure in the taluk and the ryots were hard hit by the famine which followed. Government should not treat the fat years and the lean alike. The ryots should be given remission of tax due from them for the Kanni crop of 1105.

The ryots of the taluk stood in need of relief in other directions as well. Manure should be issued to them on credit from the Government depots, the value thereof being recovered along with the *kists*. An agricultural expert should tour in the different parts of the taluk and instruct the people on scientific and up-to-date methods of agriculture. Agricultural loans should be given not only to the influential and the rich, but also to the poor who did not possess the means to cultivate thir lands.

The Munsiff's Court of the Karunagapally taluk was first located at Krishnapuram, where it remained for several years. It was shifted to Kayankulam about the year 1101, and held in a rented building which was ill-suited for the purpose on account of its close proximity to the market and to the public road where there was incessant motor traffic during all hours of the day. No other, suitable building could be obtained at Kayankulam for locating the court. The court should be retransferred to Krishnapuram which afforded reasonable amenities to Vakils and clients.

There were upwards of 6,000 inhabitants in the Kayankulam town; but, for the care of the sick, there was only a dispensary there. Nearly 300 persons, suffering from all kinds of ailments, visited the institution every morning and evening. Instructions should be issued for converting the dispensary into a hospital and for the construction of a spacious building for the purpose of providing accommodation to in-patients.

There were nearly 75,000 people leaving in the belt of land which lay between Neendakara and the Kayankulam bar. For this area, where good drinking water was not easily available, an elaborate system of water-supply should be devised and brought into use at the cost of Government.

DEWAN'S RPELY: Mr. Mahomed Kunju, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പോയൻറിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആയിരം തെങ്ങ-താമരക്കുളം റോഡ് ൨ മൈൽ ദൂരം തീൎന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ റോഡിനെ നാലുസെക്ഷനായിട്ടാണ് തിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിൽ ഒരു സെക്ക്ഷനാണു രണ്ടുമൈൽ തീൎന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു. ആ ഭാഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം എസ്റ്റി

മേററു അനുവദിക്കയും വേലതുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ശേഷമുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കും എസ്റ്റിമേററുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ എസ്റ്റിമേററ് അനുസരിച്ച വലിയതുക ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. അതെല്ലാംറോഡ്ബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർ ചെയ്യാം.

MEMBER : ഇതിൽ ഒരു റോഡ് ഉടനെബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തു വെട്ടിത്തരണം. ജലവിതരണപദ്ധതിക്കത്യാവശ്യമായ റോഡാണ് ഇതു.

DEWAN : ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കൊള്ളിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ഇനി അടുത്ത ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കാൻ നോക്കാനേതരമുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി അടുത്ത ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽചേർക്കേണ്ടപണം കഴിയുന്നതും റോഡ് ബോർഡിൻെറ ശുപാർശയനുസരിച്ചുവേണം ചിലവു ചെയ്യാൻ എന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇതും റോഡ് ബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാതെ തരമില്ല.

അടുത്തപായിൻറ് കന്നിക്കരം ഇളവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ട് കഴിഞ്ഞ ആണ്ടിൽ മഴയുടെ ആധിക്യംനിമത്തം കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിതാലൂക്കിൽ നഷ്ടം വന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് കാണുന്നതു. കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള നഷ്ടം കൃഷിക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ കരം ഇളവുചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ പായിൻറു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വളം കടമായിട്ടു കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്. പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘങ്ങൾക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു വളം കടമായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും ആ സംഘങ്ങൾ അവയുടെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു കടമായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും വിളവെടുപ്പുകാലത്തു അവരിൽ നിന്നും പണം പിരിച്ചെടുത്തു ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു അടക്കുന്നതിനും ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ചട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ട്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു നേരിട്ടു വളംകടം കൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ദോഷമുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MEMBER : സംഘങ്ങളിൽ ചേരാത്ത അനേകം കൃഷിക്കാരുണ്ട്. അവർക്കു വളം കിട്ടാൻ വിഷമമുണ്ട്.

DEWAN : അവരും സംഘങ്ങളിൽ അംഗങ്ങളായി ചേരുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കയില്ലേ.?

നാലാമതായിപറഞ്ഞതു് മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിയെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഞാൻ മുൻപുപറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മുൻസിഫ്കോടതി മാററുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇപ്പോൾ തീച്ച്പ്പെടുത്തുന്നില്ല. ലാസ്ഡിലേസ്സ് ആഫീസരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനു മേൽ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

കായംകുളം ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ഇപ്പോളിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥലം അത്രസൗകയ്യപ്രദമല്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതേ അഭിപ്രായം തന്നെയാണ് മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിനുമുള്ളതു്. അതിനാൽ മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡ്വേറെ ഒരു കെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിലേക്കുസ്ഥലം തീച്ച്പ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ പൊന്നുംവിലകൊടുത്തു സ്ഥലം എടുത്തു കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടുന്നതാണ്. കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടി അതു ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയായിട്ടു നടത്താമെന്നല്ലാതെ അതിനെ ഒരു ആശുപത്രി ആക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അടുത്തുതന്നെ മാവേലിക്കരയിൽ ഒരു നല്ല ആശുപത്രിയുണ്ടു്.

ജലപ്രദാരിയെപ്പററി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞഭാഗങ്ങൾ ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്തിക്കാം.

[The Ayiramtengu-Tamarakulam road consists of 4 sections. The estimate for the 1st section has been sanctioned and work has been finished for a distance of 2 miles. Estimates for the remaining sections have also been received. But the amounts involved are large. They will all be referred to the Road Board.

In regard to the remission of tax due for the Kanni crop of 1105 on the lands in the Karunagapalli taluk, the report of the officers of the Land Revenue Department shows that the lands in the Karunagapalli taluk were not affected by the excessive rains. Consequently, the remission applied for cannot be granted.

The next request was about the issue of manure to ryots on credit. There are rules at present to the effect that manure may be given to co-operative societies on credit so as to enable the latter to issue it on credit to their members and to recover the price at the harvest time. In view of this, it cannot be said that the ryots feel any hardship in the matter because they do not get manure on credit from the department direct.

As has already been stated, the question of shifting the Krishnapuram Munsiff's Court will be decided on receipt of the report of the Law's Delays Officer.

In regard to the dispensary, the Administrative Board, Medical Services, is also of the view that the present building is not a suitable one and has therefore recommended the construction of a new building on a convenient site. After the site has been chosen and acquired, a building suitable for a dispensary will be put up. The Government do not propose to convert it into a hospital, as there is a hospital near by at Mavelikara.

The suggestions made in regard to water supply will, after investigation by the Chief Engineer, be considered.]

98. **Certain urgent needs of the Karunagapalli taluk.**

MR. KUNJAN VELUMPAN (*Nominated*) spoke on the following needs of the Karunagapalli taluk:

The Kayamkulam—Putiyedam-Govindamuttam road should be completed soon. The need for opening the road was urged in previous sessions of the Assembly.

As there was no hospital at Kayamkulam, where patients could stay for treatment, the sick were nearly uncared for. There was only a dispensary there. The Dewan Mr. Watts, who inspected the institution, was convinced that a better building should be found for locating it. The dispensary should be converted into a hospital and a more spacious building should be constructed for the purpose on a convenient site.

The Kayamkulam Municipal Council had passed resolutions requesting Government to take steps for the conversion, into a road, of the lane leading from the Karunagapalli—Kayamkulam road to the Roman Catholic church wharf. In reply to a representation made at a previous session of the Assembly, the member was told that the Government would co-operate with the Municipality for the conversion of the lane into a road. The lane was used not only by the inhabitants of Kayamkulam but also by the people living in the suburbs. Government should share with the Municipality the cost of conversion of the lane into a road. If that was not possible, the Municipality should be instructed to shoulder the entire responsibility and do the work soon. The lane was kept in a very insanitary condition.

DEWAN'S REPLY: MR. Velumpan, നിങ്ങളുടെ ആദ്യത്തെ പായിൻറിനു മുമ്പു ഒരു മെമ്പർക്കു പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടിതന്നെയാണു പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

രണ്ടാമത്തെ പായിൻറു ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയെ ആശുപത്രിയാക്കുകയും അതിലേക്കു ഒരു നല്ല കെട്ടിടം പണിയിക്കുകയും വേണമെന്നാണു്. അതിനും, മുമ്പുതന്നെ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. കെട്ടിടം പണിയിക്കാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. സ്ഥലം അന്വേഷിക്കയാണു്. സ്ഥലം കിട്ടിയാൽ ഉടനെ പൊന്നുംവില കൊടുത്തു എടുത്തു കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടും.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ സംഗതി ഒരു ഇടവഴിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. ആ ഇടവഴി ആളുകൾ വളരെ മ്ലേച്ഛമാക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെ റോഡാക്കണമെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു വേറെയും ഉപയോഗങ്ങളുണ്ടെന്നും നിങ്ങൾ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തുള്ള ഇടവഴികളെ ജനങ്ങൾ മ്ലേച്ഛമാക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ഒരു നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗം ഉണ്ടാ

ക്കാൻ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കു കഴിയും. അവർ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു റസല്യൂഷൻ പാസ്സാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമായില്ല. അതിലേക്കു നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗം കൂടി അവർ തന്നെയുണ്ടാക്കണം. പിന്നീടു, ഈ ഇടവഴി റോഡാക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, അതും മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിതന്നെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തുള്ള ഇടവഴികളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു സംരക്ഷിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു അസാദ്ധ്യമാണ്.

MEMBER: അതിലേക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറുത്തരവുണ്ടാകണം.

DEWAN: മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കു അതു റോഡാക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുമോ? അവരുടെ കോശസ്ഥിതി എങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നു? ഇവയൊന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അവൎക്കു പണമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു എഴുതിയാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

[The first two points of the representation have already been replied to. The Government have decided to put up a building for the dispensary and are on the look-out for a proper site. When the site is acquired, a building will soon be put up.

In regard to the lane, the duty of maintaining it in a sanitary condition lies on the Muncipality. It is stated that the Municipal Council has passed a resolution on the subject. The Council must also find means to give effect to the resolution. As for converting the lane into a road, that is a matter for the Municipal Council to attend to. It is not possible for the Government to attend to the improvement of lanes within municipal limits. The question of granting permission to the Municipality to convert it into a road will be considered when the Municipality moves the Government in the matter.]

99. Needs of the Karthikapalli taluk.

MR. KANAKKU MADHAVAN PILLAI NARAYANA PILLAI (*Karthikapalli taluk*) spoke on the following needs of the Karthikapalli taluk:—

The village road should be metalled from Kayamkulam to Karthikapalli *via* Keerikad and Muthukulam. A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made for the work in the budget for 1105. The construction should begin at Kayamkulam.

It was understood that lands were acquired for the construction of roads from Haripad to Veeyapuram and Elanjimel. The proposed road to Veeyapuram would be very useful to timber merchants. The two roads should be opened as early as possible.

The Kayamkulam Municipality had been requesting Government to take steps for the conversion, into a cart road, of the lane leading from the motor bus stand on the Kayamkulam--Karunagapalli road to St. Antony's church and thence to Prathangimood. The reply given to representations made on the subject in previous sessions of the Assembly was that the Government and the Municipality would jointly undertake the work. Government should bear half the cost of construction of the road and issue orders to the Municipality for the commencement of the work.

The Danapadi canal should be widened and deepened and a lock provided at the end of the canal. The works were necessary for taking manure, and for preventing the flow of brackish water to the paddy fields situated close to the canal.

The Danapadi bridge should be raised.

It was long since an area of four acres of land was acquired, on payment of compensation, for constructing a dispensary at Haripad. A suitable building should be constructed on the site without further delay.

The strength of the Haripad English School justified the opening of high school classes there. Form IV was opened in the school several years ago; but it was since withdrawn by the department. All the high school classes should be opened in the school as early as possible.

The inhabitants of the Kartikapalli taluk keenly felt the need for a Magistrate's Court at Haripad. Government should take early steps to meet the need.

It was long since the iron bridge at Kayamkulam was dismantled. Instructions should be issued for the construction of the new bridge being completed early. Pending completion of the work, a foot bridge should be provided.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayana Pillai, നിങ്ങളുടെ ആദ്യത്തെ പോയിൻറു കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളി-കായങ്കുളം റോഡിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഇതു ഒരു നല്ല ചിലവു വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന റോഡാണ്. അതിലേക്ക തയ്യാറാക്കീട്ടുള്ള എസ്റ്റിമേററനുസരിച്ച് ൫൪,൦൦൦ ത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപാ ചിലവുവരും. ഏതായാലും അതു റോഡ് ബോഡിലേക്ക അയക്കാം.

MEMBER: ൧൦൭-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ൭,൦൦൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

DEWAN: അതിൻെറ എസ്റ്റിമേററു തന്നെ മുഴുവനും പരിശോധിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. മുഴുവൻ പരിശോധിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം ആ എസ്റ്റിമേറേറാടുകൂടി ഈ സംഗതി റോഡ് ബോഡിലേക്ക അയക്കാം.

രണ്ടാമത്തെ പായിൻറ ഹരിപ്പാട്-വീയപുരം റോഡിനെപ്പററി യാണ്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ർ ൦ , ൦ ൦ ൦ രൂപാവരെ ചിലവു വരുമെന്നാണ് എസ്റ്റിമേററുകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നത്. അതും റോഡു ബോ ഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

ഹരിപ്പാട്-ഇലഞ്ഞിമേൽ റോഡിൽ ഇപ്പോഠം വേല തുടങ്ങിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാണ് ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ ൫ , ൦ ൦ ൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു .

MEMBER: വേല തുടങ്ങീട്ടില്ല.

DEWAN : അതിൽ ഏതാനം ഭാഗത്തേക്കു മാത്രമേ എസ്റ്റിമേ ററ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. പിന്നെ ഒരു ഭാഗം ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ ത ന്നെ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ വേലയും മുറക്കു തീക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

മൂന്നാമതായി പറഞ്ഞ റോഡിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാൻ റോ ഡ് ബോഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

ഡാണാപടിക്കൽ തോടിനെ കറെ കൂടി കുഴിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പരിശോധന നടത്തി വരികയാണ്. അതു് പൂത്തിയായശേഷം അതും റോഡ് ബോഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

ഡാണാപടിക്കൽ പാലം ഉയത്തുന്നതു അത്ര എളുപ്പമായ ഒരു വേ ലയല്ല. ആ പാലത്തിനടിയിൽ കൂടി വള്ളങ്ങഠം പോകയില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു അതിശയോക്തിയാണ്.

MEMBER: വർഷകാലത്തു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

DEWAN : ഞാൻ വർഷകാലത്തു പോയിനോക്കിട്ടുണ്ട്. വലി യ കെട്ടുവള്ളങ്ങളായാൽ വളപുരവച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. വെള്ളം ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും വളരെ ചുരുങ്ങിയ ഒരു കാലത്തു മാത്രമാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ആ പാലത്തെ ഉയത്തുക എ ന്നുള്ളതും അസാദ്ധ്യമാണ്. വേറെ പുതിയപാലം കെട്ടേണ്ടിവരും. അതിലേക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറ തയ്യാറില്ല.

ഡിസ്പെൻസറിക്കു ഒരു കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടുന്നതിലേക്കു എസ്റ്റിമേററ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. എസ്റ്റിമേററ് അധികം താമസിയാതെ വ രും. അതിനുമേൽ ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

അടുത്തതായി നിങ്ങഠം പറഞ്ഞതു ഹരിപ്പാട്ട് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മിഡിൽ സ്കൂളിനെ ഹൈസ്കൂഠം ആക്കണമെന്നാണ്. അവിടെ നിന്നും മൂന്നു മൈലിനകത്തു ഒരു ഹൈസ്ക്കൂഠം ഇപ്പോഠം തന്നെയുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥി

തിക്കു അതിനെ ഹൈസ്കൂൾ ആക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് ഡയറക്ടരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഗവൺമെൻറു ആ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നു.

ഹരിപ്പാട്ട് ഒരു മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടു കോടതി വേണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഒരു മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടു കോടതി ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ട് മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അതിനാൽ അവിടെ ഒരു മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടു കോടതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ തല്ക്കാലം ആലോചിക്കുന്നില്ല.

നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒട്ടുവിലത്തെ പായിൻറു കായങ്കുളം മെയിൻ ബ്രിഡ്ജ് വേഗം തീക്കണമെന്നും അതു തീരുന്നതുവരെ ഒരു താല്കാലിക പാലം കെട്ടണമെന്നുമാണ്. താല്കാലിക പാലത്തിനുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ നടന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ തീക്കും.

[The work of metalling the Kartikapalli-Kayankulam road is an expensive one involving an outlay of Rs. 34,000 and odd according to the estimate. The estimate is being scrutinized; and after scrutiny it will be referred to the Road Board. The metalling of the Haripad-Veeyapuram road is also a costly work involving an expenditure of Rs. 40,000. That will also be referred to the Road Board. In regard to the Haripad-Elanjimel road, a provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made in the current year's Budget and work has been begun. Estimates for a few sections of the road have been sanctioned by the Government, while the Chief Engineer himself has sanctioned the estimate for one section.

The question of opening a road from the motor bus stand to Prathangimood will also be referred to the Road Board.

The question of deepening the Danapadikkal *todu* is being investigated. After the investigation is completed, the matter will be referred to the Road Board.

Raising the Danapadi bridge is not an easy matter. It is not correct to say that *vallams* cannot pass beneath it. Except big *vallams* with roofs, all others can pass under it even in the rainy season. Further, the water level is high only for a very short period. Under these circumstances, it is not possible to raise the bridge. The Government are also not prepared to construct a new bridge at present.

An estimate has been called for for putting up a building for the dispensary. The matter will be considered on receipt of the estimate.

The Director of Public Instruction is of the view that there is no need to raise the Haripad English Middle School into a High School, as there is already a High School within a distance of 3 miles. The Government agree with him in his views.

The Government do not propose to consider the question of opening a Magistrate's Court at Haripad as the District Magistrate is of the view that there is no need for it.

The question of putting up a temporary bridge for use until the completion of the main bridge has already been taken up and arrangements have been made for its construction. The work will be expedited.]

100. Taluk and Municipal needs of Kartikapalli.

MR. P. C. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Municipal Council, Haripad*) spoke on the following needs of Kartikapalli:—

The income of the Haripad municipality, particularly from the tax on conveyances, was gradually diminishing. The practice was to levy tax on conveyances the owners of which lived within the municipal limits. Nearly 100 conveyances were plying within the area every day; but most of them belonged to persons who lived outside the limits of the municipality. It was well-nigh impossible to levy taxes on them, as the provisions of the Municipal Regulation could not be applied against persons who lived outside the municipal limits. The attachment and sale of conveyances for the recovery of the tax was a matter of great difficulty. Though the municipalities of Tiruvalla and Attingal were empowered to levy tolls on conveyances, they were not burdened with the liability to maintain the roads. Similar powers and privileges should be given to the Haripad Municipality also.

The Danapadi canal should be completed soon and a parapet wall should be constructed on its eastern side. The bridge over the canal should be raised. Another bridge should be constructed to the east of the Kartikapalli market.

The Koottamkaita road should be gravelled and improved.

A site had been acquired by Government for the dispensary at Haripad. A building should be constructed on it for being used as a hospital.

The Magistrate's Court at Haripad, which was abolished to the serious inconvenience of the people, should be resuscitated.

The road from Kartikapalli to Keerikad and Kayamkulam should be gravelled and improved.

The officers in the employ of the Municipality should be empowered to charge cases under the Municipal Regulation, in order that offences against the Regulation might be dealt with promptly.

The Haripad—Veeyapuram road should be opened soon. There was a road leading from the Haripad Cutcherry to the 35th milestone of the Haripad—Ambalapuzha road, which was very useful to the pnblic. It should be gravelled.

The public tanks at Haripad were open only to caste Hindus. For the use of the non-Hindus and the depressed classes, either a new tank should be sunk or one of the existing tanks should be deepened and improved.

Work should be started early on the Haripad—Elanjimel road which was sanctioned to be opened.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi, your first subject seems to be rather an important one. It relates to the roads within municipal limits, over which municipalities levy tolls on vehicles. You refer to the anomalous condition of certain municipalities which are permitted to levy tolls though they do not maintain any roads within their limits while other municipalities do not levy tolls. I have myself noticed the anomaly and I am taking up the question for being dealt with in a comprehensive manner. That is to say, the question of the right of municipalities to levy tolls, the liability of municipalities to maintain roads or to contribute towards the maintenance of roads—I am taking up all these questions in a comprehensive manner, and I hope to pass orders before long.

Then you refer to certain means of communication. I do not want to be misunderstood by the members of the Assembly when I say that I will refer to the Road Board their representations relating to means of communication, new roads, new canals, new bridges, or the improvement of roads or gravelling or metalling them afresh. Members will themselves be able to see that when, once a Road Board is constituted, the idea being to refer to it all matters relating to means of communication for which provision is made in the Budget, it will be not quite fair to withhold, as it were, some of these roads, canals and bridges from its consideration. When once the Road Board has been constituted, the Government's view is that the Board must be given an opportunity to pronounce upon the necessity and the urgency of any new work of communication. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I inform the members, in reply to their representations, that I shall refer them to the Road Board. Members, I trust, will understand that, after the Road Board is constituted, it is the only constitutional way of dealing with their representations.

So in regard to your second point, I will refer that to the Road Board. With regard to the Danapadi bridge, I have already said that, as the bridge is quite a new one and the hardship complained of is not very serious, I do not think we can consider the question of reconstruction just yet. Of course, I realise that, on a few days in the year, big boats or *vallams* will not be able to go under the bridge; but as the hardship is slight and only temporary, I do not think it necessary to refer the matter to the Road Board. When the seriousness of the hardship is not such as to justify the dismantling of a costly new bridge which has been just built, and to undertake the construction of a fresh bridge which will be equally or more costly, it will be better to leave the matter alone.

Your third point will be referred to the Road Board.

Your points (4) and (5), I have already answered in reply to the representations of the previous member.

Your sixth point has to be referred to the Road Board.

Your seventh point refers to the enpowering of municipal officers to charge cases. That is a matter which requires an amendment to Section 55 of the Municipal Regulation. It is under reference to the Law Officers.

In regard to gravelling and improving the Haripad—Veeyapuram road, it will be referred to the Road Board.

In regard to your ninth point, I shall call for an estimate from the Chief Engineer and consider it.

As regards the public tanks, the President of the Municipality also refers to five tanks which, if improved, will be of use to the depressed classes. I shall await a resolution of the Council and a formal communication to Government before I take any action upon that.

As regards the Haripad-Elanjimel road, action has been taken and I shall see that it is expedited.]

101. Needs of the Mavelikara town.

MR. P. M. ABRAHAM (*Municipal Council, Mavelikara*) spoke on the following needs of the Mavelikara town :·

The District Hospital at Mavelikara was a very popular institution. 42,000 persons, among whom were 15,000 women, sought medical aid in the institution last year. The number of confinement cases was 200. There were no women doctors in any of the medical institutions in central Travancore, except at Quilon and Kottayam. As there were only a Deputy Surgeon and two Assistants in the Mavelikara hospital and they were often cited as witnesses in medico-legal cases, patients were not properly attended to. A woman doctor and an additional assistant should therefore be appointed in the hospital. A maternity ward should also be opened in the institution.

Some liquor shops were located close to churches, temples, schools and other places of public resort situated within the Mavelikara town. That the sale of liquor in the shops was only nominal was proof positive that the inhabitants of the town did not feel the need for their continuance. The shops should therefore be abolished at the commencement of the 1106-07 contract.

An estimate for constructing a bridge at Arattukadavu was sanctioned about the year 1102. But the work had not yet been taken in hand. The bridge, which was very important and useful to the public, should be constructed in 1106.

There was a canal, a furlong in length, between Arattukadavu and Mitchell culvert, which was of immense use to traders. It was so silted up that canoes could not be taken through it to the above-said culvert during summer months. The silt could be removed at a cost of about Rs. 3,000. Instructions should be issued in the matter.

The condition of the main road in the Mavelikara town, from Painamudu to Tattarambalam, where there was constant motor traffic, was every deplorable. There were markets, schools and other places of public resort on either side of the road. The road should be gravelled and rendered fit for pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

It was decided several years ago that a building should be constructed at Puthiakavu for locating a girl's school and an extent of one

acre of land was acquired therefor in the heart of the town. When the construction was started, Dewan Mr. Raghaviah ordered that the building should be utilised for holding the public offices at Mavelikara. But it was rumoured that the building, when completed, would be utilised for holding the girls' school. There was no necessity for the school at Puthiakavu as there was a girls' school at Mavelikara. The public offices will enhance the beauty of the town and its status. The aforesaid site should be utilised for constructing a building for the public offices which were held in rented buildings, the annual expenditure on account of rent being Rs. 2,124.

Two more groynes should be constructed at Prayikara for drainage purposes.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Abraham, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പായിന്റു മാവേലിക്കര ആശുപത്രിയിൽ ഒരു ലേഡിഡാക്ടറെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും ഒരു മറ്റേണിററിവാർഡ് (maternity ward) ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുമാണ്. ലേഡിഡാക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെന്റു ആലോചിച്ചുവരികയാണു. അതിന്റെ തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ മറ്റേണിററിവാർഡ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നസംഗതിയും തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

രണ്ടാമത്തെ പായിന്റു ടൌണിൽനിന്നും മത്സ്യഷാപ്പുകളെ മാററണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇതിനുമുമ്പിൽ ഒരു നിവേദനത്തിനു ഞാൻ മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ആറാട്ടുകടവിൽ പാലംകെട്ടുന്നതിനു ഒരു എസ്റ്റിമേററു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ൧൧൦൯-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽചേർത്തു വേലചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

MEMBER: ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ൧൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നതു പിൻവലിക്കയാണുണ്ടായതു.

DEWAN: അതേ; ൧൧൦൯-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽചേർക്കണമെന്നാണുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്.

ആറാട്ടുകടവിൽനിന്നും ഉള്ള തോടിനെ കുഴിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞ ഭാഗം റോഡ്ബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

പയിനുമ്മൂട്ടിൽനിന്നു തട്ടാരമ്പലംവരെയുള്ള റോഡ് മെററൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞഭാഗവും റോഡുബോർഡിലെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു അയക്കാം.

ഒടുവിലത്തെ പായിന്റു മാവേലിക്കരെയുള്ള പബ്ലിക്ക് ആഫീസുകൾ എല്ലാം ഇടുന്നതിനു ഒരു കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. സൌകര്യമായിട്ടു കെട്ടിടം വാടകയ്ക്കുകിട്ടുന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വലിയസംഖ്യ

ചിലവുചെയ്തു ഭംഗിക്കുവേണ്ടി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ താലൂക്കിന്റെ അഭിമാനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വലിയകെട്ടിടം ഉടനെ കെട്ടണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഡ്രയിനേജിനെപ്പറ്റി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷണം നടത്താം.

[The question of appointing a lady doctor in the Mavelikara hospital is engaging the attention of Government. The question of opening a maternity ward will be decided along with that of appointing a lady doctor.

In regard to the removal of liquor shops from the town limits, a reply has already been given to a similar representation.

An estimate has been sanctioned for the construction of a bridge at Arattukadavu and the necessary funds for the work will be provided in the Budget for 1106.

The points relating to the deepening of the canal starting from the Arattukadavu and to the metalling of the road from Painammoodu to Tattarambalam will be referred to the Road Board.

In regard to the construction of Government buildings for housing the public offices, the Government do not propose, for ornament or dignity, to invest large amounts for this purpose especially in places where convenient buildings are available for hire.

The last point about drainage will be enquired into.]

102. Needs of the Mavelikara taluk.

MR. K. I. VARGHESE MAPPILLAI (*Mavelikara taluk*) said that thousands of people daily crossed the Prayikara ferry situated on the Mavelikara-Thiruvella road. Though a sum of Rs. 5,000 was provided in the budget for 1104 for constructing a bridge at the place it was not utilised. The amount of Rs. 10,000 provided in the budget for 1105 for the work was also about to lapse. The work should be started in 1105 and funds provided in the budget for the succeeding year for the completion of the work.

A bridge should be constructed at Kollakadavu on the Mavelikara-Chenganur road and the road from Puliyur, near Kollakadavu, to Chenganur should be improved. The distance from Mavelikara to Chenganur was only 8 miles by this route; but people preferred the alternative route, which was 20 miles long, as there were no ferries on it.

A canal was opened seven years ago at Parayankari in the Tripperumtura *pakuthi* for irrigating the Chennithala *punja* fields. For the recovery of the amount so spent, Government were considering the desirability of including the work among "Major Irrigation works' and levying a water cess on the owners of the *punjapadams* near the canal. But, it was because the Government were convinced that the

rate of assessment fixed for the lands of the *pakuthi* at the last settlement was too high, that they agreed to open the canal. The proposal to levy the cess should therefore be dropped.

The need for the establishment of a District Court at Mavelikara was urged in previous sessions of the Assembly. The reply was that the question would be considered after the submission of the Law's Delays Committee's report. The opening of additional District Courts in places where there were already two or three District Courts was not the proper way to facilitate disposal of suits. The existence of several courts in the same place rendered it necessary for the vakils to apply for adjournment. Pending the submission of the Law's Delays Committee's report, one of the four District Courts at Quilon should be transferred tentatively for a year to Mavelikara. If the Committee would find that there was no need for the continuance of the court there, it might be retransferred to Quilon.

The member was gratified to learn that sanction was accorded by the Government for the construction of a groyne near the Arattukadavu.

DEWANS' REPLY: Mr. Varghese Mappillai, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പായിൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇതിനുമുമ്പുസംസാരിച്ച മെമ്പറിനു കൊടുത്ത സമാധാനംതന്നെയാണു പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

രണ്ടാമതായി പറഞ്ഞതു് കൊല്ലകടവിൽ ഒരു പാലം വേണമെന്നാണു്. അരലക്ഷംരൂപായിൽ കുറയാതെ ചിലവുവരുന്ന ഒരു പാലമാണു് അതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഒരു ചങ്ങാടം ഇട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനെക്കുറെക്കൂടി പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു ഡീവിയേഷൻ(deviation) റോഡുകൂടി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ പാലത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യം അത്രതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല. അതിനു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യാം.

പുലിയൂർ-ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ റോഡിനെ നന്നാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞ ഭാഗം റോഡ്ബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

മാവേലിക്കരയിൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്കോർട്ടു് വേണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ഗവർമെൻറിൽനിന്നും താമസിയാതെ ഒരു ലാസ്ഡിലേസ് ആഫീസരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം. അതിനുമുമ്പായിട്ടു തല്ക്കാലം ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോടതി വേണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഹൈക്കോടതിക്കു എഴുതി അയക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇത്രയുംനാൾ കാത്തിരിക്കാമെങ്കിൽ ഇനി ലാസ്ഡിലേസ് ആഫീസരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവരുന്നതുവരെ ക്ഷമിച്ചിരിക്കാം.

പറയങ്കരിവാട്ടർ സെസ്സ് സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഗവൺമെന്റു വിചാരണ നടത്തിവരികയാണ്.

MEMBER: ഇതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക വളരെ സങ്കടമുണ്ട്.

DEWAN: അതിനെപ്പറ്റി വേണ്ടവിചാരണ ചെയ്തിട്ടാലോചിക്കാം.

[In regard to the first point of your representation, a reply has already been given to the previous speaker.

The construction of a bridge at Kollakadavu is a costly work involving an outlay of half a lakh. There is at present a regular *jangkar* service at the ferry. If a deviation road is constructed so as to make the ferry service more useful to the public, the need for a bridge there will not be keenly felt.

The question of improving the Puliyur-Chengannur road will be referred to the Road Board.

In regard to the request for opening a District Court at Mavelikara, your views on the subject will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer after he is appointed. In the meantime, the Government do not propose to refer the matter to the High Court.

In regard to the levy of water cess on the lands irrigated by the Parayankari canal, the matter is under enquiry.]

103. Needs of the Pattanamtitta taluk.

MR. K. M. MATHAI (*Pattanamtitta taluk*) said that the policy of the Government in regard to the disafforestation of lands for purposes of registry was detrimental to popular welfare.

For want of a Munsiff's court in the taluk, litigants had to go to the court at Adur or Chenganur, sacrificing every comfort. The need for remedying this want had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government ever since the taluk was constituted. When representations were made on the subject at previous sessions of the Assembly, Government promised to transfer the Additional Munsiff's court at Perumbavoor to Pattanamtitta; but the promise still remained unfulfilled. In the other parts of the State, there was a distance of only 6 miles between one Munsiff's court and another; but the distance from the Pattanamtitta taluk to the nearest courts ranged from 12 to 45 miles. The taluk was steadily rising into prominence on account of its commercial and business activities. Having regard to these considerations, early steps should be taken for establishing a Munsiff's court at Pattanamtitta.

The Tahsildar of the taluk, whose hands were full with revenue work, was also burdened with magisterial duties. This caused delay in the disposal of criminal cases, not to speak of the inconvenience to parties and witnesses. A Magistrate should be appointed at Pattanamtitta, divesting the Tahsildar of his magisterial powers.

The Ranni *pakuthi* should be bifurcated, in view of the increasing volume of work in that *pakuthi*. The Mallapuzhasseri *pakuthi* of the

Thiruvella taluk, which was separated from the rest of that taluk by the Pamba river, should be included in the Pattanamtitta taluk, for the convenience of its inhabitants.

The banks of the Pamba and Achenkoil rivers were the scene of annual floods during the monsoons, which swept away homesteads and cattle and caused damage to crops. The onus was upon the Government to provide remedial measures and save the inhabitants of the areas from recurring losses. The measures proposed by the late Executive Engineer, Mr. John Kuriyan, such as the opening of new channels and construction of groynes, for diverting the flood water should be carried out.

Bridges should be constructed over the Pamba river at the Kozhencherry market landing, over the Achenkoil river at the Kaippattur *kadavu* and over the Kumaramparur river at Vadasserikara. These three places were the chief gateways to the taluk. Proceedings were started for the construction of bridges at the former two places; but subsequently they were dropped. The three bridges should be constructed speedily.

Few roads were constructed in the Pattanamtitta taluk at the cost of the Government. The ryots' roads were not sufficiently wide or fit for every kind of traffic. The following roads should therefore be widened and metalled :—

(i) the Kumbazha—Ranni road ;
(ii) the Ranni—Manimala road ;
(iii) the Kaippattur—Kadakad road ;
(iv) the Pandalam—Omallur road ;
(v) the Omallur—Pariyaram road ; and
(vi) the Ranni—Valiakavu road.

The following ryots' roads, on which bridges and culverts had to be constructed, should be taken over for departmental management :—

(i) the Kozhencherry—Mannarkulanji road ;
(ii) the road from the Kumbazha *kadavu* to the Konni Koyikkal *kadavu* ;
(iii) the road from Melukara to Ranni ; and
(iv) the Peruchal—Utimood road.

The Pattanamtitta taluk, which was as large as a Division, should have a Road Board of its own.

The bulk of the population of the taluk owned cattle. A veterinary hospital should be opened there.

An Agricultural Inspector should be posted to the taluk for inducing agriculturists to take to the use of scientific manure and for imparting instruction on up-to-date agricultural methods. A manure depot should also be opened.

In conclusion, the member requested the Dewan to visit the Pattanamtitta taluk in order that he might gain intimate knowledge of h e conditions and needs of the taluk.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Mathai, നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിലെ ആദ്യഭാഗം വിഷയവിവരപ്പട്ടികയിൽ അടങ്ങീട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. എങ്കിലും റിസവ്വനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അനുവത്തിക്കുന്ന നയത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഒരു നിവേദനത്തിനു മറുപടി നൽകിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ മറുപടി തന്നെയാണു ഇതിനും പറവാനുള്ളതു. അതായതു റിസവ്വിനുള്ളിൽനിന്നും ഭൂമി വിട്ടൊഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രധാനമായി രണ്ടു സംഗതികളാണു നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഒന്നാമതു ഭൂമി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നവർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു തരിശുഭൂമി വേറെ ഇല്ലാതെ വരിക. രണ്ടാമതു റിസർവ്വിനുള്ളിൽനിന്നും സ്ഥലം ഒഴിപ്പിച്ചു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു റിസർവ്വുവനങ്ങൾക്കു ദോഷമില്ലാതെയിരിക്കുക. എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ താലൂക്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും തരിശുഭൂമികൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്.

MEMBER. ഉപയോഗമുള്ള ഭൂമികളൊന്നുമില്ല.

DEWAN. അങ്ങിനെ തീർത്തു പറയാവുന്നതല്ല. ഞാൻ മുമ്പുപറഞ്ഞതു അനുസരിച്ചല്ലാതെ റിസർവ്വിൽനിന്നും ഭൂമി വിട്ടൊഴിക്കുന്നതിനു തരമില്ല.

വിഷയ വിവരപ്പട്ടിക അനുസരിച്ചു നിങ്ങളുടെ ആദ്യത്തെ വിഷയം പത്തനംതിട്ടയിൽ ഒരു മുൻസിഫ് കോടതി വേണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ആ സംഗതി ലാസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് ആഫീസക്കു റെഫർ ചെയ്യാം.

രണ്ടാമത്തെ സംഗതി ഒരു സ്റ്റേഷനറി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതി വേണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴും അവിടത്തെ തഹശീൽദാർക്കു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു അധികാരം കൂടിയുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ തഹശീൽദാർക്കു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു തടസ്ഥമായ വിധത്തിൽ റവന്യൂ ജോലിയുണ്ടോ?

MEMBER. ഉണ്ടു്.

DEWAN. മേലധികാരികളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം അങ്ങിനെയല്ല.

MEMBER. തഹശീൽദാർക്കു റവന്യൂ ജോലി ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്.

DEWAN. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ തഹശീൽദാർക്കു രണ്ടു ജോലിയും വഹിക്കാമെന്നാണു അറിവു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. തഹശീൽദാർ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു ജോലികൂടി നോക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നിങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യം മതിയാകുന്നതാണു്.

റാന്നി പകുതിയെ രണ്ടായി വിഭജിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതു വേണ്ടതാണെന്നു തന്നെയാണു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായവും. അടുത്ത റീസർവെ കാലത്തു അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിച്ചു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യാമെന്നാണു ഗവണ്മെന്റുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്.

അടുത്തതായി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു മല്ലപ്പുഴശ്ശേരി പകുതിയെ പത്തനംതിട്ട താലൂക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ആ സംഗതി ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനയക്കാം.

പിന്നീട ജലപ്രവാഹംനിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നാശങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ആ സംഗതി നോട്ടുചെയ്തു് അതിനെപ്പററി ഗൌനിക്കാം.

അടുത്തതായി പറഞ്ഞതു മൂന്നു പാലങ്ങൾ കെട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. അവയിൽ ചിലതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അവ എല്ലാം റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

ഏഴാമത്തെപായിൻറു ചില റോഡുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. അതിൽ കുമ്പഴ-റാന്നി റോഡിൽ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ മെററലിങ്ങ് നടന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. എല്ലാസ്ഥലവും ഒന്നിച്ച് ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. കുറേശ്ശെകുറേശ്ശയായിട്ടു അതു ചെയ്തുതീക്കും.

റാന്നി മണിമലറോഡിനെപ്പററി റോഡ് ബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

കൈപ്പട്ടൂർ-കടക്കാട്ടു റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച എസ്റ്റിമേററു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. വേല ഏകദേശം തീരാറായി.

പന്തളം-ഓമല്ലൂർ റോഡിനെപ്പററി റോഡു ബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

ഓമല്ലൂർ-പരിയാരം റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ വീതികൂട്ടി മെററൽ ചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള പ്രാധാന്യം ആ റോഡിനുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവമ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

പിന്നീട ഏതാനും 'റയട്ട്സ് റോഡുകളെ' ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഏറെറടുത്തു സംരക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. അതിൽ ആദ്യത്തെതു കോഴഞ്ചേരി-മണ്ണാർകുളഞ്ഞി റോഡാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ സാധാരണ കണ്ടുവരാറുള്ളതു ജനങ്ങൾ 'ഞങ്ങൾ റോഡുവെട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്, അതിനെ ഗവമ്മെൻറു ഏറ്റെടുത്തു സംരക്ഷിക്കണം' എന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അവിടെ ചെന്നുനോക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു ഒരു റോഡാണെന്നുപറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിലാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. റയട്ട്സ് റോഡു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തു സംരക്ഷിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ഇത്ര അടിവീതിയുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം എന്നെല്ലാം ചില നിബന്ധനകളുണ്ട്. അതനുസരിച്ചുള്ള വീതിയൊന്നും കാണുകയില്ല. ഈ നിലയിലുള്ള റോഡുകളാണ് ഇവ.

MEMBER : ഞങ്ങൾ വെട്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റോഡുകളിൽ ൧൬ അടി വീതിയിൽ കുറഞ്ഞവ ഒന്നും കാണുകയില്ല.

DEWAN : ൨൨ അടിവീതി വേണം

പെരുച്ചാൽ-ഉതിമൂട്ട റോഡും അതുപോലെയാണ്. റോഡിനു സ്ഥലം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും ആളുകൾ തയ്യാറില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ റോഡുകൾ ഉടനടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഏറ്റെടുത്തു സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

കുമ്പഴക്കടവുമുതൽ കോന്നി കോഴിഞ്ചേരിക്കടവുവരെയുള്ള റോഡു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഏറ്റെടുത്തിരിക്കയാണ്

മേലുകര ....റാന്നിറോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു റോഡുബോർഡിനു റെഫർചെയ്യും.

നിങ്ങളുടെ അടുത്ത പായിൻറു പത്തനംതിട്ടയ്ക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു റോഡ്ബോർഡ് വേണമെന്നാണ്. പത്തനംതിട്ട മെമ്പർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിലെ ഒരു മെമ്പറായിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു പത്തനംതിട്ടയ്ക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ബോർഡിൻെറ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞതു ഒരു മൃഗാശുപത്രി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിക്കു ഒരു പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതനുസരിച്ചു നിങ്ങളുടെ താലൂക്കിൻെറ മുറ (turn) വരുമ്പോൾ ഒരു ആശുപത്രി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

ഒരു വളംഡിപ്പോ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൻെറ ഈ വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള നയം വളം വിതരണം കമ്മിഷൻ ഏജൻറുമാർ മുഖാന്തിരം നടത്തണമെന്നാണ്. അവിടെ കച്ചവടക്കാർ ആരെങ്കിലും കമ്മിഷൻഏജൻറായി വളംവിതരണംചെയ്യാൻ തയ്യാറുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇതു എളുപ്പത്തിൽ സാധിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

കൃഷിഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുടെ ആഫീസ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ ഭാഗവും മൃഗാശുപത്രിസ്ഥാപനത്തോടുകൂടി നടക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MEMBER: അവിടുന്നു പത്തനംതിട്ട താലൂക്ക സന്ദർശിക്കണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

DEWAN : അനേകം താലൂക്കുകളിലെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ തങ്ങളുടെ താലൂക്കുകൾ വന്നു സന്ദർശിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഞാൻ അതിനൊന്നിനും സമാധാനം പറയാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ആ താലൂക്കുകൾഒന്നും ഞാൻ സന്ദർശിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ ആരും വിചാരിക്ക

ത്തു്. എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഓരോതാലൂക്കിലും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം സഞ്ചരിച്ചു ഒന്നരണ്ടുദിവസമെങ്കിലും ഒരോ താലൂക്കിലും താമസിച്ചു അവിടത്തെസ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കണമെന്നു തന്നെയാണു. ഓരോ പ്രതിനിധികളും ഞാൻ എപ്പോഴാണു അവരുടെ താലൂക്കിൽ വരാൻപോകുന്നതെന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ അതിനു ഉടൻ സമാധാനം പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഇതിനു പ്രത്യേകം സമാധാനം പറയാത്തതു്.

[The policy of the Government in regard to the disafforestation of lands for purposes of registry has already been explained. There are two chief points to be considered in regard to this; firstly, there should be paucity of *tarisu* lands for purposes of registry; and secondly, the disafforestation of lands should not be detrimental to the reserved forests. So far as the Pattanamtitta taluk is concerned, there is no paucity of *tarisu* lands.

Your request for the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer.

In regard to the prayer for a Magistrate's Court, the Tahsildar, Pattanamtitta, now exercises magisterial powers; and according to the report of the departmental authorities, the Tahsildar can do magisterial work also without prejudice to his revenue work.

The Government too feel the need for bifurcating the Ranni *pakuthi.* They propose to take up the question for consideration at the time of the next general resurvey.

The proposal to include the Mallapuzhasseri *pakuthi* in the Pattanamtitta taluk will be referred to the Land Revenue Commissioner.

The suggestions relating to the prevention of floods in the Pamba and Achankoil rivers are noted.

In regard to the construction of the three bridges mentioned in the representation, it may be noted that investigation is in progress in regard to one or two of them. The whole matter will be referred to the Road Board.

In regard to the widening and metalling of the roads referred to in the representation, the Kumbazha-Ranni road is being metalled at present. The request relating to the Ranni-Manimala and Pandalam-Omallur roads will be referred to the Road Board. The estimate relating to the Kaippattur-Kadakad road has been sanctioned and the work is nearing completion. The Omallur-Pariyaram road is not sufficiently important to require widening and metalling.

As regards the assumption and maintenance of certain ryots' roads, what is generally observed is that the so-called roads are really no roads at all. There are certain rules which such roads have to conform to before they are taken up for departmental maintenance. For instance, the rules prescribe the width the roads should have. But

most roads do not have the prescribed width. The Kozhencherry-Mannarkulanji and the Peruchal-Utimood village roads are of the above description and cannot therefore be taken over for departmental maintenance. The road from Kumbazha *kadavu* to Konni Koyikkal *kadavu* has been taken over for departmental maintenance. The question of taking over the road from Melukara to Ranni will be referred to the Road Board.

The Government do not think that there is any necessity for a separate Road Board for the Pattanamtitta taluk, especially because the Pattanamtitta member is on the District Board.

In regard to the opening a veterinary hospital at Pattanamtitta, there is a general scheme of opening such hospitals in the State. When the turn of your taluk comes according to the scheme, a hospital will be established there.

As for the opening of a manure depot in the Pattanamtitta taluk, the policy of the Agricultural Department is to appoint commission agents for the sale of manures. The question will be easily solved if some merchant from Pattanamtitta comes forward and accepts the local agency.

The question of appointing an Agricultural Inspector will be decided along with that of opening a veterinary hospital.

As for visiting the Pattanamtitta taluk, I may tell you that it is my intention to visit every taluk of the State and stay for one or two days to study in detail local conditions. But I cannot now say the exact time of visit to each taluk.]

104. Needs of the Tiruvalla Municipality.

MR. K. V. SRIDHARAN MOOSSATU (*Municipal Council, Tiruvalla*) said that the control exercised by the Land Revenue Department over the *poramboke* lands situated within the limits of the municipality rendered the task of municipal administration rather difficult. The lanes within the municipality could not be kept clean owing to the control of that department over such lands. All the *poramboke* lands should be clearly demarcated and handed over to the Municipal Council, which should also be given power to remove encroachments.

The hospital building at Tiruvalla was too small. A more spacious building should be constructed, after acquiring additional lands for providing better accommodation to patients. As more than half the number of patients treated in the institution were women, a woman doctor and an additional nurse should be appointed there. A maternity ward should also be opened in the hospital.

The waterway from Tiruvalla to Alleppey called the Market Canal, was opened by the Government at a cost of Rs. 25,000. But the canal was not of much use to the public, as it got nearly dried up during the hot season. It should be deepened and widened. A bridge should be constructed at the Muttoor ferry.

The building of the Vernacular Middle School for Girls was very old, ill-ventilated and too small. A better building should be constructed on the site. English should be taught in the Vernacular Middle School for Girls. As the Vernacular High school at Tiruvalla was a mixed school, the women's section of the school should be transferred to the Paliyakara Girls' school, after opening classes VIII and IX there.

DEWAN'S REPLY:—Mr Sridharan Moossatu, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പോയിൻറു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തുള്ള പുറമ്പോക്കിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. പുറമ്പോക്കുകൾ ലാൻഡ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അധീനതിയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും പ്രയാസവും ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും അത്രവളരെ കുഴപ്പവും പ്രയാസവുമുള്ളതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നില്ല. നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ പ്രധാനമായിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഇടവഴികൾ വൃത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിന് ഇതൊരു ബാധകമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ്. പുറമ്പോക്കുകൾ ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അധീനതയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി ഇടവഴികൾ വൃത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു തടസ്ഥമായിട്ടുവരാൻ ഇടയില്ല. പിന്നീടു പുറമ്പോക്കു ആക്രമണത്തെ (encroachment) ഒഴിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള അധികാരം വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു.

MEMBER: അതിലേക്കുള്ള അധികാരം വേണ്ട. പുറമ്പോക്കുകൾ ഏതാണെന്നു തിരിച്ചു കാണിച്ചുതന്നാൽമതി. അതിനെപ്പററി താലൂക്കുകാരോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ അവർ അതു ചെയ്തുതരികയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു എൻക്രോച്ചുമെൻറു വേർതിരിച്ചു കാണിക്കുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം.

DEWAN: എൻക്രോച്ചുമെൻറു ഉണ്ടെന്നു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി അറിയിച്ചാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ആക്രമിച്ചവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാക്കുണ്ടു്. നിങ്ങൾ അതിനെ അറിയിച്ചാൽമാത്രം മതി. ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാതെയിരുന്നാൽ അതേസംബന്ധിച്ചു് ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരെ തെര്യപ്പെടുത്താം. അതിലും നിവൃത്തിവരാത്തപക്ഷം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്താൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അല്ലാതെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തുള്ള പുറമ്പോക്കുകളിന്മേലുള്ള സകല അധികാരവും മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

ആശുപത്രിക്കു കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലം എടുക്കുന്നസംഗതിയെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആലോചനനടത്തിവരികയാണു്. ഒരു ലേഡീഡാക്ടറെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് മാവേലിക്കരമെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടിതന്നെയാണു നിങ്ങൾക്കും പറയാനുള്ളതു്. അതായതു് പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ആശുപത്രികളിൽ ലേഡിഡാക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു ജനറൽ സ്കീം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കയാണു്. അതിൻെറ തീരുമാനം വരുമ്പോൾ നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തെപ്പററിയും ആലോചിക്കാം.

മെററണിററിവാർഡു് (maternity ward) വേണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതും ലേഡീഡാക്ടരുടെ നിയമനത്തോടുകൂടി ചേയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്.

പബ്ലിക്ക്വർക്ക്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് നിങ്ങൾ ഒന്നാമതായി പറഞ്ഞ ജോലി സാങ്ക്ഷനായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട സ്ഥലം എടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി നടത്തിവരികയാണു്.

മുത്തൂർ കടത്തുകടവിൽ ഒരു പാലം വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു് റോഡു ബോഡിലേക്കു റെഫർ ചെയ്യാം.

[It has been stated that due to the control exercised by the Land Revenue Department over *porambokes* within municipal limits, much difficulty is experienced by the Municipality in several ways, especially in the matter of keeping the lanes clean. The control exercised by that Department cannot be a bar to the keeping of the lanes clean. Then, in regard to the request for the grant of power to deal with encroachments, it should be noted that it is the duty of the Land Revenue Department to deal with such cases. It is enough if the Municipality brings to the notice of the Land Revenue Department any cases of encroachment. But if the authorities do not take any action in the matter, the Land Revenue Commissioner may be informed of the matter. If no action is taken by him also, it is open to the Municipal Council to report the matter to the Government. The control over *porambokes* cannot, in the circumstances, be vested in the Council.

The question of acquiring more lands for the use of the hospital is under consideration.

As for the appointment of a lady doctor, the matter will be considered along with the general scheme of appointing such doctors in the chief hospitals of the State. The question of opening a maternity ward has to be taken up along with that of appointing a lady doctor.

The work of widening and deepening the market canal has been sanctioned and proceedings for the acquisition of the required extent of land are in progress.

As for the construction of a bridge at Muttur ferry, the matter will be referred to the Road Board.

In regard to the improvement of the building of the Vernacular Middle School for Girls, Tiruvella, it is under consideration. Government will take up the work soon.

Your second point is about teaching English in the Vernacular Middle School for Girls. It is also under consideration. I will expedite that matter.

With regard to the transfer of the women's section of the V. H. School to the Paliyakara School for Girls, I may say that that is not a new subject. I find that that matter was brought to the notice of Government on a previous occasion; Government then went into the whole question and decided that. for several reasons, it was not expedient to make that transfer.]

105. Needs of the Tiruvalla taluk.

MR. CHINGAN NARAYANARU BHATTATIRI (*Tiruvalla taluk, Group I*) said that the inhabitants of the taluk had been requesting the Government from 1099 onwards to sanction the opening of a Magistrate's Court at Tiruvalla. The member then presented a memorial of the people of Tiruvalla, praying for the early redress of their grievance in the matter.

The condition of the building in which the Vernacular Middle School for Girls at Tiruvalla was held was deplorable. The class-rooms were very small and rain poured down in torrents through the roof during the monsoons. A suitable building should be constructed for the school and its compound should be properly enclosed.

A resolution was passed in the Legislative Council that Government should encourage homeopathic treatment which was fast coming into vogue in the State. A homeopathic dispensary, receiving financial and other aids from the Government, should be opened and the physicians engaged in this system of treatment in various parts of the State should be given grants-in-aid.

The market canal was opened at a heavy cost with a view to facilitating transport of goods from Tirvuvalla to the Alleppey port; but the mercantile community and the trading interests were not able to avail themselves always of the facility so provided, owing to the scarcity of water in the canal during seasons of drought. The canal should be deepened and widened.

In the Tiruvalla taluk, large areas of land were submerged in flood water during the monsoon months, while in the hot season there was utter scarcity of water. The question of the drainage and water supply in the taluk was therefore a very important one. The member made the following suggestions, which were designed to eliminate the

aforesaid evils, and said that the Government should cause serious thought to be bestowed on them :—

(i) A dam should be constructed in the Manimala river for diverting flood water to the Kadalimangalom river and thence to Manippuzha.

(ii) The Mannar *todu* and the Brahmaswom *todu* leading to the Tiruvalla town from Kadalimangalam should be deepened and widened.

(iii) The Peringara river and the market canal should be connected by a new canal.

(iv) The Mulleli *todu* should be deepened.

The Mundati *chira* should be cut open in order to make the *chira* useful to the owners of the adjoining paddy fields.

The Chief Engineer, who visited the taluk some time back, expressed the opinion that a bridge should be constructed at Pulikizh on the Tiruvalla-Mavelikara road. Arrangements should be made by Government for the execution of the work.

The system of road communications within the Tiruvalla town was ill-suited for traffic. The roads were narrow, uneven and studded with ricketty bridges. There was heavy traffic on the road from the 79th milestone of the Main Central Road to Tukalasseri. The *chira* on this road near Tukilamkuzhi, which was two hundred feet long, should be levelled up and provided with a culvert. The time was ripe for dismantling the old bridge at the western extremity of this road and for constructing a new bridge on the spot.

The "Jacob Road" branching off from the Mallapalli-Ceherkolpuzha road was opened by the people of the taluk and handed over to the department for maintenance. The amounts sanctioned for annual maintence were not adequate for the purpose of keeping the road in good repair. Larger sums should be provided therefor. Bridges should be constructed on this road near the market and the second milestone.

The Kumbanad-Arattupuzha road terminated at the Arattupuzha *kadavu*. The people of Kumbanad, Eraviperur and Vennikulam should be enabled to cross the Pamba river at the aforesaid *kadavu* by the provision of a *junghar*.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanaru Bhattatiri, നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽആദ്യത്തെ രണ്ടുഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കും മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ൪-ാമത്തെ ഭാഗത്തിനും മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ശേഷം ഭാഗത്തിനു മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ മറുപടി പറയുന്നൊള്ളു.

മൂന്നാമതായി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു തിരുവല്ലായിൽ ഒരു ഹോമിയോപ്പതി ഡിസ്പെൻസറി തുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഏതുവിധത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു തീർച്ചയാക്കീട്ടില്ല.

അഞ്ചാമത്തെ പായിന്റു തിരുവല്ലായിൽ ജല സൌകര്യത്തിനായിട്ടു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ചിഫ്എൻജിനീയരോടു ഇൻവസ്റ്റിഗേററുചെയ്യാൻ പറയാം.

മുണ്ടത്തിചിറ മുറിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തെപ്പററിവിചാരണനടത്തിയതിൽ അതു മുറിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ ദോഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ടു തൽക്കാലം അതു മുറിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല.

തുകലശ്ശേരിറോഡിൽ താലൂക്ക കച്ചേരിമുതൽ എം. സി. റോഡുവരെയുള്ളഭാഗം മാത്രമാണു ശരിയായിറോഡായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതു ശരിയായിട്ടുതന്നെ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ബാക്കിയുള്ളഭാഗം ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തുനടത്തിവരുന്ന റോഡല്ല.

MEMBER: അല്ല. ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തിവരുന്നതു തന്നെ.

DEWAN: നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു തുകലശ്ശേരിറോഡിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതല്ലേ? തുകലശ്ശേരിറോഡ് ഏതാണ്?

MEMBER: ൧൯-ാമത്തെ മൈൽകുററിമുതൽ കച്ചേരിയുടെ തെക്കുഭാഗത്തു കൂടി തിരുവല്ലാക്ഷേത്രംവരെ പോകുന്ന റോഡാണ്.

DEWAN: എം. സി. റോഡുമുതൽ കച്ചേരിവരെയുള്ള ഭാഗമാണ് ശരിയായ റോഡായിട്ടുതീന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു എല്ലാഭാഗവും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു റോഡാക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ആ സംഗതി റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

പുളിക്കീഴ് ഒരു പാലംവേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞസംഗതിയും റോഡ്ബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ മണിമലറോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയരോടു ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്താൻ പറയാം.

നിങ്ങൾ ഒരു ചങ്ങാടത്തെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. ആ വിഷയം വിഷയവിവരപ്പട്ടികയിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. ചങ്ങാടം വേണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ അപേക്ഷയെ റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

[The 1st, 2nd and 4th points of the representation have already been replied to.

In regard to the opening of a homeopathic dispensary, Government have not made up their mind as to what should be done in the matter.

The Chief Engineer will be asked to investigate the question of affording facilities for supply of water in the Tiruvalla town.

There are very many obstacles in cutting open the Mundati *chira* and it is not therefore proposed to cut it open.

The points relating to (1) the improvements to the Tukilasseri road (2) the construction of a bridge at Pulikizh and (3) the provision of a *junghar* at the place mentioned will be referred to the Road Board.

About the Manimala road, the Chief Engineer will be asked to investigate.]

106. Needs of the Tiruvalla taluk.

MR. C. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla taluk, Group II*) said that the practice by which the replies to Assembly representations were prepared in advance, after making consultations with the heads of departments, might be compared to writing judgements in lawsuits before trial. It would be better if the suggestions and views of the members were heard before the opinions of the departmental heads were accepted for the purpose of giving replies.

The funds which were sanctioned for the purpose of constructing culverts on the Chenganur—Mannar road should be utilised. An estimate for the work had been sanctioned. The provision made in the budget for opening the Puliyur—Mannar road should not be allowed to lapse. The road should be treated as a cart road.

A bridge was necessary at Poovanakkal. A *junghar* service should be introduced at the Arttupuzha ferry in the Pamba river. The matter might be left to the Road Board.

Culverts should be constructed on the following roads:—

(i) Venmani—Kodukulanji road ;

(ii) Kumbanad—Ranni road;

(iii) Tiruvanvandur road ; and

(iv) Tottapuzhasseri—Maraman road.

An approach road to the English High School at Chenganur should be opend from the 1st furlong of the Chenganur—Kozhencherry road. The premises of the school should be extended by acquiring further lands.

A temporary shed was being used for the primary School at Edanad. A permanant building should be constructed for the purpose. High school classes should be opened in the Chenganur English Middle School for Girls.

A woman doctor should be appointed in the Kozhencherry hospital. The recognised Ayurveda *Vaidyasala* at Edanad should be given grant-in-aid. A permanent building should be constructed for the dispensary at Chenganur.

DEWAN'S REPLY:-Mr. Parameswaran Pillai, I do not know what your idea is. Because I have got a big book before me to which I refer, you think that replies are written beforehand. Is it your idea that when the Government get a list of the subjects which the members of the Assembly are going to press upon their attention, they ought not to take any action upon them until the meeting of the Assembly? What is being done is that, when you tell me beforehand that you are going to press a subject, I find out what has been done in the matter, and, if there is any delay, what is the cause of the delay so that I might give an answer to you. But if it is your opinion that the Dewan should not take any action but should come here without any information on the subject, I must tell you that it is not the proper way of doing business. You represent some of your grievances and some of your needs to Government and you expect some reply from the Government on those subjects. I never thought that a member of the Assembly would stand up and say that, because I am trying to answer him, I am writing a judgment beforehand. I am very sorry to hear that I have to know, if it is a subject that was represented before, what was the reply given, and what different reasons if any there are now, to induce me to give a different reply. Until I have sufficient reason to believe that the view that you have expressed is the view of all the members of the Assembly, I am sorry I cannot follow your advice.

With regard to the second point that you referred to, I may tell you that the gravelling of that road, that is the Puliyur-Mannar road, has been sanctioned. That is a village road now. You want that to be treated as a cart road. That has been sanctioned.

I will take up your fifth and eighth points together; the question of the extension of the premises of the English school has been taken up by the Government and land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

In reply to your representation for the award of a grant to a recognised *Vaidyasala* at Edanad, I may tell you that there are on the average two *Vaidyasalas* for every seven *pakuthies* in the whole State, while the average in your taluk is one *Vaidyasala* for two *pakuthies*. I do not mean that it is an unalterable standard; but that will show that your *pakuthies* are not starved. With regard to the particular *Vaidyasala*, I will refer it to the Director of Ayurveda, and see if there is justifiable necessity for opening a *Vaidyasala* there.

Then in regard to the dispensary at Chenganur, you say that the building in which the dispensary is now housed is not commodious enough. But I understand that it is a commodious enough building, though it is a rented one, and that the question of constructing a Government building for that purpose need not immediately be taken up.

Your representation with regard to means of communication will be referred to the Road Board.

107. Needs of the Tiruvalla taluk.

MR. KOSHY PALAKUNNATTU (*Nominated*) wished to express the felicitations of the House on the bestowal, by His Majesty the King Emperor, of the coveted distinction of the Crown of India on Her Highness the Maharani Regent.

Speaking on the needs of the Tiruvalla taluk, the member said that a sum of Rs. 60 has been sanctioned by Government for defraying the expenses connected with the preliminary investigations concerning the proposed bridge at Kozencherry. The actual work of construction had not been started. Thirteen important roads converged at the Kozhencherry *kadavu*. The ryots' roads, which were opened by the people of the taluk and handed over to the department, were 130 miles long and would cost, at a fair valuation, Rs. 10 lakhs. A bridge could be constructed at the *kadavu* at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. The necessary funds should be provided by Government in the budget for 1106.

The Pantalam—Manimala road passing through Aranmula, Maraman and Edakad market was nearly completed. The road would be useful to the public only after a bridge was constructed at Nalkalikal. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned in 1104 for constructing a submersible bridge there. That amount was not utilised as there had been several petitions stating that what was wanted there was not a submersible bridge. A bridge should be constructed at the place and the road made fit for traffic as early as possible. The portion of the Aranmula-Kozencherry road between Aranmula and Parappuzha crossing was only two furlongs in length. It should be improved and converted into a cart road.

The ryots' road connecting Parappuzha *kadavu* and Pullad near the Kumbanad-Ranni road should be gravelled and improved and a culvert should be constructed on it at Erappam *todu*.

The road, two miles long, connecting the Kumbanad road with the Edakad market should be fully improved. The road between the Bastow road and the Manimala submersible bridge should also be completed, with a view to connecting the M. A. road with the Kottayam—Kumili road. It would reduce the distance between Pantalam and Kanjirapally from 53 miles to 29 miles.

The road passing through Tumpaman, Elantur, Pariyarom, Kozencherry, Maraman and Edakad market, which was formerly a a ryots' road, should be improved.

Urgent steps should be taken for the inauguration of the so-called "Women's Medical Service". A woman doctor and an additional compounder should be appointed in the Kozhencherry hospital. The hospital should be provided with a new building for being used as a dispensary for out-patients and for conducting surgical operations.

The depot from which the inhabitants of Kozencherry and the adjoining places purchased timber was situated nearly twenty miles away, namely, at Veeyapuram. Timber felled in the forests was taken to that depot through Kozencherry down the river. There was a forest

watch station at Kozhencherry where there was an annual demand for 1,000 candies of timber. A depot also should be opened there.

The two bridges, under construction, on the Maramon—Arattupuzha road should be completed soon and *junghar* services should be introduced at Arattupuzha *kadavu* and Parappuzha *kadavu*.

The Palakatchira road and the Kuriyannur—Maraman road should be converted into cart roads.

The Idichira and Palakatchira should be made useful to agriculturists.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Koshy Palakunnattu, I shall have great pleasure in conveying to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent the Assembly's appreciation of the honour of the confern ent of the title of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness.

You referred to the Kozhencherry bridge. Some previous speakers have also referred to that, and I have already replied to them.

In regard to the improvement of the Tumpaman-Pariyaram road, that has already been taken up for departmental maintenance. With regard to the other roads, your suggestions will be considered.

With regard to the Nalkalikal bridge, you yourself stated that it has been decided to have a submersible bridge there.

MEMBER: സബ്മെർസിബിൾ ബ്രിഡ്ജ്വേണമെന്നു ആലോചിച്ചിരുന്നു.

DEWAN. And you say that subsequently there had been several petitions praying that it should not be a submersible bridge. I will have that matter re-investigated.

As regards your request for further improvements to certain roads, I will order an investigation.

Your fifth point relates to the appointment of a lady doctor at Kozhencherry. I have already replied to that generally when I replied to other representations. As regards the compounder and waiting shed, the Administrative Board themselves are anxious to have these. A compounder will be sent there as early as possible, and a waiting shed will also be constructed.

As regards the timber depot, that is a matter for investigation; and I will ask the Conservator to investigate it.

As regards the Arattupuzha *junghar*, some previous speakers have referred to that and I have replied to them.

108. Needs of the Alleppey town.

MR. S. VEERAIAH REDDIYAR (*Ambalapuzha taluk, Group* II) said that a hospital for women and children should be opened at Alleppey. The need for establishing such an institution there had been urged at previous sessions of the Assembly.

One of the three pay-wards in the Alleppey hospital was used for the purpose of keeping the records of the institution. The records should be removed and the room used for the purpose for which it was

intended. Additional pay-wards should also be constructed. Instructions should be issued for the amenities provided in the hospital being made available to the rich and the poor alike. The medical men posted to the institution should not only be able in their profession but should also possess a kind disposition.

It was about time that Government recognised the necessity for taking steps to ensure a steady supply of good drinking water in the Alleppey town which, being a trading centre, was rapidly growing in population and importance.

Good milk was scarcely available at Alleppey, for want of facilities for grazing cattle. Should there be no *porambokes* available, lands might be acquired on payment of compensation and converted into grazing grounds. A plot of Government land was available near the Alleppey jail. It should be used for the purpose.

A metalled road should be opened on the beach from the hospital corner southwards and thence east towards the Pulayanvazhi lane and the Alleppey-Quilon road. That would induce the inhabitants of congested areas in the town to migrate to the beach and to live there in comfort.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Reddiyar, നിങ്ങൾ ആദ്യമായിട്ടു സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒരു ആസ്പത്രി ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ വിഷയം കുറെ പഴക്കമുള്ള ഒന്നാണു്. അതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു നടപടികൾ നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഒരു ആസ്പത്രി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അതിലേക്കു ശരിയായി ഒരു സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു അന്വേഷിക്കയാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയ ശേഷം ആസ്പത്രിയുടെ കാര്യം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതാണു്. അതിനിടക്കു അവിടെ ഒരു ലേഡിസബ്അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സർജനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

പിന്നെ അവിടെയുള്ള പേ വാർഡിൽ ചിലതു അവയ്ക്കു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കാതെ വേറേ ചില ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംഗ്മെഡിക്കലാഫീസരോടു ചോദിച്ചു അങ്ങിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നില്ലാ എന്നു കാണുന്ന പക്ഷം അതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാം.

ആലപ്പുഴ ജലസൌകര്യത്തിനു മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി ആലപ്പുഴ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയുമായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും എഴുത്തുകുത്തു നടത്തീട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ നിന്നും ഇതിലേക്കു യാതൊരു തുകയും കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ വാട്ടർവക്ക്സ

നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അധികം പണം ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ വാട്ടർവർക്ക്സ് തീർന്നതിൽ പിന്നീടു മാത്രമെ ആലപ്പുഴയുടെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാൻ തരമൊള്ളു.

കന്നുകാലികൾക്കായി മേച്ചിൽ സ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചിടുന്ന കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ നിന്നും ഗവന്മെൻറിലേക്ക എഴുതിവന്നിട്ടില്ല. മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ നിന്നും എഴുതി അയപ്പിക്കാൻ നോക്കണം. ഏതോ ഒരു സ്ഥലമുണ്ടു്, അതിനെ കന്നുകാലിമേച്ചിൽ സ്ഥലമായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചാൽമതിയെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാം.

നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒട്ടവിലത്തെ പായിൻറു പുത്തനായിട്ടു റോഡുവേണമെന്നാണു്. അതിനെ റോഡുബോർഡിൽ അയക്കാം.

[The prayer for opening a women's hospital at Alleppey is an old one. Though the Government have not yet decided the question whether such a hospital is necessary or not, they are enquiring whether a proper site for the purpose is available or not. Pending decision of the main question, a lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been posted to the Alleppey hospital.

In regard to the allegation that portions of the pay-ward are not used for the purpose for which they are intended, the Inspecting Medical Officer will be asked to inspect the hospital and make a report. If it is found that the allegation is true, the defect pointed out will be removed.

As for water supply in Alleppey, there is some correspondence on the subject between the Government and the Municipal Council. The Municipal Council is not prepared to invest any money on the scheme. So far as the Government are concerned, they are spending a large amount on the Trivandrum Water Supply Scheme ; and until it is completed, it is not possible to take up the Alleppey Water Supply Scheme.

In regard to the provision of grazing grounds, the Municipal Council has not yet addressed the Government. The Council should therefore be moved to take up the question. It has been stated that some place is available for being used as a grazing ground. This will be enquired into.

The last point about the opening of a new road will be referred to the Road Board.]

109. Some problems of the Alleppey Municipal Council

MR. M. S. ANIRUDHAN (*Municipal, Council Alleppey*) said that the maintenance of roads situated within the Municipality consumed a major portion of the municipal revenue. The income derived by the Municipality from the levy of tolls was comparatively smaller

than the income so realised by other municipalities. Though the municipalities of Quilon and Nagercoil also levied tolls, the roads within those towns were maintained at the cost of Government. Besides, difficulties were bound to arise if the roads, canals and bridges within the same area were placed under the control of different agencies. The roads in the Alleppey town should therefore be taken over by Government for maintenance.

The sandy lanes in the town should be gravelled. The Arattuvazhi and Pulayanvazhi roads should be gravelled and made fit for cart traffic.

Government should make some arrangements at the earliest opportunity for the supply of good water in the town. They should also take up the electrification of the town, as the Municipality was short of funds.

A well-qualified Health Officer should be appointed at Alleppey.

The Police force at Alleppey should be strengthened for the proper detection and prevention of crimes. A traffic police should also be instituted as, with the opening of new road communications, traffic had increased enormously in the town.

A Sanitary Engineer should be lent to the Municipality for devising a proper drainage system.

The Municipality stood in need of a site for the purpose of laying out a public garden. The Palace ground might be handed over to the Municipality. The existence of a garden in the premises of the Palace would not interfere with the convenience of Royal personages who might reside there.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Anirudhan, as I said in reply to the representation made by a previous member, I am myself aware of the inequalities that now exist as between the several municipalities as regards the maintenance of roads and the levy of tolls; and, as I told that member, I am considering the whole question in a comprehensive manner, and I expect I shall be able to pass orders soon.

Your second point was about the gravelling of sandy lanes. If that is taken up as a municipal work, then, of course, no reference to Government will be necessary. But if you want that work to be taken up at the expense of the general revenues, it will have to be referred to the Road Board after it is constituted.

MEMBER: My request is that 50 per cent of the cost should be met by Government under the rules. If that is done, is the reference necessary?

DEWAN: In that case you must move the Municipal Council. If they are willing to bear the contribution which under the rules, they have to bear, then they may address the Government. You should in the first instance move the Council. After a formal communication from the Municipality is received, Government will consider the question.

As regards gravelling the Arattuvazhi and the Pulayanvazhi roads, the subject was represented by a previous member, and I have already replied to him.

So also with regard to water supply at Alleppey. All that you said was that some arrangements should be made as early as possible. I have already replied to that point.

As regards the electrification of the town, as I have already told some members, who represented the need for electrifying their towns, some of the towns are taking up electric supply schemes and your municipality itself has taken up the scheme, and has asked for the services of the Electrical Engineer for investigation of the scheme; and the Government have agreed to lend his services for that purpose. The terms under which his services should be lent are under correspondence, and will be settled soon.

MEMBER: May I know if any fund can be diverted for the scheme?

DEWAN: We are only having a preliminary investigation. For that itself the Council has asked for the services of the Electrical Engineer. That question is under correspondence. Subsequent questions will be considered as they arise.

You want a Health Officer to be appointed for Alleppey. That again is a matter in which the Council has to move. The Council has not addressed Government on the matter.

You spoke about the strengthening of the Police force at Alleppey. That is a matter which the Police Commissioner had promised to take up along with the re-allocation of the police force. His report is now ready. It will be considered and by Government and orders passed.

The appointment of a Sanitary Engineer for your municipality is rather a big thing. You may know that even the Travancore Government has not got a Sanitary Engineer. You want Government to lend a Sanitary Engineer. But we have not got a separate Sanitary Engineer. In regard to the drainage of the town, it seems to me that that is a matter in which the Council can take action and might get expert advice, if they think that is necessary and formulate a drainage scheme. Having got a drainage scheme, it can be worked out by our own Engineers here.

As regards a public garden, I do not think there is much use in fighting for the surrender to you of the Palace maidan. After careful consideration, Government intimated to the Council the impossibility of handing over that ground for being converted into a public playground. It seems to me that the best thing for the Council to do is to find out another site and address Government on that.

110. Needs of the Ambalapuzha taluk.

MR. S. VEERAIAH REDDIYAR (*Ambalapuzha taluk, Group II*) said that the reconstruction of the bridges was urgently required but not being attended to.

The nightsoil depot located within the limits of the Alleppey Municipality was a nuisance to the inhabitants of the town. The Sanitary Commissioner, who visited the town several years ago, wrote to the Municipal President that the depot should be removed from the town. Though the Municipal Council had been considering the question for the past six years, they had not taken any decision in the matter. It was about time for Government to wake up the Municipal Council and issue stringent instructions for the removal of the depot beyond five miles from the town limits.

A bridge should be constructed at Arattuvazhi, midway between Komadi bridge and Mattanchery bridge. A road should be opened immediately from the Vazhichery lane to the Arattuvazhi crossing. The entire length of the Mannanchery-Tannirmukkam road should be metalled.

The cremation ground in the Aryad *pakuthi* should be connected by a road with the roads in the vicinity.

The lane between the timber depot junction and the Tumboli church should be widened and metalled.

A road should be opened between Alleppey and Changanacherry in order to accelerate the flow of trade to the Alleppey port and in the interests of the business community.

There should be a number of cross-roads between the Alleppey-Shertallai road and the roads lying parallel to it on the east and west.

The Kalavur Higher Grade Vernacular School was situated four miles away from the roads. A sandy region lay between the roads and the school. Consequently, pupils and teachers found it extremely difficult to go to the school during the hot season. The school should therefore be shifted to a more convenient site at Kalavur.

Serious difficulties were experienced by the inhabitants of Kalavur, Kattur and Mararikulam for want of a Second Class Magistrate's Court at Alleppey. The Second Class Magistrate's Court at Ambalapuzha should be shifted to Alleppey and the Kandukrichi Tahsildar at Ambalapuzha should be invested with Third Class Magistrial powers.

The Tumboli road, which was very useful to the public, was opened by the authorities of the church situated close to it. Government should either undertake the maintenance of the road or pay an annual grant for the purpose to the church.

The roads of the Alleppey town were ill-kept. As the bridge in the centre of Puthenangadi was closed to traffic, commodities intended for transport across the bridge had to be taken round for a distance of over a mile.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Reddiyer, പാലത്തിനെപററി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞഭാഗം വിഷയവിവരപ്പട്ടികയിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തതാണ. ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ അനേകം പാലങ്ങൾ ഒരെസമയത്തു അററകുററപ്പെട്ടുകിടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

അതിൽ കഴിവുള്ളിടത്തോളം പാലങ്ങൾ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിവരികയാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ മൂന്നുപാലങ്ങളിൽ വേലനടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MEMBER: ഒന്നും തീന്നിട്ടില്ല.

DEWAN: വേലചെയ്തു വേണ്ടേതീക്കാൻ? ആസ്ഥിതിക്കു പാലങ്ങൾ അററകുററപ്പെട്ടുകിടന്നിട്ടും ഗൌനിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുപറയാൻ പാടില്ല. എല്ലാപാലവും തീക്കാൻ ഒരു സമയത്തു സാധിക്കുകയില്ലല്ലൊ. കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ആ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

പിന്നെ നിങ്ങളുടെ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാമത്തെ സംഗതിക്കു അവിടത്തെ കൌൺസിലിൽനിന്നും അതിലേക്കു വെറെ ഒരു സ്ഥലം അന്വേഷിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. അതുകഴിയുന്നതും വേഗം തീച്ച്പ്പെടുത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ടു് അയക്കാമെന്നു മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നശേഷം അധികം താമസിയ്ക്കാതെ അതു വേറെ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു മാററുന്നതാണ്.

ആയ്യാട്ടു ശ്മശാനത്തിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതിനു റോഡുവേണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെപററി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാം.

ആലപ്പുഴ-ചേത്തലറോഡിനു കിഴക്കും പടിഞ്ഞാറുമുള്ള റോഡുകളെ സന്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും കുറുക്കെറോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. അതിൽ ഏതാനും റോഡുകൾ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ബാക്കിയുള്ളവയെപ്പററി റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർ ചെയ്യാം.

അടുത്തതായി എച്ച്. ജി. വെർണാക്കുലർ സ്കൂളിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ എവിടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്?

MEMBER: അതിനെ അവിടെനിന്നും കുറച്ചു പടിഞ്ഞാറോട്ടു മാററണം.

DEWAN: ആ സംഗതി അന്വേഷിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഡയറക്ടരോടു പറയാം.

ക്രിമിനൽ കേസുകൾക്കായി അമ്പലപ്പുഴക്ക് പോകേണ്ടിവരുന്നതായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ സങ്കടത്തിനു നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടാക്കാൻ നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ചില വഴികൾ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ആലോചിച്ചു തീച്ച്ചെയ്യാം.

തുമ്പോളിറോഡു ജനങ്ങൾ തീത്തതാണു; അതിനെ ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു എടുത്തു സംരക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു എടുക്കാൻ തീച്ച്പ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനു നാമമാത്രമായ

പൊന്നും വിലകൊടുത്തു സ്ഥലം എടുക്കാൻ നടപടിനടന്നു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഭൂമി എടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഉടനെ ആ റോഡിനെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്ക എടുക്കുന്നതാണ്.

ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞ മറ്റുസംഗതികളെ റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്ക അയക്കാം.

[There are many bridges at Alleppey requiring repairs. As many of these as possible are being attended to as promptly as possible. Even now work is going on in respect of three bridges. It is not therefore correct to say that the bridges in disrepair are not attended to.

In regard to the removal of nightsoil depot from its present location, the Municipal Council is on the look-out for a suitable site and has promised to send up a report to the Government after selecting the site. On receipt of the report, the removal will be ordered without delay.

The points relating to the opening of a road leading to the cremation ground in the Aryad *pakuthi* and to the Alleppey-Changanacherry road will be referred to the Chief Engineer for report.

The question of opening cross-roads connecting the Alleppey-Shertallai road with the roads on the western and eastern sides of it will be referred to the Road Board.

In regard to the location of the H. G. V. School at Kalavur, a report will be called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

The suggestions for the removal of hardships experienced by the people of Kalavur and other places in conducting criminal cases will be considered.

The Government have decided to take over the Tumboli road and proceedings for its formal acquisition on payment of nominal compensation are in progress. As soon as they are completed, the road will be taken over by the Government.

The other points relating to means of communication will be referred to the Road Board.]

111. Needs of Kuttanad.

MR. VARKEY CHANDA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha taluk, Group I*) spoke on the following needs of Kuttanad :—

The first and foremost need of the people of Kuttanad was the completion and opening of the Alleppey—Changanacherry canal. More than three-fourths of the work had been finished by the end of 1103. As the canal remained unfinished for a length of about half a mile, the people of the taluks of Changanacherry and Ambalapuzha had to undergo immense hardships.

A Munsiff's court should be opened at Pulinkunnu. The Additional Munsiff's Court at Alleppey might be conveniently transferred to that place.

A road should be opened in order to join Alleppey with Changanacherry, preferably along the bank of the Alleppey—Changanacherry canal.

The commutation rate of paddy for payment of Kandukrishi rent was very high and should be lowered.

Boats under two tons in weight should be exempted from license fee. Permanent passes should be issued for such boats.

The village road between Tiruvalla and Edatuva should be completed and made fit for traffic.

A money grant should be given to complete the Pulinkunnu hospital building

The new Kottayam—Ambalapuzha canal should be completed. This would join the Champakulam and Pulinkunnu rivers.

The old Kottayam—Ambalapuzha canal running through the Koottacherri Chalayil *todu* and the Elappallil *todu* should be connected with the Elamprakottu Mallampurakkal *todu*.

A veterinary hospital should be opened at Kavalam, the centre of the famous Vembanad lake cultivation. In the hot months of the year, when pasturage was scarce, innumerable herds of cattle were taken to those regions for grazing.

The Excise officers stationed in the Pulinkunnu *pakuthi* were very corrupt. In an area of half a square mile, where only one toddy shop was allowed to be opened, there were as many as six unlicensed shops where toddy was sold openly to consumers. Government should take the necessary steps to stop the illicit traffic and punish the officers responsible.

DEWAN'S REPLY :— Mr. Chanda Pillai, I shall deal the Alleppey—Changanacherry canal last.

Your second representation is about the location of the Additional Munsiff's Court at Alleppey. That will be considered by the Law's Delays Officer.

Your fourth point was the exemption of boats under two tons from license fee. There is some question like that already now under consideration.

MEMBER: Will orders be passed before next year's Assembly meets?

DEWAN: I cannot fix a definite time limit. All I can say is that I expect to deal with it soon.

Your fifth point is about the Tiruvalla-Edatuva road. In regard to that road, some lands in some of the sections remain to be acquired. The proceedings are in progress in regard to them. As soon as the lands are acquired, the road will be completed.

As regards the commutation of paddy payment into money, the rate was fixed at the time of the commutation for a period of six years. That period expires with 1108. Of course one can see why you are raising that point this year. This year the price of paddy is

low. As the rate was fixed on an average, I cannot take up the reconsideration of it, before the period for which the rate is fixed is over. I am not giving it as a final answer, but still I cannot undertake to do it now.

Then you wanted the award of a money grant to the Pulinkunnu dispensary building.

MEMBER: I am not speaking about the dispensary building; I am referring to the hospital. Perhaps the translator might have mistaken.

DEWAN: It is a dispensary. I have not heard anything about the hospital. With regard to the hospital, I shall call for a report.

As regards the completion of the Kottayam-Ambalapuzha canal and connecting it with the Elamprakottu-Mallampurakkal road, these works require investigation by the P. W. D. and I shall refer them to the Chief Engineer for investigation.

Your request for the establishment of a veterinary hospital at Kavalam will be referred to the Director of Agriculture and will be taken up in its turn. There are several places where such hospitals are asked for. A report on these will be called for from the Director of Agriculture, and the work will be taken up in the order of urgency.

As regards the question of the sale of toddy without license at Pulinkunnu, will you give me a list of the places?

MEMBER: I had mentioned the names of places in my memorandum.

DEWAN: Then I shall immediately order an investigation with regard to that. You must cut down the number of shops in order to reduce drink. That is the idea with which the number of shops is cut down. If information is given to the Government, they will immediately take action and punish people for conducting illicit shops.

In regard to the completion of the Alleppey-Changanacherry canal, you said that work has to be done for half a mile.

MEMBER: There are two opinions. One opinion is that the canal should be cut straight through to Changanacherry. The Chief Engineer, on the other hand, wants to cut it only up to Kavalam Attumukham. The cutting will then only be for half a mile. If not, Government will have to cut more. There are three sections. The major portion of these three sections has been finished. There is one more section. As soon as that work is also finished, Government must immediately open this line in a way suiting the public convenience.

DEWAN: As regards the two sections near Alleppey, my information is that they are almost complete and all that remains to be done is to acquire some little land and cut through. I have called for an urgent estimate for the acquisition of those lands. Now you say that the third section is also more or less complete; I shall call for a report upon that and deal with that later.

MEMBER: I request that these two portions may be done immediately.

DEWAN: Mr. Chanda Pillai, I can understand the impatience of persons who are interested. But when I have said that I shall call for an urgent report, you need not go on to tell me that it must be done within such and such a time.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-10 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. the next day.

THE EIGHTH DAY.

Wednesday, the 12th March 1930.

The Assembly re-assembled at 11-30 A. M., on Wednesday, the 12th March 1930 the Dewan presiding.

112. Needs of the Shertallai taluk.

MR. C. P. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Shertallai taluk, Group II*) said that there was a marked increase in the number of civil and criminal cases in the Shertallai taluk since the enactment of the Nayar and Ezhava Regulations. The Shertallai taluk was included within the jurisdiction of the Kottayam First Class Magistrate's Court. The inhabitants of the taluk, who attended that court during the monsoon months, did so after braving the perils of the Vembanad lake. Formerly, there was a First Class Magistrate's Court at Shertallai. It should be resuscitated in the interests of the people of the taluk.

The taluk was included within the jurisdiction of two Munsiffs' Courts, of which one was at Vaikom and the other at Shertallai. The only *pakuthies* of the Shertallai taluk which were included within the jurisdiction of the former court were Pallipuram and Panavally. An Additional Munsiff's Court was shifted from Vaikom to Shertallai and from Shertallai to Vaikom from time to time. The court should be permanently established at Shertallai as, with the opening of the Arukutty-Shertallai road, the people of the aforesaid *pakuthies* would find it more convenient to go to Shertallai than to Vaikom. A redistribution of the territorial jurisdiction of the two courts should also be ordered.

The Varanam Puthen *todu*, which was under construction, should be further deepened by 1½ feet for making it fit for boat traffic. The canal should be extended to a further distance of 8,000 feet in order to connect it with the Alleppey-Shertallai Canal. It would enhance the usefulness of the canal and result in the opening up of the interior of the taluk. The canal would be useful to the inhabitants of the taluk, even if the Alleppey-Shertallai Canal remained unfinished.

The Thannirmukkam-Alleppey road, which was nearing completion, should be opened as early as possible. The portion of the road which remained unfinished lay between Thannirmukkam and Puthenangadi.

The Thannirmukkam-Alleppey road should be connected with the Alleppey-Shertallai road by opening the following cross-roads :—

(i) the Muhamma-Kanjikuzhi road ;
(ii) the Varanam-Tiruvizha road ; and
(iii) the Muttattiparambu-Maruttarvattam road.

The construction of the Muhamma-Kanjikuzhi road was already sanctioned ; but the work had not been taken in hand by the Public

Works Department. The Varanam-Tiruvizha road would link together the important temples of the taluk, such as the Cheruparunthi and Tiruvizha temples. There was no road in the sandy region which lay between the Thannirmukkam-Alleppey road and the twelfth mile-stone of the Shertallai-Alleppey road. It would therefore be necessary to have the Muttattiparambu-Marutturvattam road constructed as soon as possible.

The Arukutti-Chenganda road should be further extended in order to connect it with the Shertallai-Thannirmukkam road.

A Police outpost should be opened near the Thannirmukkam boat jetty. Steamboats called at the jetty night and day. With the opening of the Thannirmukkam-Alleppey road, Thannirmukkam would become the centre of a system of communications by road and water.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, the opening of a First Class Magistrate's Court is a matter which will have to be considered in co-ordination with the needs of other places for Magistrates' Courts. I find that there are demands from various localities for more Magistrates' Courts. It has therefore become a matter which requires a general investigation. In the meantime, in places where it is possible, the question of investing the Second Class Magistrate with first class powers will be considered.

Then about the Munsiff's Court, you say that the Additional Munsiff may be given part of the work and that a redistribution of territorial jurisdiction may be made. That is one of the matters which will have to be referred to the Law's Delays Officer.

With regard to the second point, I was under the impression that the utility of the canal you were advocating would depend upon the Shertallai-Alleppey canal being completed. Well, you now say that the canal you advocated is useful even if the Shertallai-Alleppey canal is left as it is and not extended. I will have that point investigated by the Chief Engineer.

There are three things which you mentioned in point (3). I shall have them investigated by the Chief Engineer; and if I find them necessary, I shall refer them to the Road Board.

Your last point is about the opening of a Police outpost near the Tannirmukkam jetty. There was a Police outpost there formerly. But its continuance there was thought unnecessary and therefore it was abolished. The Police Commissioner had promised to look into this in the re-allocation scheme, a report on which has been just received. This matter will also be considered.

113. Certain needs of the Shertallai taluk.

MR. N. KOCHU PILLAI KAIMAL (*Shertallai taluk, Group II*) said that, though, in matters relating to the welfare of the public, the goal of the Government and of the people was the same, they sometimes differed in regard to the methods adopted for the attainment of the goal. Such differences, however, were only accidental and did

not relate to the substance of things. The member expressed satisfaction at the solicitude for public welfare shown by the head of the administration who presided over the Assembly that day. He observed that at least two out of every ten suggestions made by the members of the Assembly might advantageously be accepted by Government.

Speaking on the needs of the Shertallai taluk, the member made the following suggestions:—

The Pullan and Prasseri *chiras* should be restored and provided with sluices as a measure of protection for the *kari* lands from inundation.

Two ferry boats should be introduced in Muttattukayal after raising the level of the approach roads to the ferry.

Cross roads should be opened from Ponnamveli to Kelamangalattu *kadavu* and thence to Tavana *kadavu*.

The Shertallai—Arur road should be widened. Avenue trees (jack trees and mango trees) should be planted on both sides of the road from Alleppey to Arur.

The Shertallai—Arukutty road should be completed, providing culverts wherever necessary. A *junghar* service should be introduced at Chenganda *kadavu*.

Roads should be opened from Taikattusseri Pallikadavu to Makkal *kadavu* on the east and to Turavur on the west.

A road should be opened from Taliparambu to Uzhuva ferry and thence to Kodanturuttu school.

To prevent the flow of brackish water into wet lands, the Poochakkal canal should be protected by strong bunds on either bank. Should it not be possible to strengthen the bunds, other measures might be devised for the purpose. The canal should also be provided with sluices on both sides. The bridges over the canal should be repaired.

The Director of Agriculture should be asked to visit the taluk every month for giving timely instructions to agriculturists.

A building should be constructed for locating the Panavalli *Pakuthi* Cutcherry in a more convenient place.

A Munsiff-Magistrate's court should be established at Arukutti. There was no necessity for Additional Munsiffs' courts at Shertallai and Vaikom.

A land mortgage bank should be established in the Shertallai taluk.

Puduval lands should be freely registered and given to the inhabitants of the Shertallai taluk. Auction sales of such lands were not being conducted properly. When auction sales were postponed for some reason or other, notice of the dates to which they were postponed was not published in the Gazette.

The Perumbalam Vernacular Primary School should be raised to a Middle School.

Copies of the Settlement Register should be printed for sale to applicants.

Copies of the Government Gazette should be supplied free to the members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kochu Pillai Kaimal, ഗവൺമെൻറും ജനങ്ങളും ഒരേ ലാക്കുനോക്കിയാണു പൊതുക്കാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി വാസ്തവമാണ്. നിങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ചില സമയങ്ങളിൽ വല്ല കാരണവശാലും ഈ വാസ്തവം സ്വല്പം മറഞ്ഞുപോയി എന്നു വരാം. ചിലക്കു അതിൽ ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായം തോന്നുകയും ചെയ്യാം. എന്നാൽ സൂക്ഷ്മമായിട്ടു നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇരുകൂട്ടരുടേയും ഉദ്ദേശം ഒന്നുതന്നെയാണ്. ഒരുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും നോക്കുമ്പോൾ മറുവശത്തുനിന്നും നോക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ സ്വല്പം ഭേദഗതിയോടുകൂടിയായിരിക്കാം കാണുന്നതു്. ഈ ഭേദഗതിയല്ലാതെ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇരുകൂട്ടരും കാണുന്ന വസ്തു ഒന്നുതന്നെയാണ്.

ഞാൻ പ്രജാസഭയിൽ ഇതേവരെ നടത്തിവന്ന നടപടികൊണ്ടു പ്രജാസഭാ സാമാജികന്മാൎക്കു ഈ തത്വം എന്നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ശരിയാണെന്നു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ ചാരിതാൎത്ഥ്യമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ പത്തു സംഗതികൾ ഈ സഭയിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽ രണ്ടു സംഗതികളെങ്കിലും അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നയം നിങ്ങൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട രീതിയിൽ തന്നെ സ്വീകരിക്കാമോ എന്നുള്ളതു് എനിക്കു് സംശയമാണ്. ഇവിടെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം അതതിന്റെ നാലുപാടുമുള്ള കാൎയ്യകാരണങ്ങൾ നോക്കി ഏതു വിധത്തിൽ ആ സംഗതിയിരിക്കുന്നു, ഏതുതരത്തിൽ മറുപടി പറയാം, എന്നുംമററും ആലോചിച്ചു ഒരു മറുപടി പറയാമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഓരോ മെംബർമാരും പറയുന്നതിൽ ഇത്ര ശതമാനം അനുവദിക്കാമെന്നൊരു രീതി സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടോ എന്നു മി. കയ്മൾ തന്നെ ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം. പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളെ നിരസിക്കണമെന്നു എനിക്കുദ്ദേശമില്ല. സംഗതികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കി അതിൽ എന്താണു പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്, മേൽ ഏതുവിധത്തിൽ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാനാണു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതു്, എന്നെല്ലാം ചിന്തിച്ചു ഒരു മറുപടി പറയുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ചില മെംബർമാരുടെ അപേക്ഷകളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും അംഗീകരിച്ചു എന്നു വരാം. വേറെ ചിലരു

ടെ അപേക്ഷകളിൽ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ അംഗീകരിച്ചില്ലെന്നും വരാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആദ്യം പറഞ്ഞ മെമ്പർ വളരെ കേമനാണെന്നോ രണ്ടാമതുപറഞ്ഞ മെമ്പർ മോശക്കാരനാണെന്നോ ജനങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു തെററാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾ അങ്ങിനെ വിചാരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നുമില്ല.

നിങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷകളിൽ ചിലതെല്ലാം ഗവമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും അംഗീകരിക്കത്തക്കവയാണെന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മി. കയ്മൾ വളരെ നിരാശനായിട്ടു തിരിച്ചു പോകേണ്ടിവരുമായിരുന്നു. അതിനിടവരാതെ ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അംഗീകരിച്ചു എന്നുതന്നെ പറയാം.

നിങ്ങളുടെ അഞ്ചാമത്തെ പായിൻറ് ചേർത്തല- അരൂരെററിറോഡിൽ ഏതാനും ചില കലുങ്കുകൾ കെട്ടണമെന്നും ചെങ്ങണ്ട ഒരു ചങ്ങാടം ഇടണമെന്നുമാണ്. ആ റോഡുവേല തുടങ്ങി ഏകദേശം തീരാറായിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ തീർക്കാൻവേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാം. കലുങ്കുകൾ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതും വേഗത്തിൽ തീർക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പാട് ചെയ്യാം. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ചെങ്ങണ്ട ഒരു ചങ്ങാടവും താമസിയാതെ ഏർപ്പാട് ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

പാണാവള്ളി പകുതിക്കച്ചേരി കെട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. പകുതികച്ചേരിക്കു കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. സമീപകാലത്തുതന്നെ അതിലേക്കു ഒരു സ്ഥലവും നിശ്ചയിച്ച് റിപ്പോർട്ട് വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ ജോലിയും അധികം താമസിക്കാതെതന്നെ തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

പെരുമ്പളം പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളിൽ ൫-ാം ക്ലാസ്സ്‌വരെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടരോട് അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കാൻ ആജ്ഞാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വന്ന ഉടൻ അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പായിൻറ് പല്ലൻ, പ്രാശ്ശേരി, ഈ ചിറകളെപ്പററിയാണ്. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയരോട് ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്താൻ പറയാം.

രണ്ടാമതു രണ്ടു കടത്തുകളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അവയെസംബന്ധിച്ചും ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയരോട്ട് ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്താൻ പറയാം.

ചേർത്തല- അരൂർ റോഡിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ റോഡ് വെട്ടി അധികം കാലമായിട്ടില്ല. അതിനാൽ ട്രാഫിക്ക് എത്രത്തോളമു

മുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വീക്ഷിച്ചു (watch) കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. അതിന്റെ ഏററക്കുറച്ചൽ അനുസരിച്ചു വീതിക്രട്ടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് അയക്കാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടാം.

പൂപ്പാക്കൽ തോട്ടിന്റെ ഇരുവശവും ചിറകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നിലങ്ങളിൽ ഓരുകയറാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതിനു മററുവല്ല മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്തിവരികയാണ്. അതു തീൎന്നു ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വന്നയുടനെ അതിനെപ്പററി വേണ്ടതു ആലോചിച്ചുപ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നതാണ്. മേൽപറഞ്ഞ തോട്ടിലെ പാലങ്ങൾ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വരുത്താം.

അരൂക്കുററിയിൽ ഒരു മുൻസിഫ്-മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ലാസ്ഡിലേസ് ആഫീസക്കയച്ചു റിപ്പോട്ടു വരുത്തിവേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യാം.

നിങ്ങൾ ചില പുത്തൻ റോഡുകൾ വേണമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ സംഗതിറോഡു ബോഡിലേക്കു റെഫർ ചെയ്യാം.

വിഷയ വിവരപ്പട്ടികയിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തരണ്ടു സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു വല്ലൊ. അതിൽ ഒന്നു പുതുവൽ ലേലം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ദിവസം ലേലം നടക്കാതെ മാററിവച്ചാൽ ആ മാററിവച്ച ദിവസം ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ചതിൽ ലേലം മാററിയ ദിവസത്തെപ്പററി സ്ഥലത്തു മാത്രമെ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യാറുള്ളു എന്നു മനസ്സിലായി. എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞപോലെ ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ലാൻറുറവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരോടു ആലോചിച്ചു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യാം. രണ്ടാമതു സെററിൽമെൻറു രജിസ്റ്റർ വിലക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ആ രജിസ്റ്റർ ഒരു വലിയ പുസ്തകമാണ്. ആയിരത്തിൽ തൊള്ളായിരത്തിത്തൊണ്ണൂററിഒൻപതു പേൎക്കും അവരവരുടെ വസ്തുക്കളെക്കുറിച്ചോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മററുള്ളവരുടെ വസ്തുക്കൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന സന്ദൎഭത്തിൽ ആ വസ്തുക്കളെക്കുറിച്ചോ നോക്കുന്നതിനല്ലാതെ സെററിൽമെൻറു രജിസ്റ്റർ മുഴുവൻ കൊണ്ടു ഉപയോഗമില്ല. അച്ചടിക്കുന്നതിനും കുറെ വിഷമമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു സെററിൽമെൻറു രജിസ്റ്റർ അനവധി പ്രതി അച്ചടിച്ചുവച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ആക്കെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കു

ന്നില്ല. ആവശ്യമുള്ളവർ അവരാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വസ്തുക്കളെ [illegible] ഡിച്ചിടത്തോളം അതിന്റെ [illegible]കപ്പ് [illegible] [illegible]ല്ല [illegible] നാൽ സെററിൽമെന്റ രജിസ്റ്റർ വിലകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയെപ്പ ററി ആലോചിക്കാൻ ഇടയില്ല.

അസംബ്ലി മെമ്പർമാർ ഗസററ വെറുതെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

[It is true that the aim of the Government and the people is the same so far as matters affecting the public are concerned. There may be differences between the two due to the difference in the angle of vision. But they are more apparent than real. It is gratifying to note that members of the Assembly have, as you said, realised this truth from my conduct in this chair. It has been stated that at least two out of every ten representations made at the Assembly should be sanctioned by the Government. It is doubtful whether such a principle can be accepted, When any matter is pressed, what the Government can do is to see how it stands and what further action can be done after considering all its aspects. A reply is accordingly given to the member. It is not possible to accept the principle of fixing in each case a percentage of the representations that should be sanctioned. There is no intention of rejecting any request made at the Assembly. But the Government have to consider all aspects of every question. It may be that some requests can be sanctioned while others cannot be granted. This does not mean that the member whose representations are sanctioned is in any way superior to the other whose representations are not sanctioned.

Coming to the representations made by you, I may say that the Shertallai—Arukutti road is nearing completion. The construction of the necessary culverts has also been sanctioned. The work will be expedited. Arrangements will also be made for the provision of a *junghar* at Chengarda.

The Government have sanctioned the construction of a building for the Panavalli Pakuthi Cutcherry; and a report has recently been received in regard to the site. That work will also be expedited.

The question of opening higher classes in the Perumbalam Primary School is under consideration and a report has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

In regard to the restoration of the Pullan and Parasseri *chiras* and the introduction of ferry boats in the Muttattukayal, the Chief Engineer will be asked to investigate and make a report.

As for widening the Shertallai-Arur road, it has only been recently constructed and the Government are watching the volume of traffic on it. The Chief Engineer will be asked to report whether the traffic on the road justifies the widening of the road.

The question of putting up bunds on the sides of the Poochakkal canal or adopting some other measures to prevent the inrush of

brackish water into the adjoining wet lands is being investigated by the Chief Engineer. It will be considered by the Government on receipt of his report.

The representation relating to the repair of bridges across the abovesaid canal will be referred to the Chief Engineer for report.

The question of opening a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Arukutti will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer.

The requests relating to the construction of new roads will be referred to the Road Board.

It has been stated that when the auction of a *puduval* land is postponed the notice regarding the re-auction is not published in the Gazette. On enquiry, it is found such notice is published only on the land. The question of publishing the notice in the Gazette also will be considered in consultation with the Land Revenue Commissioner.

In regard to the sale of copies of the Settlement Register, copies will not be required by the majority of land-owners. Settlement Registers are required only for reference in respect of lands owned by them or when other lands have to be purchased. It is not difficult to get copies of extracts from Settlement Registers relating to particular survey numbers. Further, the Settlement Register is a big book and reprinting it is not easy. The Government do not therefore propose to consider the question of making copies of Settlement Registers available for sale.

The request relating to the free supply of Gazette to members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly will be considered.]

114. Certain urgent Needs of the Shertallai taluk.

MR. K. KRISHNA PANIKKAR (*Nominated*) said that in previous sessions of the Assembly he had urged the need for opening a road from Kanjikuzhi to Muhamma, where there was a large industrial population. There was, besides, a busy market at Muhamma. The opening of the proposed road would eliminate the difficulties experienced by traders in transporting agricultural produce to the market.

There were no communications by road or water from Muhamma to Shertallai and Alleppey. A road between those places was essential and should be opened. *Poramboke* lands were available for the purpose. If further lands were needed, the inhabitants of the locality were prepared to give them free of cost.

The Alleppey—Tannirmukkam road was as important as the Alleppey—Arur road. The construction of the road had advanced for a distance of six and a half miles from either extremity when the work was suddenly stopped. The road remained unfinished for a distance of five miles, though the necessary lands were handed over to the Public Works Department by the people of the locality. The work should be resumed and completed urgently.

The First Class Magistrate's Court at Shertallai was abolished in 1097. The jurisdiction of the Kottayam First Class Magistrate was then extended to that taluk. There were innumerable criminal cases of the Shertallai taluk on the file of the First Class Magistrate's Court, Kottayam. As the journey through the Vembanad lake involved serious risks, Government should consider the desirability of opening a First Class Magistrate's court at Shertallai.

The member finally requested the Dewan to visit the Shertallai taluk.

DEWAN S REPLY: Mr. Krishna Panikkar, താലൂക്കുകൾ സന്ദർശിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ഇന്നലെ ഒരു മെമ്പർക്കു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു. ചിലതാലൂക്കുകളെല്ലാം ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചില താലൂക്കുകൾ ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല. എല്ലാതാലൂക്കുകളിലും ചെന്നു ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ദിവസം താമസിച്ചു അവിടെയുള്ള സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ അറിയണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. പക്ഷെ ഇന്നലെ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഏതു സമയത്താണു ഞാൻ വരുന്നതെന്നു പറയാൻ തരമില്ല. ഞാൻ മററു താലൂക്കുകൾ സന്ദർശിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ചേർത്തല താലൂക്കിലുംവരാം.

നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നിങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു സംസാരിച്ച മെമ്പർക്കു നൽകിയ മറുപടിതന്നെയാണു പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

[I have already replied to a member yesterday in regard to the question of visiting the taluks. I have seen some of the taluks but not all. It is my idea to stay in each taluk for one or two days and study local conditions. But I cannot say exactly when I am going to visit each taluk. When I tour in the other taluks, I shall visit the Shertallai taluk as well.

The reply given to the representation made by the previous member applies to your representation also.]

115. Needs of the Vaikom Municipality.

MR. AIYAPPAN MADHAVAN (*Municipal Council, Vaikom*) said that the town of Vaikom was situated in a low region adjoining the Vembanad lake. There were stagnant sheets of water lying in and around the town, which found no outlet to the lake. It was detrimental to the public health of the town. The remedy lay in the proper maintenance of the old canals which had long been neglected. One of those canals was the Perinchila *todu* lying to the south-west of the town. The Kaniyan *todu* lying between the Perinchila *padam* and the Vembanad lake was another. That canal was not uniformly wide and deep.

As a result of the representations made in previous sessions of the Assembly, Government sanctioned the repair of the two canals mentioned above. The Public Works Department took the work in hand and dropped it almost immediately. The work should be resumed forthwith.

There were two other canals which stood in need of repair and proper maintenance. The canal in the fields lying adjacent to the Jetty road and extending from *Puthen todu* on the south to *todu* on the north, was covered up with sand and mud. It should be repaired and connected with *Puthen todu* on the south and the *todu* on the north. The *Antakara todu* which lay between the above canal and *Puthen todu* was also covered up with sand. It should be deepened.

To the west of the Munsiff's Court at Vaikom there was a low region which always lay under water. The area should be connected by a canal with the *Puthen todu.*

The *Perinchila todu* and *todu* to the north stood in need of slight repairs. Should the repairs be attended to, the canals would become thoroughly fit for traffic. All the canals at Vaikom should be improved and maintained properly.

At Vaikom, the Municipality had control over the minor roads alone. The major roads of the town and their maintenance grants should be transferred to the control of the Municipality.

Permission should be given to the Municipality to levy tolls on vehicles.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Madhavan, with regard to the first point in your representation, my information from the Chief Engineer is that some work has been done and you may rest assured that the remaining portion will also be done very soon.

As regards your second point, that is a matter which requires investigation and I shall refer it to the Chief Engineer.

As regards to your third point, the width of the *todu* has been very much reduced by encroachments. That work also will be done as early as possible.

As regards your fourth point, I took it to mean that new canals should be opened in Vaikam. But from what you said now, I understand that all that you want is that the existing canals should be improved and made useful for transport. With regard to this, I shall get the Chief Engineer's report.

Then as regards your points 5 and 6, as I said yesterday, that is a general question concerning all the Municipalities of the State and it requires consideration to arrive at some uniformity before final orders are passed.

116. Needs of the Vaikam taluk.

MR. C. V. AIPORAH (*Vaikam taluk*) said that Government had completely ignored the existence of the Vaikom taluk in the matter of road construction, while in other parts of the country there was an intricate network of roads of all kinds, ranging from the well-metalled and, on the whole, well-kept main roads to the miry tracks which led from one village to another. The subjects on which the member wished to speak were urged at previous sessions of the Assembly; but the promises then made by Government were soon forgotten.

The Pallipuram-Kaduturutti road was not fit for wheeled traffic and was nearly abandoned by the Public Works Department. The road was encroached upon by the owners of adjacent lands. It should be improved and made fit for wheeled traffic, including motor traffic, after removing the encroachments.

There was no road communication in the Akkarapadam *kara* of the Vadakkemuri *pakuthi* of the Vaikom taluk. In consequence, the inhabitants of the locality often trespassed on private lands. The *kara* should be connected with the Udayamperur road by opening a road from the Chemmanakari Excise Station to Udayanapuram.

The *poramboke* channel which lay between Muzhikkal Excise Station and Panjipalam was not kept in good condition. The channel was too narrow in some places and was heavily silted up. The sharp corners should be rounded off and the channel made navigable.

There was an old canal near the northern boundary of the Vadakkemuri *pakuthi*, called Parattikattunattu *todu*. It should be connected with the neighbouring lake and river and made useful for navigation and irrigation. Cultivation was carried on in the bed of the canal by the people who had made encroachments on it.

Bridges should be constructed at the Poottotta and Murinjapuzha ferries. Not only the inhabitants of the Vaikom taluk but the people of other taluks also felt the necessity for bridges at the ferries. In connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, a large sum of money was spent for providing transport facilities there.

Formerly, the Kandanattu *chira* was extremely useful to the ryots of Udayamperur and Kandanad. The *chira* should be repaired and made useful again putting up bunds on its banks.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Aiporah, അനേകം താലൂക്കകാർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു ഓരോ അപേക്ഷകൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ വൈക്കം താലൂക്കുകാരുടെ അപേക്ഷകൾ മാത്രം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതുവരെ ഗൌനിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണല്ലോ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില താലൂക്കുകാൎക്കു അധികം ആനുകൂല്യം ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നും വേറെ ചില താലൂക്കുകാൎക്കു യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നും ഉള്ള പരാതി ഉണ്ടാകാതെയിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുംകൂടിയാണു റോഡുബോർഡു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MEMBER: ഈ ബോർഡുവന്നാൽ കുറേക്കൂടി ഉപദ്രവമാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അടുക്കലെങ്കിലും സങ്കടം പറയാം. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു് ബോർഡിലെ മെമ്പർ മൂവാററുപുഴതാലൂക്കിലെ ആളാണു്. വൈക്കത്തെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും നടക്കയില്ല.

DEWAN: അതു് സെൻട്രൽ ബോർഡാണ്. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിൽ വേറെ ബോർഡുണ്ട്. ആ ബോർഡിൽ താലൂക്ക് പ്രതിനിധികൾ എല്ലാവരും ഉണ്ട്.

ഒരു നിവേദനം വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു മാത്രം ആലോചിച്ച ഇന്ന താലൂക്കിൽ ഇന്നവേല ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാറം നല്ലതു് ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലെ പ്രതിനിധികളെല്ലാവരും കൂടിയിരുന്നു ആലോചിച്ച ഈ താലൂക്കിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങറം ഇന്നതെല്ലാമാണെന്നും അതിൽ ഇന്നതാണു ആദ്യമായിട്ടു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് എന്നും തീരുമാനിച്ച ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിനെ അറിയിക്ക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അപ്പോറം കാര്യനടത്തിപ്പിനുകുറേക്കൂടി സൌകര്യമായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. ഈ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുംകൂടിയാണ് റോഡുബോർഡു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. നിങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നിങ്ങറംതന്നെ തീരുമാനിച്ച് സെൻട്രൽ (Central) ബോർഡിലേക്കു അയച്ച് അതു നിറവേററത്തക്കവണ്ണം സെൻട്രൽ ബോർഡിനെക്കൊണ്ടു ശുപാർശചെയ്യിപ്പിച്ചാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതിനെ വളരെ അനുഭാവത്തോടുകൂടി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിലെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ പായിൻറു പള്ളിപ്പുറം-കടുത്തുരുത്തി റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ആ റോഡിൽ കുറെ ആക്രമണം (encroachment) ഉണ്ടെന്നും അതിനെ മാററുന്നതിനു ഉത്തരവുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്.

പൂത്തോട്ടാ, മുറിഞ്ഞപുഴാ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ രണ്ടു പാലങ്ങറം കെട്ടേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. നിങ്ങറം പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ, ഇതു വൈക്കത്തുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യമെന്നോ, അവക്കു മാത്രമെ ഇതിൽ സങ്കടമൊള്ളു എന്നോ പറയുന്നതു അത്രശരിയല്ലാ. അതു എറണാകുളത്തേക്കുള്ള റോഡിലുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളാണ്. എന്നാൽ സാധാരണ ഒരു തോട്ടിൽ പാലം കെട്ടാവുന്നതുപോലെ കെട്ടാവുന്ന പാലങ്ങളല്ല അവ. ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പററിചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയക്കു റെഫർചെയ്തു ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്താൻ പറയാം. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഉദയനാപുരത്തേക്കുള്ള റോഡിനെപ്പററിയും മൂഴിക്കൽ തോടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയരോടു ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യാൻ പറയാം.

പരത്തിക്കാട്ടുനാട്ടുതോട്ടിൽ പ്രവേശനം (encroachment) ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിചാരണ നടത്തിയ

തിൽഏതാനും പ്രവേശനം മാററിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ശേഷം ഭാഗം ഉടനെതന്നെ മാററാൻ ഉത്തരവു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ട് വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. കുറെക്കൂടി കർശനമായി നടപടികൾ നടത്തണമെന്നു ഉത്തരവു കൊടുക്കാം.

MEMBER : കുണ്ടനാട്ടുചിറയ്ക്കു ഇതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ പണം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

DEWAN : അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ സ്വല്പം കുഴപ്പം നേരിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതി തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെന്റും കൊച്ചീഗവൺമെന്റും കൂടിയോജിച്ചു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി ഈ രണ്ടുഗവൺമെന്റും തമ്മിൽ എഴുത്തുകുത്തു നടത്തിവരികയാണ്.

[It has been alleged that the requests made in respect of the Vaikam taluk are ignored by the Government. So far as means of communication are concerned, there will be no room for any such complaint in future; for one of the objects of constituting road boards is to avoid the complaint that particular taluks are favoured in the matter of communications while others are neglected. It is now open to the representatives of each taluk to decide which roads and canals are necessary for them and which of these have to be taken up first. When such definite recommendations are made by the District Road Boards to the Central Board and from there to the Government, they will be very sympathetically considered.

In regard to the Pallipuram-Kaduturutti road, the Land Revenue Commissioner has reported that orders have been issued for the removal of encroachments on the road.

The absence of bridges at Poothotta and Murinjapuzha is not a grievance of the inhabitants of the Vaikam taluk alone as they are on the main road leading to Ernakulam. But the construction of bridges at these places is not so easy as that of ordinary bridges across canals. The matter will be referred to the Chief Engineer for investigation and report. So also, the representations relating to the opening of a road leading to Udayanapuram and the deepening of the Muzhikkal canal will be referred to the Chief Engineer.

As for the removal of encroachments on the Parattikattunattu *todu* it is reported that some of them have been removed and that orders have been issued for vacating the others also. The authorities will be asked to adopt more stringent measures in the matter.

In regard to the putting up of a bund at Kundanattu *chira*, the matter is under correspondence with the Cochin Government who have also to be consulted in the matter.]

117. Need for the extension of the Tirunakara market, Kottayam and other local trade facilities.

MR. C. JOHN ABRAHAM (*Trading Classes, Kottayam*) said that the subject on which he wished to speak had been represented more than once in the Assembly. The Government who, on those occasions,

promised to take the necessary steps in the matter, threw the entire responsibility on the Municipality. The Municipality, in its turn, completely disappointed the people of Kottayam by its prolonged indifference.

Government should co-operate with the Municipality and work out a scheme of market extension in Kottayam. That was, indeed, a more urgent need than the construction of a clock tower, which was sanctioned by Government.

The Tirunakkara market was established in 1053. Since then, the dimensions of the market had remained unchanged. In the meanwhile, the town grew considerably in area and population. Want of accommodation in the market was a matter of serious concern to the traders. The trading interests felt that the market should be extended east-wards. The area of the market should be doubled by acquiring one acre of land. After acquisition, the land should be sold to the merchants piecemeal, with a view to recovering the cost of acquisition. A cent of land would fetch not less than Rs. 300.

The extension of the market would eventually cause an increase in the revenue derived by Government from income-tax.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Abraham, as you yourself said, this matter was under correspondence between the Municipal Council and the Government till very recently. Several proposals were being made, considered and perhaps given up. The Municipality has not yet sent up any final proposal to Government in the matter. What I would now do is to send your representation to the Council and ask it to send up a final proposal. When I get it, I hope to take the necessary action.

MEMBER: കൌൺസിലിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററി ഒരു പ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

DEWAN: Government have not received it. That is why I said I would send your representation to the Council and ask them to consider these things. I shall scrutinise their proposal in the light of your representation.

118. The necessity for a public hall and Municipal Office for Kottayam.

Mr. V. CHACKO ABRAHAM (*Municipal Council, Kottayam*) said that there was no hall in the Kottayam town, except the halls which were attached to educational institutions, which could be used for the purpose of holding public meetings, receptions, etc. A meeting of the citizens of the town was held in Meenom 1102, when it was resolved that a public hall should be constructed and named "the Maha-Rani Regent Hall". A board of seven members was constituted for the purpose of collecting funds and for taking such other steps as were necessary for carrying out the resolution. Funds were raised by public

subscription; but, for the acquisition of the necessary site, correspondence was still going on between the Municipal Council and Government.

It was not possible to obtain, by purchase or acquisition, a suitable site in the centre of the town for anything less than Rs. 30,000. Hence the need for handing over to the Municipality a bit of *poramboke* land in the possession of Government.

The Kottayam Municipal Council had no building of its own. The rented building in which the municipal office was held did not afford the necessary facilities for carrying on the various activities of the Municipality.

An extent of 8½ cents of land in survey number 22/1 of the Kottayam *pakuthi*, near the Kottayam Y. M. C. A. building, was handed over to the Municipality by Government for locating the municipal office. Proceedings for the acquisition of 31 cents of land to the south of the aforesaid land were in progress when the Council considered that the site of the Higher Grade Vernacular School, near the Post office, might be obtained for the purpose. No better site for constructing the public hall and the municipal office could be thought of. The school might be located elsewhere in the town.

Another convenient site was the veterinary hospital compound. The hospital might be shifted to *Vedipura purayidom*, near the District Court buildings, which was in the possession of the Municipal Council. The Council was willing to pay Government the value of the hospital buildings, and had accordingly sent a resolution to them. Should the Government, however, find it difficult to exchange the site of the veterinary hospital for *Vedipura purayidom*, an adequate extent of land might be acquired near the Y. M. C. A. building for constructing the municipal office and the public hall, a moiety of the cost being met by Government.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Chacko Abraham, this is a question that has been agitating the Council for a very long time. Certain alternative sites have been suggested which the municipality may be allowed to utilise. The Council itself has not addressed the Government in the matter. I understand that a sub-committee has been appointed to select a site. The Council has not submitted any report to Government. When the Council sends up its recommendations to Government, they will be considered.

119. Needs of the Kottayam taluk.

MR. CHACKO VARKEY (*Kottayam taluk, Group II*) criticised the policy of Government in spending, for the improvement of civic amenities, the revenues collected from the inhabitants of villages. The needs of rural areas in the Kottayam taluk had received so far nothing but perfunctory consideration from the officers of the Public Works, Medical and Sanitary departments. Government should cause proper attention to be paid on those areas.

The only means of communication in the northern parts of the Kottayam taluk was the Kaittakkal Canal—Kallara road which was taken over by the Public Works Department nearly twenty years ago. The road which was only five miles in length, was not kept in good repair. Only a small amount was required for constructing culverts and bridges on that road. The road was newly extended as far as Kaduturuti. It should be completed and improved.

The ryots' road leading from the Mannanam road to the Arpukara market should be converted into a cart road and taken over for departmental maintenance.

The Oravakkal—Elangulam road should be improved and maintained. The road was the scene of frequent accidents.

The Ettumanoor town roads, where there was heavy traffic, should be provided with street lights.

The sluice and culvert in the Pennar *todu* should be repaired. The crops in the *punja* fields adjoining the *todu* often failed on account of the flow of brackish water into the fields. Groynes were put up there every year for protecting the crops. A committee or board consisting of five leading agriculturists of the locality should be appointed to take speedy action for averting the loss caused by floods and brine. The amounts sanctioned for the purpose should be spent by the committee or board.

A dam and a sluice should be constructed in the Kattachira canal in the Ettumanoor *pakuthi*.

The commutation rate fixed for the payment of rent on Kandukrishi lands should be reduced. The rate in force was too high to admit of any profit being earned by the lessees.

The Atirampuzha dispensary was the only medical institution in the northern part of the Kottayam taluk. Nearly one hundred patients attended the dispensary every day. It was situated in a crowded locality and in close proximity to schools and markets. The inhabitants of Atirampuzha jointly purchased a piece of land, one acre in extent, and handed it over to the Medical authorities, for the use of the dispensary. A hospital should be constructed on the site as soon as possible.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Varkey, നിങ്ങൾ ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞതു അതിരംപുഴ ആശുപത്രി കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയാണു്. അതിലേക്കു സ്ഥലം വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പ്രമാണങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും നോക്കിത്തീൎന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ എഴുതിവന്നിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമാണങ്ങളെല്ലാം ശരിയാണോ എന്നു ലാ ആഫീസർ മുഖാന്തിരം പരിശോധന നടത്തി വരികയാണു്. ഇതിനിടക്കു കെട്ടിടത്തിനു പ്ലാനും

എസ്റ്റിമേററും തയ്യാറാക്കി അയക്കാൻ എൻജിനിയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുമുണ്ട്.

കൈതക്കൽതോട്—കല്ലററോഡിനെ വണ്ടി പോകത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ആക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിനെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ ചില അററകുററമുള്ളതു തീർക്കാൻ എസ്റ്റിമേററു തയ്യാറാക്കി വരികയാണ്.

രണ്ടും മൂന്നും പായിൻറിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന റോഡുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നതു് ഈ രണ്ടു റയട്ട്സ് റോഡും ശരിയായിട്ടു തീർത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാലാണ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കാത്തതു എന്നാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള കൂടുതൽ വിവരത്തിനു റിപ്പോർട്ടയക്കാൻ എഴുതി അയക്കാം. പക്ഷേ റയട്ട്സ് റോഡു ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാമെന്നുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ അതിലേക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഭൂമി മുഴുവനും വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു തയ്യാറായിരിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ മാത്രമെ സാധിക്കയൊള്ളു.

ഏററുമാന്നൂർ ടൌണിൽ വിളക്കുകൾ (street lights) ഇടണമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ (street lights) വയ്ക്കുക എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യത്തക്കതായ ഒരു ജോലി അല്ല. അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ നിങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നെ അറിയാം. ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ ഭാരം കയ്യേൽക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മററനേകം സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വിളക്കുവച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടു വരും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനാൽ സാധിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. ടൌണിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ തന്നെ ആലോചിച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും പദ്ധതി കണ്ടു പിടിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു എഴുതി അയച്ചാൽ അതിലേക്കു വല്ലതും സഹായം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

പെണ്ണാർതോടിൽ കൃഷി ഉപയോഗത്തിനു കലുങ്കും ചിപ്പും കെട്ടുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾ ആണ്ടുതോറും അവിടെമുട്ടു ഇടുകയാണ് പതിവു. അവിടെ സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു ലാക്കിൻെറ ആവശ്യകത ഉണ്ടാകത്തക്കവണ്ണം ബോട്ട്ടോഫിക്കുണ്ടോ?

MEMBER: ധാരാളം വള്ളങ്ങൾ പോകുന്നുണ്ട്.

DEWAN: അതിനെപ്പററി ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേററു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർക്കു എഴുതി അയക്കാം.

ജലസേചനത്തെപ്പററി ഒരു അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ബോഡ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. കൃഷിക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ജലാശയങ്ങളെ ശരിയായി സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഇറിഗേഷൻ കമ്മിററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു വന്നതിനുശേഷം അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

കട്ടച്ചിറതോട്ടിൽ ഒരു ചിറകെട്ടണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ചീഫ് എൻജിനിയർക്കു റെഫർ ചെയ്തു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്താം.

കണ്ടുകൃഷിനിലങ്ങളുടെ കരത്തെപ്പററി ഇതിനു മുമ്പു ഒരു മെംബർക്കു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ മറുപടി തന്നെയാണ് ഇതിനും പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

[In regard to the construction of a building for the dispensary at Atirampuzha, the Law Officer of the Government is examining the documents of title in respect of the site surrendered by the people. In the meantime, a plan and estimate for the building to be put up have also been called for from the P. W. Department.

The P. W. Department has taken up the work on the Kaitakkal canal—Kallara road and estimates are being prepared for carrying out certain repairs thereto.

In regard to the ryots' roads mentioned in points (2) and (3), it is reported that they have not been taken up by the department because they have not been properly constructed. A detailed report will be called for. But it should be noted that, whenever ryots' roads are opened, the full extent of land required therefor should also be surrendered. Otherwise nothing can be done.

As for the provision of street lights in the Ettumanur town, the Government cannot take up the work. If they undertake to do this, they have to do it in the case of several other places as well. But if the local people would formulate a definite scheme and forward it to the Government, they will consider the question of rendering what help they can.

In regard to the request relating to the culvert and sluice in the Pennar *todu*, what is now done is to put up a temporary bund every year. The Chief Engineer will be asked to report whether there is need for providing a lock in the *todu*.

The question of constituting an agricultural board will be considered on receipt of the report of the Irrigation Committee.

In regard to the construction of a dam across the Kattachira canal also, the Chief Engineer will be asked to investigate and report.

In regard to the reduction of the commutation rate of paddy for payment of Kandukrishi rents, a reply has already been given to another member.]

120. Measures for the development of trade in the Changanacherry town.

Mr. K. C. CHACKO (*Trading classes, Changanacherry*) said that commercial activities in the Changanacherry town had increased enormously of late years, notwithstanding the fact that serious difficulties had to be surmounted in the transport of goods to and from the town. The excavation of the Changanacherry—Alleppey canal was started in 1103; but the work was stopped within a few months. The work should be resumed and completed as early as possible.

The condition of the Changanacherry—Cherukara canal was far from satisfactory. The canal, which was the shortest route to Cochin, was not fit for traffic during the hot months of the year. Steam-boats plying between Changanacherry and Ernakulam went round Pallaturutti as the canal was not navigable during those months. Further, the canal was not sufficiently wide near the market landing and at Vazhapalli. It should be widened and deepened down to the Vembanad lake.

As the travellers' bungalow at Changanacherry was situated in an inconvenient and unhealthy locality, Government sanctioned the construction of a new building for the purpose at a more convenient place. After the opening of the new building, the old travellers' bungalow and its site should be handed over to the Municipality for being used as a place of public recreation.

Formerly, there were innumerable lanes in the Changanacherry town. The owners of adjoining lands made encroachments on them, with the result that in course of time several of them had completely disappeared. The remaining lanes were too narrow. The lanes to the north and south of the municipal well in the market should be widened with a view to facilitating the transport of commodities to the market.

Innumerable motor boats and country barges called at the Changanacherry jetty during all hours of the day. Thefts frequently occurred in the market and at the jetty. A police outpost should therefore be opened at the market landing. For the convenience of travellers, a waiting shed should also be constructed at the landing place.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Chacko, the second point in your representation is about the deepening of the Chanacherry-Cherukara canal. I understand that the canal is deep enough all along its course except in a certain portion where it forms part of the Alleppey-Changanacherry canal. It is even now fit for traffic. For the portion where it is not deep enough, an estimate for deepening it has been sanctioned and the work will be taken up soon.

As regards the traveller's bungalow, as you yourself said, sanction has been given for the construction of a new T. B. I expect that the work will be taken up soon. An estimate has been called for from the P. W. D. and proceedings for land acquisition will be taken by the Land Revenue Department. After the new T. B. is completed, the other question of the present site being handed over to the Municipality will be considered.

You say that there are very narrow lanes leading to the market and you want Government to take them up. Now, as a matter of policy, Government have entrusted the work of attending to the lanes to the Municipality. The only thing I can do is to send your representation to the Municipal Council and call for a report from the President as to what the Council is doing in that direction.

Your fifth point was the opening of a Police outpost and the construction of a waiting shed at the market landing. You know there is a Police Station very near and it is doubtful whether there is need for an outpost in that place. I think a beat constable there is enough. As for the waiting shed, a report has already been called for.

Then, there only remains your first point, and that is the completion of the Changanachery-Alleppey canal. That subject has been brought up by other members to whose representations I have already replied.

121. Certain urgent needs of the Changanacherry town.

MR. VARKEY ZACHARIA (*Municipal Council, Changanacherry*) thanked the Government for having sanctioned the construction of a new building at Changanacherry, near the vestiges of the fortress constructed by the famous Thekumkur Rajas, to be used as the travellers' bungalow. He expressed the hope that the building, when completed, would be in harmony with the surrounding landscape.

The Changanacherry Municipal Council had been looking around for a proper site for opening a public recreation ground. With the opening of the new travellers' bungalow, it would be possible for Government to transfer to the Municipality the old travellers' bungalow with the site. It was said that Government's intention was to dispose of the site and building by auction sale. But it was necessary that the building and the land should be handed over to the Municipality free of cost. The Municipal Council had passed several resolutions in the matter and forwarded them to Government.

Arrears were heavy in the Munsiff-Magistrates' Court at Changanacherry. On an average, 570 criminal cases were filed in that court in a year. On account of the inordinate delay in the disposal of cases, most of the cases were withdrawn or compromised out of court. It was high time Government realised the necessity for opening a first class Magistrate's court at Changanacherry.

The construction of the Changanacherry-Alleppey canal was sanctioned by Government as the result of representations made at previous sessions of the Assembly. The work was not being proceeded with, owing to differences of opinion among the officers of the department. It was superfluous to mention what advantage the people of the taluk stood to gain by the canal, which would be the main artery of trade and commerce in and around Changanacherry. Government should issue instructions for the early completion of the canal.

If the soil dredged in the course of excavation of the above mentioned canal could be deposited on its banks, a road communication could also be opened from Changanacherry to Alleppey. Instructions should be issued for a road being thus constructed alongside the canal.

In 1104, the town of Changanacherry was selected by Government for the trial of the experiment of local option in respect of arrack shops. The ballot that was taken in pursuance of the decision disclosed that an overwhelming majority of citizens was in favour of the closure of the arrack shops of the town. Those shops and the only foreign liquor shop situated within the municipal area were closed. In full recognition of the existence of popular feeling at Changanacherry in favour of prohibition, as evidenced by the ballot, Government should order the removal, at the commencement of 1106, of the toddy shops situated within the limits of the Municipality.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Zacharia, വിഷയവിവരപ്പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാമത്തെ പായിന്റു ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഇവിടെ പ്രതിവാദിക്കയും അതിനു മറുപടി പറയുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതി വേണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള മുൻസിഫ്-മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതികൊണ്ടു അവിടെയുള്ള സിവിലും ക്രിമിനലും കേസുകൾ തീരുന്നതിൽ സ്വല്പം അമാന്തം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കുറെ കേസ്സുകളെങ്കിലും അവിടെനിന്നും മാററത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെന്റു ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

൧൧൦൬-ാമാണ്ടു മുതൽ ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി മുനിസിപ്പൽ അതൃത്തിക്കകത്തുനിന്നു കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകളെ മാററണമെന്നുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെന്റു ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മററു സംഗതികളെപ്പററിയും ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The need for a traveller's bungalow has already been represented here and a reply given to that representation.

In regard to the question of opening a Magistrate's Court at Changanacherry, it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there is some delay in the dispoal of civil and criminal cases by the local Munsiff-Magistrate and the Government are considering the question of transferring some cases from his file to the file of some other court.

The suggestion that all liquor shops should be removed from within municipal limits from 1106 will be considered.

The other points will also receive attention].

122. Needs of the Changanacherry taluk.

MR. NAINAN SOURIYAR (*Changanacherry taluk, Group I*) said that there was a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Changanacherry. In Travancore, such combined institutions had nowhere been successful. It was particularly so at Changanacherry. It would appear that the Court existed in order merely to grant adjournments, and not for the trial and decision, of cases. The Munsiff at Changanacherry was saddled with magisterial work in 1102, when the cases of the Changanacherry taluk on the file of the Kottayam Magistrate's Court were transferred to that court. Most of those cases were pending in the Changanacherry Munsiff-Magistrate's Court even in Kumbhom 1105. As the criminal work of the court was heavy, cases often stood adjourned for two and three months at a stretch. It should, however, be admitted that the work of the court on the civil side was light. It was therefore necessary to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Changanacherry Munsiff's Court. The Puthupalli *pakuthi* of the Changanacherry taluk which was included by mistake in the jurisdiction of the Kottayam Munsiff's Court, should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court at Changanacherry. Simultaneously, a First Class Magistrate's Court should be opened there, in the interests of the people of the taluk.

In reply to a representation at the 23rd session of the Assembly, about the need for opening a dispensary at Manimala, the member was informed that the Medical Board was seriously considering the question. That nothing was since done either by the Board or by Government was indeed disappointing. The dispensaries at Mallapalli and Kanjirapalli and the hospital at Changanacherry were not of any use to the inhabitants of Manimala as they were situated several miles away. Government should therefore issue urgent instructions for opening a dispensary at Manimala.

Government were convinced that there was ample need for raising the English Middle School at Kanjirapalli to a High school. But at the same time, they were of opinion that the necessary accommodation should be provided by the people of the locality. It was too much to expect that the people would be able to raise the necessary funds. It was understood that Government had issued instructions for erecting a new building for the Middle School after demolishing the old structure. Government should sanction a trifle more for the purpose of constructing a slightly bigger building in which all the classes could be held.

Government should not wait any longer for giving effect to the resolution of the Legislative Council about the abolition of tolls. In British India, tolls were abolished and the registration of conveyances was going on apace. The Travancore Government should adopt the British Indian practice with a view to removing the hardships caused by the levy of tolls.

Formerly, the inhabitants of Madapally, Karumbanadam, Vakathanam, Tottakad, Putupally, Ancheri and other places earned their livelihood by manufacturing jaggery and *pani* out of sweet toddy drawn

from sago-palms. *Pani* was in great demand among the Syrian Christians. The prohibition of the tapping of sago-palms for sweet toddy operated as a source of hardship not only to the people engaged in the business but also to a section of the population which was accustomed to the use of *pani*. If the prohibition was intended to prevent the manufacture of fermented toddy, it was clearly unnecessary, as there were better ways of preventing it. Government should therefore withdraw the prohibition.

The resolution passed in the Legislative Council, that full rights over royal trees standing on private lands should be granted to the owners of such lands, might be given effect to.

The member finally drew attention to the need for amending Section 3 (8) of schedule A in the Assembly Rules with a view to having the election of the member for Group I of the Changanacherry taluk conducted at Kanjirapallay where more than seventy per cent. of the voters resided.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Souriyar, നിങ്ങൾ ആദ്യമായിട്ടു പ്രസ്താവിച്ച ഭാഗത്തിനു ഇതിനു മുമ്പു പ്രസംഗിച്ച ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി മുനിസിപ്പൽ മെമ്പർക്കു സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

മണിമലയിൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയെ മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിനു ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഒരിക്കൽ റെഫർചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അടുത്ത ആണ്ടിൽ എവിടെയെല്ലാമാണ് ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളും ആസ്പത്രികളും സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതു എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു പദ്ധതി സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനുമുമ്പായി ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി അവർക്കു ഒരിക്കൽക്കൂടി റെഫർ ചെയ്യാം.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ പായിന്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞ പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിവേദനം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിലേക്കു പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി അനുസരിച്ചു നിങ്ങളെപ്പോലെയുള്ള പൌരപ്രമാണികൾ പ്രയത്നിച്ചു കെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്താൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.

പിന്നീടു ടോൾ നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ആ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്.

അക്കാനി എടുക്കുന്നതിനെ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നു നിരോധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. എന്റെ അറിവു അങ്ങിനെ നിരോധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ അക്കാനി എടുക്കുന്നവർ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും അതിലേക്കു ഒരു ലൈസൻസു വാങ്ങിക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ട്. അതൊരു തടസ്ഥമാണെന്നു വി-

ചാരിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. ആരാണു അക്കാനി എടുക്കുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയും എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു അറിയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഷയമാണു്. കമ്മററി റിപ്പോർട്ടും അതിന്മേലുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ അഭിപ്രായവും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

പ്രജാസഭ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളിയിൽവച്ചു നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

[In regard to the question of opening a Magistrate's Court, a reply has been given to the previous member.

The question of opening a dispensary at Manimala has already been referred to the Administrative Board, Medical Services. The Board has also been requested to send up a comprehensive scheme for opening new hospitals and dispensaries in 1106. The present request will also be referred to the Board for consideration before sending up that scheme.

The need for raising the Kanjirapalli English Middle School into a High School was urged at the last session also. In accordance with the reply given then, the question will be considered if the local people are prepared to hand over to the Government a suitable building for the purpose.

The question of abolishing tolls is already engaging the attention of the Government.

In regard to the tapping of trees for sweet toddy, the Excise Department has not passed any prohibition order but has only ruled that those who want to tap should take licenses for the purpose before hand. This is not a prohibition order.

The question of rights over royal trees is already engaging the attention of the Government. The report of the committee on royal trees and the remarks of the Conservator of Forests thereon have been received and are under consideration.

The suggestion for holding the election for the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly at Kanjirapalli will be considered.]

123. Some urgent needs of the punja cultivators of Changanacherry taluk.

MR. V. T. THOMAS VAZHAYIL (*Changanacherry taluk, Group II*) spoke on the following needs of the *punja* cultivators of Changanacherry taluk:—

In the interests of agriculture, the Kottapuzha, Chalakkal and Mulakkanchira canals should be widened. The widening of the Kottapuzha canal, which was a branch of the Manimala river, would save

the paddy fields of Tiruvalla from inundation. Some work was already done by the Public Works Department in the Chalakkal and Mulakkanchira canals. The work should be expedited.

A canal should be opened from the confluence of the Muttar and Karikuzhi rivers to the Kumarankari *valia todu* for irrigating the adjoining *punja padoms.* The length of the canal would not exceed two miles.

The Turuttimuttu *todu* should be extended as far as the Elangulamuttu *todu.* The canal would serve as a short cut between Kottayam and Edatua.

In regard to agriculture, Kuttanad was unlike other places in Travancore. Although agriculture formed the principal occupation of the great majority of the people of Kuttanad, it was carried on in the face of serious climatic difficulties. Not only was the rainfall unevenly distributed throughout the year, but it varied greatly from one year to another. Bunds were put up annually to save the wet lands from inundation. At other times, efforts were made to supplement the rainfall by means of artificial irrigation. The cost of irrigation and drainage nearly involved the ryots in ruin. Government spent pretty little on behalf of those ryots. On the contrary, the great scheme of irrigation in Nanjanad, which turned barren wastes into fertile lands, cost the Government heavily. Irrigation boards should be constituted in Kuttanad, according to the resolutions passed at the Irrigation Conference held at Alleppey, to help in the task of developing a co-ordinated policy of irrigation. The boards would be able to take timely action for preventing damage to crops and bunds.

The powers of the Tahsildars, under the Irrigation Regulation, should be enhanced with a view to enabling them to put pressure on the ryots and expedite drainage and reconstruction of bunds in *punja padoms.* Prompt and simultaneous action by ryots was essential for the safety of crops.

As Kuttanad was a water-logged region, Government were free from the liability to have roads opened there. The land tax paid by the people of Kuttanad was, however, mostly used for the opening up of other parts of the country. The levy of a tax on the boats used by the *punja* cultivators of Kuttanad was therefore very unfair. The boats should be exempted from the operation of the Public Canals and Ferries Regulation.

Ferry boat service should be introduced between the Kurissummoottu *kadavu* and Kidangara *Pallikadavu* in Veliyanad and between Kunnankarai and the centre of Veliyanad.

DEWAN'S REPLY: MR. Thomas, നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ ആദ്യമായിട്ടു് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് ചില തോടുകളെപ്പററിയാണു്. അതിൽ ചാലക്കൽ തോടു് ഏകദേശം വെട്ടിത്തീർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. കൂടുതലായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്താൻ ഉത്തരവയയ്ക്കാം.

നിങ്ങളുടെ രണ്ടും മൂന്നും പായിന്റു രണ്ടുതോടുകളെപ്പററിയാണ്. അവയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇതുവരെ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേററു ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയരോട് ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേററുചെയ്വാൻ പറയാം.

ഇറിഗേഷൻബോർഡ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നു. ഒരു ബോർഡ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അതിന്റെ ചിലവിലേയ്ക്കു പണം ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. ആ ചിലവു നിലം ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നൊരു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഏതായാലും ഈ സംഗതി ഇറിഗേഷൻകമ്മററിക്ക് റെഫർചെയ്തു അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായംവരുത്തിയതിനുമേൽ ആലോചിയ്ക്കാം.

കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനുള്ള വള്ളങ്ങളെ പബ്ളിക്കുകനാൽസ് ആൻറു ഫെറീസ് റഗുലേഷനിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ആ വിഷയം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ച് വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യാം.

ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞതു കുരിശുംമൂട്ടുകടവിൽ ഒരു കടത്തു സർവീസു വേണമെന്നാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററിയും ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയർക്കു എഴുതി അയച്ചു ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേററ് ചെയ്വാൻപറയാം.

[Of the canals referred to in the first part of the representation, the Chalakkal canal is nearing completion. The Chief Engineer will be asked to investigate and report about the other canals and also the canals mentioned in points (2) and (3).

The proposal for the formation of an Irrigation Board will be referred to the Irrigation Committee and considered on receipt of their report.

The question of exempting *vallams* used for agricultural purposes from the operation of the Public Canals and Ferries Regulation is already engaging the attention of the Government.

The request for a ferry boat service at the Kurisummoottu *kadavu* will be referred to the Chief Engineer for investigation and report.]

124. Needs of the Meenachil taluk.

MR. ULAHANNAN ULAHANNAN (*Meenachil taluk, Group I*) said that the need for providing a bridge over the Minachil river on the Lalam-Ponkunnom road was urged in previous sessions of the Assembly. The bridge which was being constructed was washed away by the floods of 1104. The work was not since resumed. For want of a bridge there, the inhabitants of the taluk experienced serious difficulties. As the traffic on the road was increasing year by year, a suitable bridge should be constructed.

Many roads met at Angaden *Vayal* in Kadanad *muri* in the Ramapuram *pakuthi* of the Minachil taluk. In previous sessions of the

Assembly, the members for the Minachil taluk urged the need for opening a market there. As the proposed market would be very useful to the public, the necessary orders should be issued without delay.

A bridge over the Erattupetta river on the Lalam-Poonjar road was very necessary. Arrangements should be made for the work being taken in hand as soon as possible.

The town of Palai was situated on the bank of the Minachil river. There were no facilities in the town for the loading and unloading of goods in the boats plying in the river. A landing ghat should be constructed there.

The condition of the Lalam-Todupuzha road and the Ramapuram-Pizhaku road was far from satisfactory. The roads should be repaired, improved and properly maintained.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Ulahannan, വിഷയവിവരപ്പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളെപ്പററിയും ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ പ്രതിവാദിക്കയുണ്ടായില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രം സമാധാനം പറയാം.

ആദ്യമായിട്ടുനിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു മീനച്ചലാററിൽഒരുപാലം കെട്ടുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. അതിലേക്ക് അനുവദിക്കയും ആ പാലം കെട്ടിത്തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു കഴിയുന്നതുംവേഗത്തിൽ തീർക്കാൻപറയാം.

MEMBER: ഇപ്പോൾ കെട്ടുന്ന പാലംകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമില്ല. അവിടം വലിയ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ്.

DEWAN: ഏതുമാതിരിയുള്ള ഒരുപാലമാണ് വേണ്ടതു്എന്നതീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയതിന്മേൽ കെട്ടിയാൽ മതിയോ?

MEMBER: അവിടെ ഒരു നല്ലപാലമാണു വേണ്ടതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ കെട്ടുന്ന പാലം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കകാലത്തു നശിച്ചുപോകും.

DEWAN: നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയർക്ക്അയച്ച് ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേററുചെയ്തു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്വാൻ പറയാം.

പിന്നീട് ഒരു ചന്ത തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അതു അങ്ങാടം വയലിലോ പിഴകിലൊ എവിടെയാണു വേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ള തർക്കം തീരാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അതു നടപ്പിൽവരാത്തതു്.

ലാലം-പൂഞ്ഞാർ റോഡിൽ ഈരാററുപേട്ടയിൽ ഒരു പാലം വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയരോടു ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേററു ചെയ്വാൻ പറയാം. പക്ഷെ മീനച്ചിൽ പാലം തീർന്നിട്ടുവേണം ഇതുചെയ്വാൻ എന്നാണു ഇപ്പോൾ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

മീനച്ചിൽ ആററിൽ കടവുകെട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററിയും ഇതുവരെ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടന്നിട്ടില്ല. നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞഭാഗങ്ങൾ ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനിയൎക്കയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്താം.

ളാലം-തൊടുപുഴറോഡിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ മെററൽ ചെയ്തുവരികയാണു്.

MEMBER: ഏഴുമൈൽ മാത്രമെ തീൎന്നിട്ടൊള്ളു.

DEWAN: ഈ റോഡിനു ആകെ എത്രമൈൽ നീളമുണ്ടു്?

MEMBER: പതിനെട്ടുമൈൽ.

DEWAN: പതിനെട്ടുമൈലും ഒരുമിച്ചു മെററൽ ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കുറേശ്ശ കുറേശ്ശയായിട്ടു ചെയ്തുവരികയാണു്.

MEMBER: മെററൽ ചെയ്തസ്ഥലമാണു് തീരെ മോശമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

DEWAN: ഒരിക്കൽ മെററൽചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നെ വേണ്ടതു് മെയിൻറനൻസ് ആണല്ലൊ. അതു മുറയ്ക്കുചെയ്തുകൊള്ളും.

രാമപുരം-പിഴകുറോഡ് ൧൧൦൪-ൽ സ്പെഷ്യൽറിപ്പയർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു റോഡാണു്. അതിൻെറ മെയിൻറനൻസ് ശരിയായി നടത്തിവരുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ആ റോഡുമുഴുവനും മെററൽചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

[The construction of a bridge at Minachil has been sanctioned and work has been begun. Your views about the nature of the bridge that is required there will be referred to the Chief Engineer.

As for the market, it has not yet been decided whether it should be located at Angadam *Vayal* or at Pizhaku.

About the construction of a bridge at Erattupetta, the Chief Engineer will be asked to investigate. But the work can be begun only after the completion of Minachil bridge.

The request for the construction of a bathing ghat at Minachil will also be referred to the Chief Engineer for investigation and report.

The Lalam-Todupuzha road is being metalled. But the whole distance of 18 miles cannot be finished at once.

The Ramapuram-Pizhaku road was taken up for special repairs in 1104 and it is being maintained properly. The proposal for metalling the whole length will be referred to the Chief Engineer.]

125. Needs of the *Minachil* taluk.

MR. K. GEORGE JOSEPH (*Minachil taluk, Group II*) said that the roads of the Minachil taluk were only so in name and that the funds sanctioned for the construction and improvement of roads were

not being utilised fully. The Road Board, as it was constituted, was a mere advisory body. If the Board should serve any useful purpose, its decisions must be made binding on the Government.

The bridge over the Minachil river on the Lalam-Ponkunnam road was nearing completion when the flood of Mithunam 1104 occurred. After the flood, nothing remained of the bridge except a few beams and pillars. How the bridge was destroyed so soon after its construction should be a matter for careful enquiry, for its destruction suggested, as did the destruction of several bridges in other parts of the State, that the officers of the Public Works Department were not as careful as they ought to have been. It was more than a year since the loss occurred; yet nothing was done towards the restoration of the bridge. Government should issue urgent orders in the matter.

The following roads should be completed and taken over for maintenance :—

(*a*) the Marangattupalli-Uzhavur road ;
(*b*) the Cherpunkal-Marangattupalli road; and
(*c*) the Antinad-Melukavu road.

The undermentioned ryots' roads should be converted into cart roads and maintained by the department : --

(*a*) the road from the 1st milestone of the Lalam-Ramapuram road to the Marangattupalli-Uzhavur road ;
(*b*) the Kizhattadiyur-Alanad road;
(*c*) the Cherpunkal-Mattakara road ; and
(*d*) the Kozhuvanal-Cherpunkal road.

New roads should be opened from—

(*a*) the Puliyannur camp-shed to the Minachil Taluk Cutcherry; and

(*b*) the head of the Lalam—Ponkunnam road to the Kidangur temple.

As regards the first—mentioned road, it was only necessary to widen the trace which was in existence. The inhabitants of the locality were willing to hand over the necessary lands free of cost.

A landing and bathing ghat at Palai on the Minachil river was a long-felt want. When the subject was moved at the 24th session of the Assembly, the member was given the assurance that the Chief Engineer would be asked to take early steps in the matter. It was regrettable that nothing was done to implement the promise. The member, who moved the subject again at the 25th session of the Assembly, was told that the proposal to construct the landing and bathing ghat would stand over till the bridge at Palai was completed. It was impossible to discover any sort of connection between the two items of work. The ghat should be constructed without any unnecessary delay.

The people of the Minachil taluk purchased timber from the Parampuzha depot. But the logs kept in that depot were felled and removed from the forests of Minachil. It was said that Government

were of opinion that, as there was a timber depot at Kanjirapally, there was no need for a similar institution at Palai. But it should be remembered that there was a distance of fourteen miles between the two places. A depot should be opened at Palai.

Comparatively speaking, Government spent very little for providing educational facilities in Minachil. All the English Schools and a vast majority of the Vernacular Schools in the taluk were established and maintained by private agencies. Government should sanction the payment of a building grant to the grant-in-aid Girl's English School at Palai.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. George Joseph, as regards the first point in your representation, a reply has already been given and so also in regard to the fifth point.

As regards your second point, this will be referred to the Road Board.

As regards the conversion into cart-roads, and assumption for departmental maintenance, of certain ryots' roads, the department will be asked to take action.

Your fourth point relates to the construction of new roads. I shall refer it to the Road Board.

You spoke about the opening of a timber depot at Palai. It is believed that there is sufficient private timber available and therefore the people cannot feel the necessity of a timber depot there. However, I shall refer the matter to the Conservator of Forests for report.

With reference to your last point about the payment of building grant to the grant-in-aid Girls' English School, there are rules governing such grants and Government cannot go beyond the Rules.

126. Needs of the Todupuzha taluk.

MR. N. TOMMAN JOSEPH (*Todupuzha taluk*) said that Government were paying insufficient attention to the educational, medical and other needs of the Todupuzha taluk. There were no road communications in the taluk, worth the name, while in Central and South Travancore there was one mile of road to every square mile of land. The taluk stood in need of road communications for a total length of three hundred miles. Years ago, some roads were sanctioned to be constructed in the taluk, but the roads still remained unfinished. Funds provided in the budget for the completion of the works lapsed year after year.

The ryots' road connecting the Todupuzha-Kalur road with the Vazhakulam-Kothamangalam road and the similar road passing through Kallurkad, Nagapuzha and Mailakompu to Todupuzha should be converted into public roads. Culverts and bridges should also be constructed on those roads, wherever they were necessary.

The following village roads should be converted into public roads and taken over for departmental maintenance: —

(a) the road between the Kuzhikandam-Neduvakad road and the Todupuzha-Kaliyar road;

(b) the road from Karinkunnam to Vazhithala via Purapuzha;

(c) the Kappu-Nediyasala road;

(d) the Todupuzha-Manakad road;

(e) the Kodikulam-Appumattam road;

(f) the road starting from near the Todupuzha sathram and leading to the Todupuzha-Karimannur junction; and

(g) the road from the 1st milestone of the Karimannur-Neyyasseri road to Kannadi *via* Mulapram.

The Inland Navigation Scheme should be brought into effect so far as it related to the Todupuzha and Kaliyar rivers.

The only medical institution in Todupuzha was a dispensary which was established forty years ago, while in the adjacent smaller taluk of Muvattupuzha there were three dispensaries and a District Hospital. The dispensary was located in a small building and did not contain necessary facilities for the treatment of in-patients. The dispensary should be converted into a hospital and an able woman doctor should be posted there.

Karimannur, in the Todupuzha taluk, was a thickly populated region containing several schools, markets and temples. A dispensary was very necessary, and should be opened, there.

The strength of the Police force in the taluk numbered only seventeen. It was wholly inadequate for preventing breaches of the peace and for regulating the increasing volume of motor traffic. Government should therefore open police outposts at Vazhakulam and Kudayattur which were two important crime centres in the taluk.

A cattle market should be opened near the Vazhakulam public market.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Tomman Joseph, നിങ്ങളുടെ വിഷയവിവരപ്പട്ടികയിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വേലകൾ നടന്നുവരികയാണ്. എന്നാൽ അതിലേക്കു നാമമാത്രമായ പൊന്നുംവില കൊടുത്തു കുറെ ഭൂമി എടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ജോലി ഉടനെ തീരുന്നതാണ്. മററു മൂന്നു റോഡുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും വേലനടന്നുവരികയാണ്. അതും കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ തീർക്കാൻ ഉത്തരവുകൊടുക്കാം.

അടുത്ത പോയിൻറു ഇപ്പോൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മെയിൻറനൻസ് നടത്താത്ത ചിലറോഡുകളെ ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു എടുക്കണമെന്നാണ്. അതു പുത്തനായിട്ടുള്ള റോഡുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചായതുകൊണ്ട് അവയെ റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്ക് അയക്കാം.

നാലാമത്തെ പായിൻറ നിങ്ങളുടെ താലൂക്കിലും ഇൻലൻഡ്നാവിഗേഷൻ സ്കീം നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ആ സ്കീമിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചു വരികയാണ്. അതിൻെറ കൂടെ ഇപ്പോൾ നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞഭാഗം കൂടി ആലോചിക്കാം.

പിന്നെ നിങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ഡിസ്പെൻസറിക്കുസ്ഥലം മതിയാകുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറിക്കു സാമാന്യമായി ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലം അവിടെയുണ്ടെന്നാണു മെഡിക്കൽ ബോഡിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. എങ്കിലും നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെക്കൂടി മെഡിക്കൽ ബോഡിലേക്കു അയച്ചു അവർ തയ്യാറാക്കി അയക്കുന്ന സ്കീമിനോടുകൂടി ഈ സംഗതിയും ആലോചിക്കാൻ പറയാം.

പിന്നെ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയിൽ ഒരു ലേഡീഡാക്ടർ വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതുപോലെ മററനേകം ആശുപത്രികളിലും ലേഡിഡാക്ടർമാർ വേണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ലേഡീഡാക്ടറെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു അതായതു സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ പ്രാധാന്യമനുസരിച്ചാണ്. എങ്കിലും നിങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയെ മെഡിക്കൽ ബോഡിലേക്കു അയക്കാം.

കരിമണ്ണൂരിൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും മെഡിക്കൽബോഡിലേക്കു റെഫർചെയ്യാം.

പിന്നെ പോലീസ് ഔട്ട്പോസ്ററുകൾ വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. പോലീസ്സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയും ഓരോ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻെറ അധികാരാതൃത്തി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഒരു റീ അലോക്കേഷൻ സ്കീം തയ്യാറാക്കിവരികയാണ്. അതു ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ നിങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയെയും ഗൌനിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

വാഴക്കുളത്തു ഒരു കന്നുകാലി ചന്തവേണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. അതിലേക്കു ഒരു സ്ഥലം നിശ്ചയിച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു അയക്കുന്നതിനു ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷനരോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്, ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്ന ഉടനെ ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

[Work is being carried on on the first-mentioned road. But some more lands have to be acquired on payment of nominal compensation. When the lands are acquired, the work will be pushed through. The other three roads mentioned in the first part of the representation are also under construction. The completion of these roads also will be expedited.

The request for taking over certain roads for departmental maintenance will be referred to the Road Board.

The Inland Navigation Scheme is now under consideration. The suggestions relating to the Todupuzha taluk will also be considered along with that.

It is reported that the present building in which the dispensary is housed is commodious enough for a dispensary. Anyhow, the representation for a new building will be referred to the Administrative Board, Medical Services, for consideration along with the preparation of the scheme for opening new hospitals and dispensaries next year.

In regard to the appointment of a lady doctor in the dispensary, there are similar requests from other places also. The appointment of lady doctors will depend upon the importance of hospitals and dispensaries where they are to be appointed. Anyhow, the matter will be referred to the Administrative Board, Medical Services, for report.

The request for opening a dispensary at Karimannur will also be referred to that Board.

In regard to the opening of Police out-posts, the matter will be considered along with the Police Re-allocation Scheme, the report on which has just now been received by the Government.

In regard to the opening of a market at Vazhakulam, the Land Revenue Commissioner has been asked to submit a report after selecting a site. The representation in this respect will be considered on receipt of that report.]

127. Needs of the Kunnatnad taluk.

MR. LUKOSE LUKOSE (*Kunnatnad taluk, Group I*) spoke on the following needs of the Kunnatnad taluk:—

The Division Assistant's office and the First Class Magistrate's Court at Alwaye were held at Perumbavur for over 12 years from 1091. There were no good reasons for their transfer to Alwaye. The two institutions were primarily intended for the taluks of Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad, Alengad and Parur and were located at Perumbavur as that town was situated in the centre of the extensive area covered by the five taluks. For want of road communications in the Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha taluks, people found it extremely difficult to travel to Alwaye. It was far easier for the inhabitants of the Parur taluk to travel to Perumbavur. The retransfer of the two institutions from Alwaye to Perumbavur should be effected immediately. There would stil be other important public offices, *e. g.*, Munsiff's Court, Taluk Cutcherry and the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, at Perumbavor.

The work of the Stationary Second Class Magistrate at Perumbavur was too heavy and should be lightened by investing the Kunnatnad Tahsildar with First Class Magisterial powers over some *pakuthies* of the taluk. There was need for opening another Magistrate's Court in the taluk.

The taluk was very backward in the matter of education. There was only one departmental English School there and even that was a

Middle School. The school building was erected by the people. When representations were made in previous sessions of the Assembly that the school should be raised to a High School, the member was told in reply that the necessary accommodation should be provided by the people. As the people of the taluk were too poor, Government should either arrange for the construction of an additional building for opening high school classes or interchange the buildings of the Vernacular School and the English Middle School. The people were, however, prepared to erect a building at a low cost, if Government would sanction the opening of high school classes.

The Perumbavur dispensary should be converted into a District Hospital. The dispensary was established eighteen years ago and the number of cases attended to was steadily on the increase. An additional medical man should be appointed in the institution. Arrangements should also be made for the distribution of medicines every morning and evening.

The Perumbavur Munsiff's Court, which was established in 1087, was located in a *satram*. As the records of the Court occupied a considerable portion of the building, there was not sufficient accommodation for clerks, parties and witnesses. A site for putting up a new building was acquired by Government and the necessary plan and estimates were under preparation. The building should be constructed as early as possible, after providing the necessary funds in the budget for 1106.

Police charging stations should be opened at Ankamali and Puthencruz. The stations which existed there were abolished at the time of the reorganisation of the Police department.

A bridge should be constructed over the Periyar river at Tannipuzha *kadavu* on the Main Central road.

A bridge over the Panjikkal *todu* was very necessary.

The Pathikka *todu*, which lay between Perumbavur and Puthencruz, could be used for irrigation purposes if its bunds were raised.

The Kuruppampadi-Kodanad village road should be improved and made fit for traffic. The road was only five miles in length.

An adequate number of street lights should be provided at Perumbavur. Wells should be sunk in the town, as there was scarcity of good water.

A tank should be sunk, for public use, in the town.

The Perumbavur-Alwaye road should be widened and metalled. The approach roads to the bridge on the first mile of the road should be provided with railings on both sides.

The Perumbavur-Kuvappadi village road should be converted into a cart-road.

In concluding his representation, the member said thathe believed that his suggestions about the improvement of roads and canals would be referred to the Road Board.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Lukose, ആലുവായിലുള്ള ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടുകോടതിയെ തിരുപെരുമ്പാവൂക്കു മാററണമെന്നാണു നിങ്ങഠം ആദ്യമായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഈ കോടതിയെ ൧൧൦൩-ലാണു് ആലുവായ്ക്കുമാററിയതു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഉടനെതന്നെ അതിനെ വീണ്ടും പെരുമ്പാവൂക്കു മാററണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ആലോചിച്ചു വെണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെ തഹശിൽദാക്കു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടു അധികാരം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും വെറെ ഒരു മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടുകോടതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും നിങ്ങഠം അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. അതിനെപ്പററി ആലൊചിക്കാം.

ഇംഗ്ലീഷുസ്കൂളിനെ ഹൈസ്കൂളാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. കഴിഞ്ഞ പ്രാവശ്യം ഇതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ജനങ്ങഠംതന്നെ കെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ആലൊചിക്കാമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നേരിട്ടു ചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണം കുട്ടികഠം അധികമില്ലെന്നാണു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പൊഠം ജനങ്ങഠം കെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു സന്നദ്ധരാണു് എന്നു നിങ്ങഠം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെപ്പററി ഡയറക്ടരൊടു ആലൊചിച്ചു വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യാം.

ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയെ ആശുപത്രിയാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയിൽ എമർജൻസികേസുകഠം വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ രോഗികളെ കിടത്തി ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സൌകര്യമുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു തൽക്കാലം അതിനെ ആശുപത്രി ആക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു് മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ആശുപത്രി മുതലായവ പുത്തനായിട്ടു ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു പൊതുവെ ഒരു സ്കീം അയക്കാൻ മെഡിക്കൽ ബോർഡിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ സ്കീം വന്നതിനു ശേഷം ഈ സംഗതികൂടി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

MEMBER: ഡാക്ടർ അവിടെ ൭ മണി മുതൽ ൧൧ മണിവരെ മാത്രമെ ഇരിക്കുന്നൊള്ളു. ബാക്കി സമയത്തു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കടനാട്ടുപോകണം. അങ്ങിനെയാണു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മുഴുവൻ സമയവും പെരുമ്പാവൂർ തന്നെ വിനിയോഗിക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്താൽകൊള്ളാം.

DEWAN: ആ ഭാഗവും മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡിലേക്കു റെഫർ ചെയ്യാം.

അവിടത്തെ മുൻസിഫ്കോടതിക്കു ഒരു കെട്ടിടം പണിയിക്കണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. അതിലേക്കു ഒരു സ്ഥലം എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ മുൻസിഫ് കോടതിക്കായിട്ടു മാത്രമല്ല ഈ കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടാൻ പോകുന്നതു്. വേറെ ചില പബ്ലിക്കു ആഫീസുകൾക്കു കൂടിയാണ് ഈ കെട്ടിടം പണിയിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിന്റെ പ്ലാനും എസ്റ്റിമേററും തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനു ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയരോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കയാണ്.

പോലീസ്ചാർജിംഗ്സ്റ്റേഷൻ വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞ അപേക്ഷയെ പോലീസ്കമ്മിഷണർക്കയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്തി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

പഞ്ഞിക്കൽ തോട്ടിൽ ഒരു പാലം കെട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയരോടു ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്താൻ പറയാം.

പെരുമ്പാവൂർ ടൌണിൽസ്ട്രീററ്ലൈററ്സ് വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിനു ഏററുമാന്നൂർ ടൌണിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞ മെമ്പറിനു കൊടുത്ത മറുപടിയാണ് ഇതിനും പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

പിന്നെ ഒരു കിണർ കുഴിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. ഒരു കിണർകുഴിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഒന്നുകൂടി കുഴിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യാം.

എല്ലാജാതിക്കാർക്കും കുളിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യപ്പെടത്തക്കവണ്ണം അവിടെ ഒരു കുളം കുഴിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തെപ്പററി സാനിട്ടറി കമ്മീഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്താം.

ശേഷം ഭാഗങ്ങൾ റോഡുബോർഡിലേക്കു അയക്കണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചതുപോലെ തന്നെ ചെയ്യാം.

[The First Class Magistrate's Court at Perumbavur was transferred to Alwaye in 1103. It is too soon to consider the question of its retransfer to Perumbavur. The suggestions regarding the investiture of First Class Magisterial powers on the Tahsildar and the appointment of a separate Magistrate will be considered.

When the need for raising the standard of the English School, Perumbavur, to a High School was urged on the last occasion, it was stated that, if the people were prepared to put up a building for the purpose, the matter would be considered, as the number of pupils in the school did not justify the provision of a Government building for the purpose. But as it is now stated that the people are prepared to put up a building, the matter will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction, for report.

The existing dispensary provides accommodation for the treatment of emergency cases. There is therefore no need for converting it into a hospital, according to the opinion of the Administrative Board,

Medical Services. But the Board has been requested to prepare a general scheme of opening new hospitals and dispensaries in the State. When that scheme is received, the representation in this respect will also be considered. The question of appointing a full-time doctor in the Perumbavur dispensary will also be referred to that Board.

In regard to the construction of a building for the Munsiff's Court, the Government have already selected a site for the construction of buildings for housing all the local public offices including the Munsiff's Court. The Chief Engineer has also been asked to forward a plan and estimate for the buildings.

The suggestion for the opening of a Police Charging Station will be referred to the Commissioner of Police.

As for the construction of a bridge across the Panjikkal *todu*, the Chief Engineer will be asked to investigate the matter.

In regard to the provision of street lights at Perumbavur, the reply given to the member from Ettumanur, in respect of a similar representation made by him, applies to this representation also.

In regard to the request for sinking wells, it is reported that one well has already been sunk. Orders will be issued for the sinking of another well also.

The Sanitary Commissioner will be asked to report on the proposal for the construction of a tank for the use of all classes of people at Perumbavur.

The remaining points will, as anticipated, be referred to the Road Board.]

128. Needs of the Alwaye Municipal town.

MR. P. KUMARA PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Alwaye*) said that the inhabitants of the Alwaye town had repeatedly urged the need for a bridge over the Periyar river at the Alwaye ferry. He regretted that Government paid no attention whatever to so important a matter. It was more than a local need as Alwaye was the health resort of thousands of men and women living in other parts of the country. Several public institutions, such as High Schools, Colleges, Post office and hospitals were situated on the banks of the river which divided the town into two parts. People experienced serious difficulties for want of a bridge at the ferry. Government had held out the assurance that the construction of the bridge would be decided on immediately after the completion of the Neendakara bridge. As the latter bridge was nearing completion, steps should immediately be taken for constructing a bridge at the ferry.

In connection with the visit, to the Alwaye town, of His Excellency the Viceroy, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was spent by Government for providing transport facilities at the ferry. The facilities so provided should be made permanent. The plot of land near the ferry which was acquired by Government some time ago should be kept intact for use, if and when the need arose.

The Girls' Primary School at Alwaye was held in an ill-ventilated and dingy building situated within a few feet of the public road. A monthly rent of Rs. 20 was being paid for the building. Government proposed to construct a suitable building for the school on a piece of land acquired for the purpose. Building operations should be started immediately. Advantage should be taken of that opportunity to convert the Primary School into a Middle School, as there were no other Vernacular Middle Schools for girls, at Alwaye.

There were only ten Vernacular Training Schools in the State and nearly all of them were located in Central Travancore and in close proximity to one another. The Training School at Parur was shifted, for reasons known only to the authorities, to Central Travancore some years ago. To train the teachers employed in the Vernacular schools of the Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha taluks, there should be a Training School at a convenient centre in North Travancore. One of the ten Training Schools should be shifted to Alwaye.

The Kadangallur *pakuthi*, which lay contiguous to the Alwaye town, was outside the jurisdiction of the Alwaye Village Panchayat Court. The utility of the court should be enhanced by extending its jurisdiction to that *pakuthi* as well. It would not entail additional expenditure to Government. Civil cases in which the inhabitants of the Kadangallur *pakuthi* were involved were filed in the Parur Munsiff's Court, which was situated ten miles away, to the inconvenience of the parties and witnesses.

The Alwaye Village Panchayat Court should also be invested with the powers of the Bench Magistrates' Court and allowed to exercise criminal jurisdiction as, in regard to minor criminal cases, the inhabitants of the town had to resort to the Magistrate's Court at Perumbavur.

DEWANS' REPLY. Mr. Kumara Pillai, the first subject in your representation is the construction of a bridge. I shall refer the matter to the Chief Engineer for investigation; and after that, the investigation report will be placed before the Road Board.

Your second point is about the construction of a flight of steps at the Alwaye ferry. I thought you wanted the construction of a flight of steps, but what you actually require is the conservation of the plot of land which has recently been acquired. In that modified form, I shall refer the matter to the Chief Engineer for report.

The third point is about the construction of a building for housing the Vernacular School. A small site has been acquired. But the P. W. Department is of opinion that the building will require a little more space. The matter is under correspondence. There are 50 cents of land now and 50 cents more are required.

MEMBER: There are ample lands belonging to Government.

DEWAN: I have said that the matter is under correspondence.

Then about the opening of a training class for teachers in the local V. M. Schools, you have now, by your explanation, shown that what

you wanted is not the establishment of a new training school, but merely the shifting of one of the schools to Alwaye. In that modified form, I shall refer the matter to the Director of Public Instruction.

Then about the investing of the Panchayat Judge with Magisterial powers, I shall refer the matter to the District Magistrate.

129. Needs of the Parur Municipal town.

MR. T. K. VASU MENON (*Municipal Council, Parur*) spoke on the following needs of the Parur town:—

There was no direct road communication between the Kottuchirappadom ferry and the main road. A road should therefore be opened from the main road to the ferry along the eastern side of Kunnathuteruvu. The owners of the adjoining lands were willing to hand over the necessary lands free of cost.

The road branching off from the main road to the Ottakkadathu ferry connected Parur with Chennamangalom. Portions of the road were inundated during the rainy season. The road was intercepted by two canals. Culverts should be built at those places and the road should be repaired and gravelled.

Only a portion of the road from Pullankulam to Pottenteruvu road was gravelled. The remaining portions should be gravelled and the road should be kept in good repair.

The road leading from the Jacobite Syrian church to the Ettiyodathu bridge should be properly maintained.

The road between the Main road and the Pantakasala *kadavu* should also be well maintained.

The Pantakasala *kadavu* was the terminus of the Alwaye-Parur road and the Parur-Cochin waterway. A new landing ghat should be constructed at the *kadavu*.

The Puthen Cutcherry *todu* led to the gate of the court house. The District Hospital, the Anchal Office, the Police Station, the Magistrate's court and the Sub-Registrar's office were situated near the banks of the canal. Persons attending those public institutions had to use the canal. As the canal was blocked up with sand, it should be deepened. Its sides also should be protected by masonry work and provided with steps at intervals. Walls without steps were being constructed. It would therefore be difficult to land goods from canoes.

Bridges should be constructed over the Pashni *todu* where it crossed the Vetimara and Vaniakattu roads and at the Kottuchirapadam ferry.

Two culverts should be built on the road leading to the Ottakadathu ferry and another near the mosque at Perumpatanna on the Chattanad road.

The market boat-basin should be deepened and the flight of steps extended to the bottom of the basin. The western parapet wall should be extended to the west from its northern extremity to a length of 100 feet on the southern side of the *todu*. Sanction had been accorded for the construction of the parapet wall. Some steps had also been constructed.

The Pullankulam tank was filled with mud. It should be drained and cleansed thoroughly. A parapet wall should be constructed on the northern side of the tank.

A woman doctor and a resident medical officer should be appointed in the Parur hospital. A pay-ward and a contagious diseases ward should be opened in the hospital.

It was very necessary to construct a new building for the Vernacular Middle School at Parur.

The financial condition of the Parur municipality was far from satisfactory. There was need for the continuance of the Government grant for some more years.

There was a car-stand at the gate of the public offices, where nearly forty motor vehicles were always kept in readiness to start. The passengers who went along that way were inconvenienced by the heavy motor traffic. In order to divert the traffic from the gate of the public offices, a new cart-stand should be constructed on the western side of the public offices, with Government funds, the interest on the amount so spent being recovered from the Municipal Council.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Vasu Menon, as regards your first three points, they are matters on which reports from the Chief Engineer will be called for.

Your fourth point relates to the improvement of a road. That matter will be referred to the Road Board.

As regards your fifth point, I shall refer it to the Chief Engineer for report.

So also with regard to the 6th point.

With regard to the 7th point, I understand that work is being done there. But you said that walls without steps are being constructed and that therefore landing of goods is very difficult. I shall refer it to the Chief Engineer for report.

MEMBER: About deepening.

DEWAN: About deepening the canal also, I shall call for a report.

Your 8th point, I shall ask the Chief Engineer to investigate.

Then about the 9th point, you want two culverts on the road. I shall call for a report from the Chief Engineer.

As regards the 10th point, you say that sanction has been given for the parapet wall and some steps have been constructed. You want the deepening of the basin. I shall call for a report from the Chief Engineer on that matter.

Then, you want the construction of a parapet wall. That is a matter in which the Municipality should take action and write to the Government.

With regard to the last two points, they are matters on which the Municipality should write to Government; and on receipt of their report, Government will consider them.

The appointment of a lady doctor in the District Hospital is under consideration. It is reported to be necessary. The contagious diseases ward has been sanctioned.

The construction of a new building for the Vernacular Middle School has been sanctioned. When the site is fixed, the work will be taken up.

130. Encouragement of Ayurveda

MR. S. KRISHNAN ASAN (*Nominated*) said that there were innumerable private Ayurvedic dispensaries and *vaidyasalas* in Trivandrum, which were conducted by persons who were not duly trained in the Ayurvedic system of treatment. There was quite a rush of patients to those institutions. The scope and amenities of the Government Ayurvedic hospital should be improved with a view to depriving quack physicians of their practice.

The syllabus of studies in the Ayurveda College should be revised. The science of Ayurveda was based on the *Ashtangahridaya*, the *Charaka* and the *Susruta*. Those treatises should be prescribed as the principal text-books.

The treatises on Ayurveda were written wholly in the Sanskrit language. Candidates seeking admission in the college should therefore have a fair knowledge of Sanskrit.

Facilities should be provided for imparting practical instruction in pharmaceutics and in the practice of *pancha karmas* and other special methods of treatment such as തക്രധാര and പിഴിച്ചിൽ. The *pancha karma* treatment was very efficacious. Its purpose was to bring together and localise, for expulsion or annihilation, the disease germs located in the different parts of the human system. Students should also be trained in the preparation of different forms of drugs such as ലേഹ്യം, ക്ഷാരം, ഭസ്മം, and കഷായം.

Students should be trained in the identification of the various herbs which grew wild throughout the country. Herbariums should be opened in the different parts of the country, as certain kinds of herbs required particular kinds of soil and peculiar climatic conditions for their growth.

There should be an association or committee of physicians to prescribe the syllabus of studies in the Ayurveda College and to test the fitness of physicians for professional practice.

Better provision should be made for the prompt publication of the works on Ayurveda available in the office of the Curator for the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts and for the collection of unpublished manuscripts and *granthas* from other sources. The following *granthas* should be published:—

ഹൃദയബോധിക (അഷ്ടാംഗഹൃദയവ്യാഖ്യാനം).

യോഗരത്നസമുച്ചയം.

ഭേളസംഹിത.

വാക്യപ്രദീപിക (അഷ്ടാംഗഹൃദയവ്യാഖ്യാനം).

ദീപിക

ചികിത്സാകലിക.

കൈലാസകാരകം.

അല്പബുദ്ധിപ്രബോധനം.

നയനവിധിസൂത്രം.

അഭിധാനമഞ്ജരി.

വിഷനാരായണീയം.

ഹൃദയപ്രിയ.

A man well-versed in Ayurveda should be appointed as special assistant to the Curator, either permanently or for a specified period.

Every year forty students were given practical training in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, in the Ayurveda hospital. There were only two physicians and eight beds in the hospital. Facilities should be provided for the treatment of 36 in-patients there. The number of physicians should be increased.

The Ayurvedic hospital at Trivandrum should be located in a less congested area.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Krishnan Asan, നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ കാൎയ്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം വിവരമായിട്ടു എഴുതിത്തരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ആയുൎവ്വേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പരിഷ്കരണ സമയത്തു ഈ സംഗതികളെ കൂടി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തി ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഉണ്ടാക്കാം. അധികം കാലതാമസം കൂടാതെ തന്നെ ആയുൎവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

[If a clear report containing all your views in regard to the re-organisation of the Ayurveda Department is sent to Government, it will be considered when that question is taken up. The Government propose to take up that question ere long.]

The Assembly adjourned at 5-5 P. M. to meet again the next day at 11-30 A. M.

THE NINTH DAY.

Thursday, the 13th March 1930.

The Assembly met again at 11-30 A. M. on Thursday, the 13th March 1930, the Dewan presiding.

131. Coinage in Travancore.

Mr. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur taluk*) apologised for his absence, on account of illness, on the day on which his subject was scheduled to be represented.

The member said that the people of Travancore were highly gratified by the conferment, by His Majesty the King Emperor, of the title of the Crown of India on Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent.

The member realised that the subject of his representation was one which related to the prerogative of the Sovereign. The inequalities in the value of the different kinds of coins in use and the preponderance of British Indian coins in Travancore necessitated the abolition of the Travancore currency. The so-called Travancore rupee had no existence outside popular imagination. Though the rupee in use was the British Indian rupee, the accounts of the Government were maintained according to the Travancore currency.

The silver coins of the State were not current in North Travancore. In the frontier regions and at the railway stations, a chackram was deemed in practice to be equivalent to half an anna. In some places in Travancore, British Indian coins could not be exchanged for Travancore coins.

It was necessary, for the above reasons, to adopt exclusively the British Indian coinage or to revise the currency system of the State.

The rupee should be minted in the Travancore Government's Mint. There should be a more easy standardisation of Travancore coinage in relation to British Indian coinage. The British Indian rupee should be declared equivalent to thirty-two chackrams in order to obviate the difficulties experienced in converting one kind of currency into the other. Steps should be taken for Travancore coins being made legal tender in the Cochin State and in the Imperial Bank.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Krishna Menon, on the first day we were very sorry to hear that you could not, on account of illness, be present here to make your representation which came very early in the list. I am glad to see you to-day sufficiently recovered to make your representation personally.

I shall have very great pleasure in conveying to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent the expression of the joy of the people of Travancore on the conferment of the title of C. I. on Her Highness.

As regards the subject of your representation, as you yourself began by saying, it is a matter affecting the Royal prerogative and it will

certainly be derogatory to the dignity of a State, which has always had a coinage of its own, to adopt exclusively the coinage of another country.

You say there are some difficulties in converting Travancore currency into British currency. That perhaps is a matter which deserves consideration.

I do not think that the other difficulty that you mentioned, namely, that coins of one denomination are not easily convertible into coins of other denominations, exists very much in Travancore, because you have got Post Offices everywhere and in the Post Offices, except perhaps in the frontier taluks, they accept Travancore currency for British currency. In our Treasuries too, with the exception of some small British coins, other coins are legal tender and you can at any time change the one for the other. The difficulty that you mentioned is therefore, in my opinion, not very serious. But your suggestion in regard to the more easy standardisation of Travancore coinage in relation to British coinage will be considered by the Government.

132. Needs of the Parur taluk.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur taluk*) spoke on the following needs of the Parur taluk:—

In the Parur taluk, harvest would be over only by the end of Vrischikam. In the months of Tulam and Vrischikam, the yield of the cocoanut trees was poor. The time for the payment of *kists* should therefore be changed from Tulam and Vrischikam to Dhanu and Makaram or at least to Vrischikam and Dhanu as in the Quilon Division.

The Parur taluk, which comprised thirteen *pakuthies*, should be split up into two constituencies for representation in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

The largest number of liquor shops was in the Parur taluk. Their number should be reduced in accordance with the declared policy of Government. The liquor shops situated in the Parur town should be removed from within the municipal limits.

G. O. No. 5118/F & M. R., dated the 21st December 1915, directing that timber should be sold at tariff rates for *bona fide* building purposes, was not followed by the subordinates of the Forest Department stationed in the Parur taluk. Government should issue strict instructions for the sale of timber, from the depots of Varapuzha and Elantikara, at tariff rates for building purposes.

There were no road communications around the Varapuzha depot. The depot should be shifted to Parur.

A dispensary should be opened at Edapally. The hospitals of Parur and Alwaye were situated more than eight miles away. It was seen from the statement relating to the action taken on Assembly representations that the representation made on the subject in the 25th session of the Assembly was disposed of at the meeting. It was not clear how the subject was disposed of. The Inspecting Medical Officer, who visited Edapally some time ago, had promised to open a dispensary there. Should the Government so desire, the people of the locality would erect a building for the purpose.

Edapally should be made as a Conservancy town. There was a large population in the area.

For the convenience of the people of Edapally, a Munsiff's Court should be opened at Alwaye or the local First Class Magistrate's Court there should be converted into a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court.

Pending the decision of the above question, Edapally should be included in the Parur taluk for purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Edapally was included in the jurisdiction of the Perumbavur Munsiff-Magistrate's Court. The work of that court was very heavy.

The provisions of the Village Panchayat Regulation should be brought into operation in every *pakuthi* of the Parur taluk.

The Additional Sub-Registry office established at Parur should be shifted to Edapally and the *pakuthies* of Edapally North, Edapally South, Trikkakara and Varapuzha should be included in its jurisdiction. The four *pakuthies* would provide the Sub-Registry office with sufficient work. The *pakuthies* of Ayirur and Puthenchira should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registry offices at Alengad and Ankamali respectively. The removal of the *pakuthies* of Ayirur, Varapuzha and Puthenchira from the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registry offices at Parur would dispense with the necessity for the continuance of the Additional Sub-Registry office at Parur.

A new building should be constructed for the Vernacular Middle School for Boys at Edapally. The school should be provided with urinals and latrines. The school should also be raised to a High School.

The buildings of the Primary schools at Varapuzha and Elur were in a dilapidated condition. They should be repaired immediately.

Agricultural loans were rarely granted to the inhabitants of the Parur taluk. Adequate funds should be allotted for the purpose. The rate of interest on such loans should be reduced to the level of the rate of interest on Savings Bank deposits.

A manure depot should be opened at Varapuzha. Cocoanut palm disease was prevalent in the taluk. The Director of Agriculture should tour in the taluk and examine the disease-stricken trees.

A cattle pound should be opened at Edapally.

The grazing blocks in the taluk should be kept clear of encroachments; and in *pakuthies* where there were no facilities for the grazing of cattle, grazing blocks should be provided.

Arrangement should be made for an industrial survey being conducted in the Parur taluk. A solution should be found for the problem of unemployment. An industrial school should be opened at Parur for teaching carpentry and weaving.

The following roads should be opened:—

(*a*) the Parur-Kuriyapalli road;

(*b*) a road from Kottapuram on the 6th mile of the Parur-Alwaye road to the Edapally road *via* Panayikulam, Elur and Manjummel;

(c) a road from the Edapalli-Perandur road to meet the Kalur road in Cochin; and

(d) a road from Kottapuram to Tadikkalkadavu and thence to Manjali.

The Parur-Chattanad road should be improved.

The Parur-Chakkarakadavu road and the Parur-Edapally road should be completed.

The village road from the 4th furlong of the 8th mile of the Alwaye-Edapally road to Arakkalkadavu should be converted into a public road and extended up to the road leading to the Hill Palace, Cochin. The road should be provided with culverts, wherever necessary.

The Edapally-Muvattupuzha road should be completed.

The road from the Tattunkalkadavu should be extended to Kaitaram, Kottuvalli and other places.

Three irrigation channels should be opened on the western side of Kalluchira.

The Vada *todu* should be deepened and made fit for irrigation and navigation.

A bridge should be constructed over the Parampayattu *todu* where it crossed the Alwaye-Ankamali road.

The bridge at Tottunkal in Vadakkekara, which was under construction, should be completed.

Bridges should be constructed at Ottakadattunkal on the Parur-Chennamangalam road and at Cheriyapalli on the Parur-Edapally road.

A canal should be constructed on the western side of Edamala for draining off the brackish water that found its way into the extensive wet lands of Kuttikattara, Pallathi, Muttathi and Kalamasseri. There was only a temporary dam there which was put up by the ryots, which was not sufficiently useful.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Krishna Menon, the first point in your representation was about the changing of the *kist* months and you suggested that at least your taluk must have the same advantages as the Quilon Division where the *kist* months have been changed from Tulam and Vrischikam to Vrischikam and Dhanu. Government have no objection to this change, provided the change is acceptable to all the representatives of the Kottayam Division. Government cannot have separate *kist* months for separate taluks. If all the representatives of your Division agree to that change, Government will only be glad to make the change. In order to ascertain the views of the other members, I am requesting the Land Revenue Commissioner to convene a meeting of the members of the Kottayam Division this evening at 5 o'clock after the Assembly rises.

Your second point was about the need for splitting up the Parur taluk into two constituencies for representation in the Assembly. That is a matter which will be taken up along with the amendment of the Assembly Rules.

As regards the reduction in the number of liquor shops in the Parur taluk, as you have yourself stated, the policy of the Government is gradually to reduce the number of shops and that policy will be pursued at the next auction of shops too.

On your fourth point, as you say, there is already a rule enabling people to purchase timber at tariff rates for *bona fide* building purposes. All that you say is that the rule is not properly followed by the subordinates of the Forest Department. This representation of yours will be referred to the Conservator of Forests.

You want the timber depot at Elantikara to be shifted to Parur. On that point, I shall call for a report from the Conservator of Forests. On points 6 and 7 and others akin to them, I find that the Government's reply at the last session of the Assembly was that they were matters for the Edapalli Chief to attend to.

MEMBER: He has nothing to do with it.

DEWAN: I shall then re-examine that question and pass orders.

Your point No. 8 *viz.*, the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Alwaye and the inclusion of Edapalli in the Parur taluk for purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction, is a matter which depends upon the re-adjustment of the jurisdiction of the courts. Your representation will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer.

The question of the Village Panchayat Regulation is one which has been engaging the earnest attention of the Government and the Rules will be passed soon.

In regard to your 10th point, *i. e.*, the Sub-Registrar's office, I find that the alterations you suggest will cause inconvenience to the people. Anyhow, I will refer your representation to the Director of Registration for further report.

Your 11th point regarding the construction of a new building for the V. M. School for Boys at Edapalli will be considered. In the meantime, certain repairs immediately necessary to the existing building have been sanctioned. Government are not satisfied as to the need for raising the school to the grade of a High School, at present. I shall call for a report from the Director of Public Instruction as regards the repair of the buildings of the Elur and Varapuzha Primary Schools.

In regard to your 12th point, the allocation of funds provided in a year for agricultural loans is made by the Land Revenue Commissioner and I am sure he will not ignore the claims of your taluk.

As regards manure depots, as I have stated in answer to representations made before, the policy of the Department now is to have manure sold by means of commission agents. These commission agents can be either individuals or co-operative societies so that if any co-operative society or individual in your locality is prepared to do this work, manure will be supplied on credit, the value of it being paid when it is actually sold.

As regards grazing blocks, that again is a question upon which Government have expressed themselves rather unfavourably. I have taken up the question and shall pass orders soon.

The industrial survey, I may tell you, will have to wait.

With regard to the roads you mentioned in your point No. 14, some of them are already under construction. The others which have not been taken up for construction and for which estimates have not been sanctioned will be referred to the Road Board. I shall call for a report after investigation from the Chief Engineer on your point No. 15 regarding irrigation channels. With regard to bridges, all except those which are already under construction will be referred to the Road Board.

Regarding the construction of a canal on the western side of Edamala for draining the brackish water, I shall ask the Chief Engineer to investigate the matter.

133. Important needs of the Devicolam taluk.

MR. H. O L. MARIKAR (*Devicolam taluk*) spoke on the following needs of the Devicolam taluk:—

The rate of assessment and water cess charged on lands in the Anjanad tract should be substantially reduced. The produce of the lands was hardly sufficient for the subsistence of the villagers of Anjanad. Should it be too soon to think of a re-settlement, something might be done to alleviate the lot of the villagers.

An extent of at least 25 acres of land in the Devicolam Cutcherry *poramboke* should be set apart for registry in the names of the non-officials who resorted to Devicolam on business.

There were large areas of waste land available for registry on the new Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road passing through the taluks of Devicolam, Todupuzha and Muvattupuzha. In the High Ranges, every leniency had been shown to British Indian ryots in the matter of assignment of cardamom area. The practice should be stopped and all available land should be conserved and assigned to *bona f de* Travancoreans who were prepared to open big plantations. A preliminary survey should be conducted to ascertain what area was available for registry and a comprehensive scheme should be formulated by a committee of officials and non-officials. The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, the Devicolam Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests should be on the committee.

The Devicolam-Peermade road was completed up to the Periakanal Estate. The portion within the Panniar Estate was made cartable by the estate-owners. The portion from Sasthavadi to Gudampana Estate was also improved by the estate-owners. The portion to be attended to by Government was comparatively short. The matter should be investigated by the Public Works Department and the road from Periakanal to Kallar should be made fit for cart traffic as expeditiously as possible.

The need for widening and improving the northern outlet road was time and again pressed upon the attention of Government. But nothing substantial was done. Greater attention should be paid to that road in the shape of more liberal grants.

There was a cart road from Devicolam to the Chinnakanal, junction. From that junction to Bodimettu, which was an important station, there was only a bridle path. As the bridge on that path, *i. e.*, the Panniar bridge, was rickety, it was not safe to take cars and carriages beyond it. The bridge should be made fit for wheeled traffic, including motor traffic.

A cart road to Bison Valley was a *sine qua non*. A road connecting the Periakanal road with Pallivasal *via* Bison Valley would be of immense use to cardamom ryots.

The Cardamom ryots were alarmed at the news that Government were considering the question of levying an export duty on cardamoms. Cardamom estates were devastated by plant pest and some of the ryots who were unable to pay land tax had surrendered the lands to Government. The proposal should be dropped.

More lands should be thrown open for registry for the purpose of cardamom cultivation.

The Cardamom Association should be represented in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and in the Legislative Council.

A second class travellers' bungalow should be opened at Marayur. The *satram* opened there should be set apart for the use of the public.

In conclusion, the member invited the Dewan on behalf of the planters, to visit the Devicolam taluk.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Marikar, I thank you for the invitation you extended to me on behalf of the planters to visit your taluk and I shall take the earliest opportunity I can get to do so.

Your first point related to the reduction of the rate of assessment on wet lands in Anjanad. As you yourself anticipated, that is a question which could be taken up only at the time of the re-settlement. Then your suggestions will be borne in mind.

With regard to your second point, I understand that there is already some idea of extending the *poramboke* lands available for house sites near the Cutcherry. I shall call for a report from the Land Revenue Commissioner on that point.

As regards the registry of lands on the sides of the Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road, as the Dewan said at the last session of the Assembly, the lands will be first surveyed and plotted and after the road is completed—

MEMBER: Registry may take place after the whole road is completed.

DEWAN: That is what I am saying. The lands will be surveyed and plotted and the registry will be effected after the completion of the road.

As regards the Devicolam-Peermade road, it can be considered only after the completion of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road.

The question of the export duty on cardamom is still under the consideration of the Government and your demand will also be considered.

The construction of a travellers' bungalow at Marayur is under consideration.

Points 7 to 9 in your representation relate to new roads and they have to be considered by the Road Board.

The question of throwing open more lands for registry for cardamom cultivation is under the consideration of Government.

134. Needs of the Peermade taluk.

KHAN SAHIB N. K. P. P. ROWTHER (*Peermade taluk*) spoke on the following needs of the Peermade taluk:—

As the owners of cardamom lands could not live within their estates, they erected houses on the adjoining hills. Until some years ago, it was customary for the cardamom ryots to occupy as much land as they liked on payment of a ground value of Rs. 25 per acre. A recent order of Government fixed the ground value at Rs. 100 per acre. The order should be cancelled and lands should be registered to cardamom ryots for building stores and dwelling houses at a *taravila* of Rs. 25 per acre.

The coolies of the cardamom estates lived in huts made of bamboos and grass. The subordinates of the Forest Department often harassed the coolies and cardamom ryots by calling upon them to produce passes for the bamboos cut and removed for the purpose of constructing huts. Permission should therefore be accorded to the ryots to cut reeds, bamboos, grass and other materials from Government lands for the purpose of erecting temporary sheds and huts.

The cardamom estates were in danger of extinction on account of the prevalence of cardamom pest. A model cardamom farm should be opened in Vandanmettu with a view to educating the ryots in the methods of rearing plants and destroying pests. The Director of Agriculture should be asked to visit the disease-stricken areas.

The shady trees standing in the estates hampered the growth of cardamom plants. For the felling of trees which had a girth of more than four feet, permission had to be obtained in advance from the Forest officers through the Revenue authorities. It caused unnecessary delay. As the cardamom areas were under the direct control of the Revenue authorities, the power of granting or withholding permission to fell down trees should also rest with them.

The cardamom industry was carried on without any financial aid from Government. The cardamom ryots who really wanted to improve their lands should be encouraged by means of agricultural loans.

The Vandamettu *pakuthi* was situated on a hill with thick forests all round. The area was malarial. Persons who were taken ill were sent across the frontier to the dispensaries in the British Indian district of Coimbatore. A dispensary should be opened in Vandamettu and placed under the charge of a duly qualified medical man.

A *satram* should be constructed at Kocharavu between Vandamettu and Cumbamettu for the convenience of the coolies and planters.

A grant of Rs. 1,000 should be awarded to the Reading Room at Arudai.

The cardamom estates were situated in the midst of dense forests which abounded in wild animals. Licenses for the possession of fire-arms should be granted to all respectable cardamom ryots for *bona fide* purposes of defence.

Matters relating to the Peermade taluk should be published in Tamil in the Gazette.

For purposes of election to the Legislative Council, the taluks of Devicolam and Peermade were combined with other taluks. Devicolam was added to Meenachil and Peermade to Changanacherry. None from Devicolam or Peermade could dare to stand as a candidate, as the number of votes in the other taluks was overwhelmingly larger. The Devicolam and Peermade taluks should therefore be formed into one constituency.

The Cardamom Planters' Association should be given representation in the Legislative Council and in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

The practice of selling in auction large areas of cardamom lands for the recovery of small amounts due from the ryots should be stopped.

The Kattapani Kanchiyar Reserve situated in Kanavakuzhi *tavalam* in Vandamettu *pakuthi* should be disafforested and assigned to private individuals for cardamom cultivation. The reserve was not of any use to Government. Should the Conservator of Forests raise objections, a committee should be appointed to investigate and report whether the area might not be disafforested.

Schools should be opened in the Vandanmettu and Periyar *pakuthies* for the education of Mannan children.

A charging Police station should be established at Kumili.

Some years ago it had been the practice to collect *kist* in four equal instalments from the cardamom ryots. The practice was abolished and the system of collecting *kist* in two instalments was introduced, to the serious inconvenience of the ryots. The old practice should be revived.

Weekly markets should be opened in Vandiperiyar, Pambanar and Arudai, for the steady supply of foodstuffs to the coolies.

Cart-stands should be constructed in convenient places between Kumili and Mundakayam.

Either a Munsiff's Court should be opened at Peermade or the local First Class Magistrate should be invested with the powers of a District Munsiff.

Vandiperiyar in the Peermade taluk had a large population of Christians and Muslims. *Poramboke* lands should be registered and permission given for erecting a church and a mosque at Vandiperiyar. Should such lands be not available, private lands might be acquired by Government for the purpose.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Rowther, your first point was that lands must be given for building purposes at some concessional rates. If you mean that building sites are to be given from the reserved areas, then, as a general rule, no such plots can be registered ; but if any sites within any reserved area had been occupied before the Government order prohibiting registry within the area came into force, then it is the policy of the Government as far as possible to see that these plots are registered. In other cases, where there is real need for the land, if applications are made, plots are being registered.

Your second point was that permission should be granted to these people to cut down bamboo and other materials that may be required for building houses. There is a concession even now granted to them to cut as much grass as is necessary for thatching their sheds. Government regret that no other concessions can be granted.

Your third point relates to the opening of a model farm. There was one in that area ; but for some reasons it had to be abandoned. At present it would be very difficult for the Government to have a model farm opened there for the purposes that you mentioned. I may, however, tell you that there is a cardamom estate at Pampadumpara, where a European planter has a well conducted farm and the cardamom planters in that area can, I understand, get all the benefit that they expect from a model farm by a study of that farm.

You say that if the cardamom ryots have to cut down trees they have to get the permission of two departments. In reply to a previous representation on the subject, I have already said that at present Government are unable to make any modification in the dual control over these lands vested in the Land Revenue and Forest Departments, without detriment to Government interests.

Your fifth point is about the issue of agricultural loans. Loans are even now available to ryots ; they have only to apply according to the rules.

Your suggestion regarding the opening of a dispensary at Vandanmettu will be referred to the Administrative Board, Medical Services.

I shall refer your proposal regarding the construction of a *satram* at Kocharavu to the Land Revenue Commissioner.

You say that there is a Reading Room in the Peermade town which requires some help from the Government. The organisers of the Reading Room must apply to the Government and the application will be considered on its merits.

As regards fire-arms, under the rules, the District Magistrate has a discretion ; when he is satisfied that arms are necessary, he will grant the license on application.

You want all matters relating to the Peermade taluk to be published in Tamil. That concession is given to the Devicolam taluk which is a Tamil taluk. Your request will be referred to the Land Revenue Commissioner and on his report Government will pass orders.

Your suggestion regarding the constitution of the Devicolam and Peermade taluks into one constituency will be considered when the Legislative Council Rules are taken up for amendment.

Your request that the Cardamom Planters' Association should have representation in the Assembly will be considered by the Government.

Your 13th point seems to have been provided for already by the rules, because, under the Rules, it is only as much land as is necessary for covering the amount of *kist* in default that can be sold ; and if large areas are sold it must be because, as you say, cardamom land has fallen in value ; and in order to realise the whole of the *kist*, a large area has to be sold. If a larger area than what is actually necessary is sold, the matter must be brought to the notice of the Land Revenue Commissioner who will then take the necessary action.

The question of the disafforestation of reserved areas for cardamom cultivation must await the general question of the reservation of cardamom areas which has now been taken up by the Government.

About the need for schools for Mannans in the Vandanmettu and Periyar *pakuthies*, I shall refer the matter to the Director of Public Instruction.

Your suggestion about the need for a Charging Police station at Kumili was referred to the Police Commissioner. He is of opinion that there is at present no need for a charging station there and Government agree in that view.

Your next point is that cardamom *kist* should be collected in four instalments as it was being done before. Government have fixed two instalments for the payment of *kist* only after careful consideration and they are not satisfied that there is any necessity at present to change that rule.

Your request that markets should be established at Vandiperiyar, Pambanar and Arudai will be considered.

Your request for the construction of cart-stands will be referred to the Chief Engineer for investigation and report.

Your request that either a Munsiff's Court should be established at Peermade or the local First Class Magistrate should be invested with the powers of a District Munsiff will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer.

Your last point was that land must be given for a mosque at Vandiperiyar. It is for the people who want the mosque to obtain the site; and

if they want the site to be assigned on concessional terms, then they must apply to the Government and the application will then be considered on its merits.

135. Concessions to the Malayala Brahmin Jenmies.

MR. NARAYANARU KRISHNARU (*Jenmies, Trivandrum Division, Group II*) said that there was ample evidence that the Jenmies had absolute rights of alienation over *Kanapattom* lands. But they were gradually being deprived of those rights.

The member pointed out, that as the vast majority of the non-official members of the Legislative Council were *kudiyans* and their relations, nothing was more certain than that the Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation Amendment Bill would be passed into law, which would spell the ruin of the Jennies. If, however, the Bill were considered and passed by the Council, Government should withhold sanction to the measure.

Educated Malayala Brahmins should be duly represented in the public service.

The Namputiri Bill should be passed into law at an early date, after introducing necessary amendments. The Bill should contain a clause prohibiting polygamous marriages.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Krishnaru, നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രധാന നിവേദനം ജന്മികുടിയാൻ റഗുലേഷനെപ്പററി ആയിരുന്നല്ലോ. അതിൽ നിങ്ങൾ ശക്തിയായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞതു് നിയമസഭയിൽ നിന്നും പാസാകുന്ന ബില്ലിൽ ജന്മിമാൎക്കു് ദോഷമല്ലാതെ ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല എന്നാണു്. നിങ്ങൾ അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞതിനാൽ നിയമസഭയ്ക്കു് തോന്നാവുന്ന ഈൎഷ്യകൊണ്ടു ജന്മിമാൎക്കു് ഒരു പക്ഷെ ദോഷം ഉണ്ടായേക്കുമോ എന്നു് സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കുടിയാന്മാരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളിൽ ചിലർ റൌണ്ടു് ടേബിൾ കാൺഫറൻസിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയും അവർ ന്യായമായി ഇരുകക്ഷികൾക്കും വലിയ ദോഷം കൂടാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ചില ഭാഗങ്ങൾ സമ്മതിച്ചും കുറെ ഒക്കെ സൌജന്യമായി വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തും പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി നിങ്ങൾക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണല്ലോ. ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതിനെ വാദിച്ചുവരുമ്പോൾ അതു സ്വീകരിക്കാതെ അന്യായംതന്നെ വേണമെന്നു നിൎബ്ബന്ധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു ഇതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ ഇതുപോലുള്ള ഒരു സന്ദൎഭം നിയമസഭയിൽ ഉണ്ടായി വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തി ന്യായമോ ന്യായരഹിതമോ ഏതാണു് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു അറിയുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായി നിയമസഭയിലെ കുടിയാൻ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ജന്മിമാൎക്കു ദോഷമേ ചെയ്യുകയുള്ളു എന്നു നിങ്ങൾ തീൎച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയതിൽ എനിക്കു് അസാമാന്യമായ കുണ്ഠിതമുണ്ടു്. കുടിയാന്മാരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ റൌണ്ടു്ടേബിൾ കാൺഫറൻസിൽ ന്യായമായ അഭിപ്രായത്തിലാണു് ഒടുവിൽ വന്നു

ചേന്നതു്. അതുപോലെ വാദപ്രതിവാദംകേട്ടു് ഏതുന്യായമോ അതു മാത്രമേ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളായിരിക്കുന്ന—അവർ കുടിയാന്മാരായാലും ശരി അല്ലെങ്കിലും ശരി—മെമ്പർമാർ സ്വീകരിക്കയുള്ളു എന്നുവേണം വിചാരിക്കാൻ. ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായിട്ടു കൌൺസിലിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ കൃത്യബോധത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇരുകക്ഷികൾക്കും ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെയുള്ള ഒരു നിയമം പാസാകണമെന്നു പറയുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. അതിനെതിരായിട്ടു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ എനിക്കു് സ്വല്പം വൈമുഖ്യമുണ്ടു്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ ഒരു പഴമൊഴിയുണ്ടു് അതായതു്, 'Do not cry before you are hurt' (തല്ലുകൊള്ളുന്നതിനുമുമ്പെ കരയരുതു്). അതുകൊണ്ടു കണ്ടിടത്തോളം ദോഷമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു മുമ്പേകൂട്ടി കരയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പ്രയോജനമൊന്നുമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ബില്ലു് ഇരുകക്ഷികളുടേയും പ്രതിനിധികളും ഗവണ്മെന്റു് പ്രതിനിധികളും കൂടിയിരുന്നു ആലോചിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതിൽ ഇരുകക്ഷികളുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളും ഗവണ്മെന്റും കാൺഫറൻസിൽ ഏതു ആദർശത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചുവോ അതേ ആദർശത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ചുമതലയോടും കൃത്യബോധത്തോടുംകൂടി ഇരുകക്ഷികൾക്കും ദോഷമില്ലാത്ത നിലയിൽ ഈ ബിൽ പാസാകുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാം. അതിനു് വിപരീതമായ ഒരു സ്ഥിതി ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിച്ചാൽ മതിയല്ലോ.

പിന്നിട്ടു് ശരിയായ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവൎക്കു് സൎക്കാർ സൎവീസിൽ ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. മലയാള ബ്രാഹ്മണരിലും യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവൎക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗം നല്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവൎക്കും യോഗ്യതാനുസരണം സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

നംപൂതിരിബിൽ നിയമസഭയുടെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കയാണു്. ഏതുതരത്തിൽ പാസാകും എന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ തരമില്ല. സെലക്റ്റ്കമ്മറ്റിക്കു പോയിവരുമ്പോൾ ഗുണകരമായ അനേകം ഭേദഗതികൾ ഉണ്ടാകാം. അതു കഴിഞ്ഞു് ആ ബിൽ ഏതുരൂപത്തിൽ അവസാനിക്കും എന്നു പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MEMBER: നിയമസഭയിലെ പല മെംബർമാരും ജന്മിമാൎക്കു ദോഷംചെയ്യണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. വെളിയിൽ പലതും പറയുന്നവരെ എനിക്കറിയാം. ന്യായമായിട്ടു് അവർ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതെല്ലാം പിൻവലിക്കയും അവരോടു ക്ഷമായാചനം ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

DEWAN: വെളിയിൽവച്ചു എന്തൊക്കെ പറഞ്ഞാലും നിയമസഭയിൽ അവർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധിസ്ഥാനത്തിരിക്കയാകയാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു മുഴുവനും നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നവരാണെന്നുള്ള ചുമതലബോധത്തോടുകൂടിതന്നെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് നിങ്ങൾ അവരോടു ക്ഷമായാചനം ചെയ്യേണ്ടി വരാനാണു് എളുപ്പം.

[Your chief representation was about the Jenmi and Kudiyan Bill. You apprehend that the Legislative Council will do nothing but evil to the *jenmies*. At the Round Table Conference held recently, there were representatives of the *kudiyans* also. They and the representatives of the *jenmies* arrived at certain conclusions without serious detriment to the interests of both the parties. There will be a similar opportunity for a free discussion of the matter in the Legislative Council. It is to be hoped that, as representatives of the people, whether *jenmies* or *kudiyans*, the members of the Legislative Council will adopt only what is just and equitable. It is to be regretted that, before knowing what the Council is going to do, you have jumped into a conclusion that it will do only harm to the *jenmies*. "Do not cry before you are hurt". As things stand at present, no wrong has been done to the *jenmies*. It may be expected that the bill will be discussed in the Council in the same spirit in which the proposed amendments were discussed in the conference and that it will be passed without serious detriment to the interests of both the parties.

In regard to the question of entertaining Malayala Brahmins in public service, even now they are given such appointments as they are qualified to hold.

The Namputiri Bill is before the Legislative Council. It is not now possible to know in what form it will finally be passed. When the bill is examined by the Select Committee, several wholesome amendments may be made.]

136. Needs of the Malayala Brahmins.

MR. PARAMESVARU NARAYANARU BHATTATIRI (*Jenmies, Quilon Division*) thanked Government for having appointed members of the Malayala Brahmin community as Bench Magistrates, Judges of Village Panchayat Courts and as members of other local bodies.

A boarding house should be built for the pupils of Kulakada Special school. A medical officer from either Kottarakara or Adur should visit the pupils periodically. The class rooms of the school should be paved with tiles. The school compound should be provided with a masonry wall. The school should be raised to a High School.

An extensive scheme of scholarships and stipends should be devised for the benefit of the boys and young men of the community. Educated members of the community should be entertained in public service

and the Malayala Brahmins who were already in public service should be given promotions as and when opportunities arose.

The Namputiri Bill should be expedited. A section should be added to the Bill for penalising polgyamous marriages.

Speaking about the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation Amendment Bill, the member said that care should be taken to avoid the incorporation of clauses which would tend to deprive the *jenmies* of their freehold rights.

The Veda school at Trivandrum should be placed under the control of the Devaswom Commissioner. An *acharya* should be appointed in each of the important temples.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanaru Bhattatiri, നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ പ്രധാനമായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് കുളക്കടസ്പെഷ്യൽ സ്കൂളിൽ ചില അററകുററവേലകൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർക്കു എഴുതിഅയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്താം.

നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ശേഷംഭാഗങ്ങൾക്ക നിങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പുസംസാരിച്ച ജന്മിമെമ്പർക്കു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

വേദപാഠശാലയെപ്പററി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞഭാഗവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർക്കു എഴുതിഅയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്തിയതിന്മേൽ ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The chief point in the representation was about certain repairs to the Kulakada Special School. The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to report on this. What has been stated about the *Vedapatasala* will also be referred to him.

The other points have been replied to in connection with the representation made by the previous member.]

137. Needs of the Namputiries.

Mr. PARAMESWARAN TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies, Kottayam Division*) said that the Namputiri Bill, as it appeared in the Government Gazette, was open to reasonable criticism. It had several defects. For instance, the provisions relating to inheritance modified, and even altered, the customary law of the community.

The majority of the Malayala Brahmins felt that there was no necessity whatever for the Bill, as the *Vedas* and the *Smritis* were in themselves sufficient to guide and control their relations with one another. Further, the customs of the community were as good as law, as they had the sanction of usage.

If the attempt to thrust a manmade law upon the community should succeed, the *modus operandi* should be changed. A special committee should be appointed, with powers to examine persons who were

qualified to speak for the Malayala Brahmin community. The recommendations of the committee should be embodied in a Bill, for being introduced in the Legislative Council.

The *porambokc* lands adjoining the temples and the houses of Malayala Brahmins were sometimes registered and given to members of other communities. Such *poramboke* lands should be given at a nominal value to Malayala Brahmins.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Tuppan Namputiri, നിങ്ങൾ ആദ്യമായിട്ടു നമ്പൂതിരിബില്ലിനെപ്പററിയാണു പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബില്ലിൽ പല ന്യൂനതകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നും അവയെ പരിഹരിക്കാതെ ആ ബിൽ പാസ്സാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം നിങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണകരമായിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ ആ ബിൽ ഇതേവരെയായിട്ടും പാസാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. നിയമസഭയിൽതന്നെ രണ്ടു പ്രത്യേകം നിയമിച്ചു (co-opted) നമ്പൂതിരിമെമ്പർമാരുണ്ടു്. അവർ ഇതിൽ എന്തെല്ലാമാണു ഭേദഗതികൾ ചെയ്യാനുള്ളതെന്നു നോക്കി മുൻകൂട്ടി നോട്ടീസുകൊടുത്താൽ ആ ഭേദഗതികളെക്കൂടി വിചാരണചെയ്തതിനുമേൽമാത്രമേ ഈ ബിൽപാസ്സാക്കുകയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു നിങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നന്യൂനതകൾ അങ്ങിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാം.

രണ്ടാമതു നിങ്ങൾ പുറമ്പോക്കിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. ദേവസ്വങ്ങളുടെ സമീപത്തും ഇല്ലങ്ങളുടെസമീപത്തും ഉള്ള പുറമ്പോക്കുകളെ അവയ്ക്കു സമീപമുള്ളവക്കു നോട്ടിസുകൊടുക്കാതെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ നോട്ടീസുകിട്ടുമ്പോൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോടു പരാതിപറഞ്ഞാൽ ആ പുറമ്പോക്കു പതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം നിങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതലായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു നിങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ പതിച്ചു തരും.

[The first part of the representation relates to the Namputiri Bill. The Bill has not yet been passed into law. If the two co-opted members of the Council give notice of the amendments that have to be made in the Bill, it will be passed into law only after considering all such amendments. The defects now noticed in the existing Bill can be removed in this way.

The *porambokes* near temples and *Illoms* are not to be registered without giving notice to owners of adjacent lands. When such notice is received, it is open to the parties concerned to press their claims before the officer concerned in respect of the lands to be registered. If such claims are established, the lands will be registered in the names of the claimants.]

138. Needs of the Arayas.

MR. K. C. KOCHAPPI ARAYAN (*Nominated*) said that Government had issued an order that the Arayas of the seacoast should be given, free of cost, ten cents of land each for habitation. The order was not carried out. It should be enforced. Similar facilities should also be granted to the Arayas who lived off the seacoast.

The road leading from Manakkad to Kalady *via* Sinkaratope, and thence to Tiruvallathupallathu *kadavu* should be repaired and metalled.

The encroachments on the *poramboke* land adjoining the Killiyar river should be removed. A foot-path should be opened along the western bank of the river for the convenience of pedestrians.

The encroachments on the foot-path which lay between Karamana bridge and Killipalam along the bank of the river should be removed. The foot-path should be made fit for pedestrian traffic. A wooden bridge should be constructed over the Killiyar river.

A ferry boat service should be introduced at Pachalloor *kadavu* in the backwater lying between Kovalam and Ambalathura.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kochappi Arayan, നിങ്ങളുടെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ നിവേദനം സമുദ്രതീരത്തുള്ള പുറമ്പോക്കിൽ പത്തുസെൻറുസ്ഥലം വീതം അരയന്മാൎക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഉത്തരവുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതനുസരിച്ചു സ്ഥലം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണു. ഉത്തരവുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഭൂമികിട്ടുന്നതല്ല. ആവശ്യക്കാർ അപേക്ഷകൊടുത്തു വേണ്ടനടപടിനടത്തിയാൽമാത്രമെ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആവശ്യമുള്ള ആളുകൾ അപേക്ഷകൊടുക്കണം.

നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ശേഷംസംഗതികളെപ്പററി ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയൎക്കും ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണൎക്കും എഴുതിഅയച്ചു് റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്താം.

[It has been stated that the Arayas are not getting lands registered in their names in accordance with the order that the available coast *porambokes* should be registered in their names at the rate of 10 cents each. This order by itself does not purport to grant lands to them without application. It is therefore for the Arayas to apply for the lands.

The remaining points of the representation will be referred to the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineer for report.]

139. Grant of special Concessions to the Ezhavas

MR. K. P. MARTHANDAN VAIDYAN (*Chirayinkil taluk, Group II*) said that Government were not giving due encouragement to the educational institutions which were under the management of Ezhavas. The Vettur Primary School was erected by the Ezhava

c mmunity twenty years ago. The building collapsed a year ago, as its walls were made of sun-burnt bricks. The school was since located in a rented building situated in a marshy region. The prayer for a new building being constructed at the cost of Government was not heeded. A building should be erected speedily on the old site, after acquiring additional lands.

The English High School at Nedunganda was the only institution of the kind, which belonged to Ezhavas. For extending the premises of the school, an extent of one and a half acres of land was sanctioned to be acquired. The cost of acquisition of the land was paid by the school authorities. An additional extent of two acres was required for providing facilities for sports and recreation. The only area that could be added to the school compound was the site of the Ariyittakunnu bungalow situated to the south of the school. As Government had given, as free gifts, costly sites for the use of other educational institutions, it was not too much to expect that they would extend the concession to the Ezhava community, which was backward in the matter of education, by handing over a portion of the above-said site for the use of the school. No use was being made of the bungalow and site, The subject was represented by Mr. M. Kunjukrishnan at the 25th Session of the Assembly. In a letter sent to Mr. Kunjukrishnan by Government, it was said that Government sanctioned the acquisition, at the cost of the school authorities, of private lands adjoining the school. But Mr. Kunjukrishnan's representation was that Government should hand over, free of cost, a portion of the site of the above-mentioned bungalow. An area of two acres from the above land should be given gratis for the use of the school.

There were many able Ayurvedic physicians in the Ezhava community. The important treatises on the Ayurvedic system of treatment were written by Ezhavas. But the community was not well-represented in the Department of Ayurveda. A duly qualified Ezhava *Vydian* should be appointed in the Ayurvedic Hospital at an early date.

In the Education Department, Ezhava applicants should be given preference over those who had held acting appointments as teachers. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be drawn to the need for appointing qualified Ezhavas as clerks in his office as well as in the offices of the Inspectors of Schools.

Educated young men of the Ezhava community should be given scholarships and sent to foreign countries for higher education, especially for industrial education.

Ezhavas should be given due representation in the Excise, Forest, Registration and Judicial Departments and in the Secretariat and the Account office.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Martandan Vaidyan, നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ നിങ്ങൾ പ്രധാനമായിപറഞ്ഞതു നെടുങ്ങണ്ട സ്കൂളിനെ പ്പറ്റിയാണ്. ഈ വിഷയമാണ നിങ്ങൾ സംസാരിക്കാൻപോകുന്ന

തെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി പ്രത്യേകം അറിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനു സമാധാനം പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എങ്കിലും നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ചീഫ് എൻജിനിയക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർക്കും എഴുതിഅയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടുവരുത്താം.

ആയുർവ്വേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഈഴവക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഒന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളമാതിരിയിൽ നിങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. വൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ കണക്കു നോക്കിയതിൽ അങ്ങിനെയല്ല കാണുന്നതു്. ഈഴവരിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഗ്രാൻറവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ ൪൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം ഉണ്ടു്.

MEMBER: അതെല്ലാം സഹായധനം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന വൈദ്യശാലകൾ മാത്രമാണു്.

DEWAN: ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പിന്നെയെന്താണുള്ളതു്? ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മുഖ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഗ്രാൻറവൈദ്യശാലകളാണു്. അതിൽ ഈഴവർക്കു വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം ലഭിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്.

അടുത്തതായി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു് പൊതുവെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. അധഃകൃതസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു, അവർ ആ സമുദായത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവരാണെന്നുള്ള കാരണത്താൽ, പബ്ളിക്ക്സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശനത്തിനു തടസ്ഥമുണ്ടാകരുതെന്നുള്ളതാണു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നയം. അതനുസരിച്ചു യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ഈ സമുദയാംഗങ്ങൾ അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ അവക്കു ഉദ്യോഗദാനം ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുമുണ്ടു്.

പിന്നീടു വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഉപരിപഠനത്തിനു സ്ക്കാളർഷിപ്പു നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങിനെ വിദേശത്തുപോകുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു വേതനംകൊടുക്കുന്നതു വളരെ ചുരുക്കമായിട്ടുമാത്രമെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളു. കൂടാതെ ഓരോ വിഷയത്തിൽ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്കാളർഷിപ്പുകൊടുത്തു അയയ്ക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ അതിലേക്കു യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകളെ—അതായതു അതിൽ ശരിയായ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനു ത്രാണിയുള്ള ആളുകളെ—തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയക്കയാണല്ലോ വേണ്ടതു്.

[The statements made in respect of the Nedunganda school will be referred to the Chief Engineer and the Director of Public Instruction for report.

It was alleged that Ezhavas are not encouraged in the Ayurveda Department. But statistics show that there are more than 40 grant-in-aid *Vaidyans* from that community. The places of these *Vaidyans* are the chief ones available in the Ayurveda Department and the Ezhavas are adequately represented there.

Then in regard to the entertainment in public service, members of the depressed classes are not debarred from being entertained on the ground of their belonging to such communities. The policy of the Government is that there should be no bar to the entertainment in public service of any member of any community. When qualified hands apply to heads of departments, the available places are given to them.

In regard to the deputation of Ezhava youths to foreign countries for higher education at the expense of the Government, it is only very rarely that young men are sent abroad on Government scholarships for specialisation in particular subjects. On such occasions, only the fittest men who are qualified and will be able to specialise in those subjects are sent.]

140. Inequalities which the Ezhava community is suffering from and measures for their removal.

MR. K. KRISHNA PANIKKAR (*Nominated*) said that the Ezhavas were not given adequate representation in public service. Ezhavas, who educated themselves in the face of overwhelming difficulties, were not being liberally entertained in service. There were roads and schools not open to them.

There was only one Ezhava officer in the Judicial Department. Of the forty Munsiffs, not even one was from the Ezhava community. The community deserved to be better represented in the Judicial Department, which contained not less than 60 officers in all. There should be an Ezhava Judge in the High Court.

During the last five years, only one Ezhava had been appointed in the Huzur Secretariat. The officers in the higher ranks of the Excise, Police and Magisterial departments were generally recruited from the Secretariat. But none of the Ezhavas employed there were so sent out to other departments. Some of them had been drawing the same pay for nearly half a dozen years. An Ezhava should be appointed as Assistant Secretary or Secretary in the Huzur Office. Should the Government make up their mind to do so, they would not have any difficulty in choosing an able man.

The Ezhavas employed in the Police Department should be encouraged by giving them promotions.

The major portion of the abkari revenue of Government was contributed by Ezhavas. Before toddy and arrack became a State monopoly, the profits from the manufacture and sale of liquors were exclusively enjoyed by members of that community. Despite the above facts, the

doors of the Excise Department remained, in practice, closed to them. Ezhavas should be appointed as Excise Inspectors and as Assistant Commissioners.

Instructions should be issued to Heads of Departments to entertain Ezhavas in larger numbers.

Ezhavas and other depressed classes should be given admission to the schools and public roads that still remained closed to them.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Krishna Panikkar. ചില പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലും ചില റോഡുകളിലും നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനു പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇവിടെ ധാരാളം സ്ക്കൂളുകൾ ഉള്ളതിൽ ൧൨ സ്ക്കൂളുകൾമാത്രമെ എല്ലാജാതിമതസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കും പ്രവേശനം അനുവദിക്കാത്തതായിട്ടുള്ളു. അതിലേക്കു ചില പ്രത്യേക കാരണങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെ ഇപ്പോഴിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും മാററി എല്ലാവൎക്കും ഒന്നുപോലെ പ്രവേശനം അനുവദിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിലുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആണ്ടുതോറും കുറെശ്ശയായിഅങ്ങിനെ മാററിവരുന്നുമുണ്ട്.

എല്ലാവൎക്കും പ്രവേശനമില്ലാത്ത ഏതാനും ചില റോഡുകളുമുണ്ട്. അതു ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങളുടെയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതുപോലെയുള്ള മററു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെയൊ സമീപത്തുള്ളവയാണ്.

ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പൊതുവായി മി. മാൎത്താണ്ഡൻവൈദ്യനു ഞാൻ മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഇതുപോലെ പബ്ലിക് സൎവീസിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിവേദനം മററുപല മെമ്പറന്മാൎക്കും ഉള്ളതാകകൊണ്ട് അവയെല്ലാം കൂടി ഒടുവിൽ മറുപടി പറയാം.

[It has been stated that a few roads and schools are not open to all classes of people. Of the many schools in the State, only 12 are not so open. There are special reasons for not throwing them open to all classes of pupils. But with a view to admit all classes of pupils therein, steps are being taken to remove them from their present location and year by year their number is being reduced.

The roads that are not thrown open to all classes of people are those situated in close proximity to temples or other similar institutions.

In regard to the entertainment in public service, a reply has already been given to Mr. Marthandan Vaidyan. As, however, there are still other representations on the subject of communal representation in the public service, a joint reply will be given after hearing all the members.]

141. Inequalities of treatment of the Catholics of Travancore.

Mr. K. C. CHACKO (*Trading classes, Changanacherry*) said that the Roman Catholic community could hold its own against any other community in Travancore. In recent years, the community had made great strides in education and wealth. But the extent of its representation in public service was inadequate. Government did not make any determined attempt to improve the position of the community in that matter.

The Roman Catholics participated in, and even led, the movement which resulted in the opening of the Revenue Department to all communities. But, so far as the Catholics were concerned, the change was only theoretical. None of the Dewan Peishkars, Division Assistants, Tahsildars, Surveyors, Head Clerks, Sheristadars and Revenue Supervisors were Catholics. Of the 400 *Proverthicars*, only one was a Catholic. The Catholics formed the bulk of the land-owning and agricultural population of the country. But the authority to register *puduval* lands, dispose of *poramboke* cases, collect taxes and prepare voters' lists was vested in officers who belonged to other communities.

As regards the Huzur Office, the position of the Catholic community was exactly the same. There was not even a single Superintendent or Secretary who belonged to that community.

What was true of the Revenue Department and the Huzur Office was true also of the Judicial, Public Works, Police, Excise and other Departments. In the clash of communities, the interests of the community which did not have adequate representation in the public service were bound to suffer.

It was indeed a serious anomaly that a community, like the Roman Catholic community, should be perpetually kept out of its place in the public life of the country and be forced to eat out of the hands of minority communities. If Government would do anything to eliminate or even minimise the evil, they would earn the gratitude of the community.

The officers who had the power to make appointments persuaded their subordinates to go on leave for a while in order that they might appoint their own men in the vacancies. The claims thus created were advanced as an argument against the appointment of new men, even though they belonged to unrepresented communities. The practice tended to perpetuate the evil of over-representation of particular communities in the services.

The officers who, in making appointments, overlooked the claims of unrepresented communities did not deserve to live on public funds. Government should obtain and examine caste-war lists of appointments made by the several heads of departments and offices every year. The officers who made appointments in contravention of the claims of unrepresented communities should be called to account.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Chacko, നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിനു മറുപടി ഒടുവിൽ പറയാം.

[A reply to the representation will be given later on.]

142. Concessions to Catholic Christians of south Travancore.

Mr. F. DAVY (*Nominated*) said that the Latin Catholics outnumbered any other section of Christians in Travancore. But they were inadequately represented in public service. To secure an improvement in the condition of the Latin Catholics, the member made the following suggestions :—

Government should issue orders to the various heads of departments for preference being shown to applicants of the Latin Christian community.

The Headmasters of English and Vernacular schools and the Principals of Colleges should be asked to grant fee concessions to pupils and students who belonged to the Latin Christian community.

In the selection of students for training in foreign countries, preference should be shown to qualified young men of the community.

Special encouragement should be given, whenever possible, to members of the community already in service.

The Chief Engineer should be asked to arrange for the construction of roads and the sinking of wells wherever members of the community wanted them.

The Land Revenue Commissioner and the Director of Industries should be asked to grant loans to applicants of the Latin Christian community, to enable them to start and carry on agricultural and industrial enterprises.

Instructions should be issued for the registry, in the names of poor members of the community, of lands for building houses.

The Latin Christian community was not in a position to obtain representation, by election, in representative institutions and local bodies. Government should nominate members of the community to those institutions and local bodies. In the interests of minority communities, Government had the power to make nominations.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Davy, as regards your request for fee concession, I shall refer the matter to the Director of Public Instruction.

As regards stipends to students going to foreign countries for study, I outlined the policy of the Government in the matter in answer to a representation made by another member.

You say that roads must be constructed and wells sunk wherever members of your community want them. It is not possible to make at one and the same time all the roads and wells that the people might want. They are therefore being made according to the urgent needs of each locality.

You want agricultural loans. If members of your community apply for them, the applications will be dealt with by the Land Revenue Department according to the rules; and, as in the case of other agriculturists, such applications will be dealt with sympathetically by the Government.

Then, as regards nominations, as you yourself have noticed, the power that is reserved with the Government for making nominations is being exercised in the interests of all communities which do not secure proper representation by election. Government also consider the claims of your community which, you say, cannot get proper representation.

143 Needs of the Visvakarma (Kammala) Community.

MR. JOTSIER M. ARUMUKHAM ASARI (*Nominated*) thanked Government for having nominated him to represent the Visvakarma community in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

It was well-known that, as the Visvakarma community was mostly engaged in industrial pursuits, it was very backward in the matter of education.

According to the last decennial census, the strength of the Visvakarma community was 1,63,724 people. Most of them were uneducated and poor. Government should do their best to bring about an improvement in the condition of those people.

The 100 members of the Assembly represented 40 lakhs of people. As there were two lakhs of people in the Visvakarma community, it could very well claim to have two representatives in the Assembly. One member should also be nominated from the community to the Legislative Council.

It was not possible for the community to get representation in the various Municipal Councils by election. A member should therefore be nominated to each of the important Municipal Councils. Qualified members should also be nominated to the Village Panchayat Courts, Bench Magistrates' Courts and the Economic Development Board.

Only holders of Vernacular School Leaving Certificates were eligible for admission to the School of Arts, Trivandrum, and the Weaving Institute and the Carpentry School, Quilon. It affected the community prejudicially. Members of the community who had studied up to the 4th class should be declared eligible for admission. Fifty per cent. of the seats in those institutions should be reserved for members of the professional classes like the Kammalas.

A carpentry school should be opened at Nagercoil, as at Quilon. Scientific methods should be taught in those schools. Qualified and able members of the Visvakarma community should be sent to the Mysore Metal Factory and similar institutions, for being trained in different kinds of industries. On their return, they should be appointed as Headmasters of industrial schools. A bell-metal institute was necessary at Nagercoil.

Pupils and students of the Visvakarma community should be given half-fee concessions. Scholarships should be given to qualified members of the community for enabling them to proceed to foreign countries for higher studies in civil and mechanical engineering, sculpture, painting, statue-making, *etc.*

Night schools should be opened in all important towns for the education of members of the professional classes. Sculpture should be introduced as an optional subject in English and vernacular schools.

Members of the Visvakarma community were known by several names, such as കൊല്ലൻ, തച്ചൻ, തട്ടാൻ, and കൽത്തച്ചൻ. They should be classed under a single heading as "Visvakarmas" and not as "Kammalas" in the census report and other official documents. The subject was urged in previous sessions of the Assembly and in memorials submitted to Government. The leading members of the community had also sent a petition to the Government of India on the subject.

In the previous sessions of the Assembly, Mr. Neelakantan Asari, Mr. Kochummini Asari and others had pointed out the necessity for introducing legislation for the regulation of marriages and partitions in the Visvakarma community. Such legislation was perhaps necessary for the Malayala Visvakarmas. But the Tamilian members of the community were content to follow the Hindu law. Any new legislation should not therefore be held to apply in their case.

DEWAN'S REPLY: *மி: ஆறுமுகம் ஆசாரி, நீங்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற விஷயங்களில் கடைசிவிஷயம்* (point) *அதாவது உங்கள் சமுதாயத்தினுள் தமிழ்ப் பிரிவினர்களுக்கு சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டாமென்பது. உங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்தில் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறவர்கள் சட்டம் வேண்டுமென்று இதற்குமுன் பிரஜாசபையில் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். நீங்கள் இப்போது சட்டம் வேண்டாமென்கிறீர்கள். சட்டம் வேண்டுமென்றவர்களிடம், மேற்கூறியதற்கு ஒரு சட்டக்குறிப்பு* (Draft Bill) *அனுப்பினால், அதைப்பற்றி கவர்மெண்டு விசாரணை செய்து, பின்பு சட்டசபைக்கு அனுப்பலாமென்று கூறப்பட்டது. இதுவரை சட்டக்குறிப்பு* (Draft Bill) *ஒன்றும் வரவில்லை. அப்படி வருகிற காலத்தில் பார்க்கலாம்.*

உங்களுடைய ஜாதிப்பெயரை மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னீர். உங்களுடைய ஜாதிப்பெயரை மாற்றினால், ஜனத்தொகை (Census) *எடுக்கும் காலத்தில் பல இடையூறுகள் ஏற்படும். ஆங்கில இந்தியாவில்* (British India) *உங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்திற்கு ஒருபேர் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தப்பேர்தான் உங்களுக்கு இந்த சமஸ்தானத்தில் வழங்கிவருவதும். ஆங்கிலேய இந்தியாவில்* (British India) *உங்கள் சமுதாயத்திற்கு ஒரு பெயரும், இங்கே வேறு ஒரு பெயரும் இருக்குமானால், அகில இந்தியாக் குடிக்கணக்கு* (All India Census) *சமயத்தில் ஒரே ஜாதி இரண்டு ஜாதிகளாகி, அதனால் பலவித வித்தியாசங்கள் ஏற்படும். ஆதலால் நீங்களும், அகில இந்தியாவிலுள்ளவர்களும்* (British India) *சேர்ந்து இந்தப்பெயரை மாற்றக்கிளர்ச்சி* (Agitate) *செய்தால், அவ்விடத்தில் பேர்மாறும்போது உங்களுடைய சமுதாயப்பெயரை இங்கேயும் மாற்றலாம். அப்படிச் செய்யும்போது அதற்கு ஒரு அனுசரணையுண்டு.*

MEMBER: ஆங்கில இந்தியாவிலுள்ளவர்கள் (British India) இதற்காக ஒரு மனு இட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

DEWAN: அந்த உத்தரவின்பேரில் செய்யலாம்.

உங்களுடைய சமுதாய மாணவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் (Fees) குறைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னீர். ஏழைகள் இருந்தால் சம்பளம் (Fees) குறைத்துக்கொடுக்கிறதுண்டு. உங்கள் சமுதாயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் ஐவேஜ் உள்ளவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

MEMBER: ஒருவரும் இல்லை.

DEWAN: எனக்குத் தெரிந்தமட்டில் கொஞ்சம் ஐவேஜ் உள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லோரும் ஏழைகள்! என்று சொல்லயிடமில்லை.

மூன்றாவது நாகர்கோயிலில் ஒரு தச்சுப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஏற்படுத்தித்தரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னீர். கொல்லத்தில் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கிறது. அதில் உங்கள் மாணவர்களுக்குப் படிப்புச் சம்பளம் (Stipend) கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அச்சம்பளத்தைக்கொண்டு (Stipend) தங்களது சிலவிற்கு யாதொரு கஷ்டமில்லாமல் படிக்கமுடியும். ஆதலால் கொல்லத்தின் சமீபத்திலிருந்து மாத்திரம் மாணவர்கள் படிக்கவருவதுமில்லாமல் இச்சமஸ்தானத்தின் பலபாகங்களிலிருந்தும் வருகிறார்கள். உங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கைத்தொழில் இலாகாதலைவருக்கு (Director of Industries) அனுப்பலாம்.

பின்பு உங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்திலிருந்தும் சிலரை சட்டசபை, பிரஜாசபைமுதலிய ஸ்தாபனங்களில் நியமனம்செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூறினீர். நியமனம் கொடுப்பதாயிருந்தால் எல்லா சமுதாயத்தாருக்கும் எல்லா வருஷத்திலும் எப்படி நியமனம் செய்யமுடியும். எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுக்கமுடியாது. கவர்மெண்டார் இவ்விஷயத்தில் கூடினமட்டும் சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். அதாவது, ஒருவருஷத்தில் அல்லது அடுத்த வருஷத்திலாவது எல்லா சமுதாயத்தாருக்கும் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கிடைக்கும்படி கவர்மெண்டார் கூடியது செய்துவருகிறார்கள். அந்தக்கூட்டத்தில் உங்கள் சமுதாயத்தாருக்கும் ஒரு வருஷமில்லாவிட்டால் அடுத்த வருஷம் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் (Nomination) கிடைக்கும்.

பிற்பாடு, திருவனந்தபுரம் சித்திரக்கைத் தொழில்சாலை, கொல்லம் தச்சுவேலைப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் முதலிய ஸ்தாபனங்களில் படிக்கவிரும்பும் உங்கள் சமுதாய மாணவர்களுக்கு தற்போது குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கல்வியோக்கியதையைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்றுசொன்னீர். மி: ஜோஸ்யர்—ஏதாவது ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலிருந்து படித்து முன்னுக்கு வர வேண்டுமானால் குறைந்த கல்வி போதாது. போதுமான கல்வியோக்கியதையுடன் இப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் சேர்ந்தாலொழிய பிரயோஜனமில்லை. உங்களில் ஹைஸ்கூல் (High School) படிப்புபெற்றவர்கள் குறைவாகயிருந்தபோதிலும் ஏழாம்கிளாஸ் வரையில் படித்த மாணவர்கள் இருக்கலாம். ஆதலால் கல்வியோக்கியதையைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்கிற விஷயத்தை இப்போது கவனிக்கமுடியாது.

[It was stated that there was no need for social legislation among the Visvakarma community—the Tamil section of it. But other members had pressed the need for such legislation at former sessions of the Assembly. The Government had then replied that, if a draft bill was sent up, it would be considered. No draft bill has yet been received. The point now urged will be considered when the draft bill is received.

As for the change of the name of your community from "Kammala" to "Visvakarma", the name adopted here is that adopted in British India. If the same community is known by different names in the two places, there will be difficulties in taking the all-India Census. But if you move the authorities in British India to change the name and the change is sanctioned there, the new name will be adopted here also. You say that your men have already petitioned the British Government. The orders on the petition may be awaited.

Fee concessions can be granted only to poor students and not to all students. There are rich men in the community.

In regard to the prayer for the opening of a carpentry school at Nagercoil, there is already one such school at Quilon and students are admitted and given stipends. Students from all parts of Travancore are studying in that school and the stipends that they get are sufficient to maintain themselves. Anyhow the prayer will be referred to the Director of Industries.

As for nomination of members of the community to the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, it is not possible to nominate members of all communities every year. What the Government now do is to nominate members of the unrepresented communities by a process of rotation.

In regard to the request for exemption from minimum qualification of students of the Kammala community seeking admission to the School of Arts, Trivandrum and the Carpentry School, Quilon, the Government do not propose to consider it. For every branch of study a certain amount of general equipment is necessary and without that no student can successfully prosecute that branch of study.]

144. Needs of the Salia Community.

MR. S. M. SUBRAHMANYAM (*Nominated*) thanked Government, at the outset, for having nominated him to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly to represent the Salia Community.

The other communities in the State had made great strides in education in recent years. But the Salia community was not able to keep pace with them on account of their low economic condition. The Salias were mostly engaged in manual labour. The benign Government granted half-fee concessions to deserving pupils of the community. The concession, however, did not afford sufficient relief, as more than 95 per cent. of the Salias were very poor. It should therefore be extended to all pupils and students of the community.

Qualified numbers of the Salia community should be given scholarships to enable them to undergo courses in the Medical, Engineering and other colleges. Suitable appointments should also be given to qualified members of the community.

Of the 12 members of the Village Panchayat court at Nagercoil, 5 were Christians, 3 Vellalas, 1 Brahmin, 1 Salia, 1 Nair and 1 Mahommedan. Salias formed one-fourth of the total population of Nagercoil. Two more members should therefore be nominated from the community next year. A Salia should also be nominated to the Panchayat Court at Neyyattinkara.

A member should be nominated from the community to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and to the Legislative Council. The community was not influential enough to obtain representation by election.

The weaving industry was not in a satisfactory condition in the State, as Government had been paying little attention to it. There were only two weaving institutes and they were not sufficient for the development of the industry. Weaving should be introduced as a subject of study in the Primary Schools situated in the areas inhabited by the weaving classes.

Though the S. M. R. V. Institute at Nagercoil was started 30 years ago, the weaving industry had not been benefited as the looms used in the Institute were not of up-to-date pattern. New looms for the weaving of ornamental designs should be installed in the Institute. A weaving institute, similar to that at Trivandrum, should be established at Nagercoil.

There was a Vernacular Middle School at Vadasseri known as Krishnancoil Vernacular Middle School. There were 700 pupils on its rolls. As the school building was too small, a new Primary School should be opened at Krishnancoil. A Primary School for girls should also be opened there.

An Anchal Office should be opened at Vadasseri, which was a commercial centre in South Travancore.

DEWAN'S REPLY: மி: சுப்ரமண்யம்—உங்களுடைய முதல் விஷயமானது. உங்களுடைய சமுதாயமானவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிச் சம்பளம் (Fees) குறைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது. இதுபோலுள்ள விஷயத்திற்கு மி. மீஜாஸ்யருக்கு விடையளித்திருக்கிறேன். அதைக் கவனிக்கவும்.

இரண்டாவது—சட்டநிரூபணசபையிலும் (Legislative Council) மற்ற ஸ்தாபனங்களிலும் உங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்தினற்கும் சரியான பிராதிநித்யம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றீர். ஒவ்வொரு மைனாரிடி (minority) ஜாதக்கும் (community) எல்லா வருஷமும் பிராதிநித்தியம் கொடுக்கமுடியுமா? கூடியவரையில் சிறுதுகைகொண்ட ஜாதிகளுக்கு (minority community) கவர்மெண்டார் பிராதிநித்தியம் (nomination) கொடுத்துத்தான் வருகிறார்கள்.

மூன்றாவதாக — உங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்திற்கு ஆதாரமாயிருக்கும் கைத்தொழில் நெசவு. இத்தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவும், அதில் விருத்தியடையவும் கவர்மெண்டார் உங்களுக்குவேண்டிய உதவி செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இதற்காக நாகர்கோவிலில் ஒரு டெக்னிகல் இன்ஸ்டிடியூட் (Technical Institute) சாங்கேதிகஸ்தாபனத்தை கவர்மெண்டார் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். பிரதம வித்யாவிலக்கணஸ்தாபனம் (Central Technological Institute) திருவனந்தபுரத்தில்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதன் செலவைப்பற்றி ஆலோசனை செய்யும்போது நாகர்கோவிலில் இதுபோலுள்ள ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம் அவசியமில்லை என்று தோன்றுகிறது. நாகர்கோவில் சாங்கேதிகஸ்தாபனத்தில் (Technical Institute) படித்தவர்கள் மேற்படிக்க அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டால் திருவனந்தபுரத்திற்கு வந்து பிரதமவித்தியாவிலக்கணஸ்தாபனத்தில் (Central Technological Institute) படிக்கலாம்.

சித்திரவேலைப்பாடுகள் போடும் தறி கவர்மெண்டிலிருந்து ஏற்படுத்தித்தரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறீர். இப்போதுதான் திருவனந்தபுரம் சித்திரக்கைத்தொழில்சாலையில் அதைத் துடங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் அபிவிருத்தியைப்பார்த்துக்கொண்டு வேறு இடங்களில் தொடங்கலாம்.

நான்காவதாக சிறுவர் சிறுமிகளுக்கு ஒரு ஆரம்பபாடசாலை கிருஷ்ணன்கோவிலில் ஸ்தாபித்துத்தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டீர். அதைப்பற்றி வித்தியாப்பியாச இலாகாதலைவருக்கு (Director of Public Instruction) எழுதி ரிப்போர்ட் (Report) வருத்தலாம்.

கடைசியாக வடசேரியில் ஒரு அஞ்சலாபீஸ் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறீர். இதற்குமுன் இவ்விஷயம் கவர்மெண்டிற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. அப்போது, உத்திரவாதம் (guarantee) கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கவர்மெண்டார் கேட்டார்கள். அதற்கு பதிலில்லை. நீங்கள் சொல்வதுபோல் ஜாஸ்தியாக மணியார்டர்களும், எழுத்துக்களும் இருக்கும்பக்ஷத்தில் உத்திரவாதம் (guarantee) கொடுக்க நீங்கள் ஏன் வருத்தப்படுகிறீர்கள். அப்படி நீங்கள் யாராவது சிலர்சேர்ந்து உத்திரவாதம் (guarantee) கொடுத்துவிட்டால் அங்கே ஒரு அஞ்சலாபீஸ் ஸ்தாபித்துத்தரலாம்.

[In regard to the representation relating to fee concessions, a reply has already been given to Mr. Jotsier Arumukham Asari.

As for nominations to the Legislative Council and other public bodies, it is not possible to give representation every year to all minority communities. But, as far as possible, the Government are nominating members of minority communities to such institutions.

In regard to the development of the weaving industry, there is a Technical Institute at Nagercoil and a Central Technological Institute at Trivandrum. Considering the financial aspect, it is not possible to establish an Institute at Nagercoil similar to the one at Trivandium. But students passing out of the Nagercoil Institute can continue their studies in the Central Technological Institute, Trivandrum. As for the installation of a loom at Nagercoil for weaving artistic designs, one such

loom has been installed in the Central Technological Institute, Trivandrum. New looms will be provided in other places after watching the result of the working of that installed at Trivandrum.

The prayer for the opening of a primary school for girls will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for report.

The need for an Anchal Office at Vadasseri had been urged at previous sessions also. It was stated on behalf of Government that, if the people were prepared to guarantee sufficient work for the office, a new office would be opened. But there was no response from the people. If such guarantee is given, a new office will be opened there.]

145. Needs of the Tandans.

MR. KUNJAN VELUMPAN (*Nominated*) spoke on the following needs of the Tandans :—

The Tandans were a class of coolies. Nearly all of them lived on lands which belonged to members of the richer communities. Their applications for lands for constructing houses were mercilessly rejected by the officers of the Land Revenue Department. Government should issue orders for *puduval* lands being assigned to Tandans free of *taravila*.

The number of educated Tandans was very small; yet most of them were unemployed. The only graduate of the community left for Ceylon a year ago in search of employment. That fact bore testimony to the indifference generally shown towards the community. Government should issue stringent instructions for preference being shown to Tandans in the matter of appointments. The Tandans who held acting appointments should be confirmed early. The member then presented a list of men qualified to hold Government appointments.

Half-fee concessions should be granted to pupils and students of the Tandan community. The Muslim community enjoyed that concession, notwithstanding the fact that there were several rich men in that community.

As Tandans were mostly engaged in the profession of plucking cocoanuts, they were hard hit by the cocoanut pest. For combating the pest, a few educated Tandans should be sent to foreign countries and trained in Entomology, at the expense of Government.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Velumpan, നിങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവർക്കു ഭൂമിപതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അനുകൂലമായ ഓർഡറൊന്നുമേർപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതല്ല. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഓർഡനുസരിച്ചു നിങ്ങൾ അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ സ്ഥലം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തെ ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ കമ്മിഷണർക്കു അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം.

നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായിട്ടുള്ളവ ൎക്ക പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറയുകയും അങ്ങിനെ വിജയികളായിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് തരികയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് തന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു വിശേഷവുമില്ല. അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അവർ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകും.

നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിലെ സാധുക്കളായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക പകുതി ഫീസു സൌജന്യമായിട്ടു കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർക്ക് എഴുതിചോദിക്കാം.

MEMBER: പകുതിഫീസ് സൌജന്യം കാളേജിൽ ഇല്ല.

DEWAN: കാളേജിൽ പകുതിഫീസ് സൌജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. പകുതിഫീസുസൌജന്യം ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിലും, വെർണാക്കുലർ മിഡിൽസ്കൂളുകളിലും മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. വെർണാക്കുലർ ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിലും ഈ സൌജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

തെങ്ങുകൾക്ക പിടിപെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള രോഗങ്ങളെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു തണ്ടാന്മാരെ വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവരുത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എത്രയോ വലിയ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ Entomology-യും മററും പഠിച്ചു അശ്രാന്തം പരിശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടും ഇതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്ക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ തീരെ പിന്നോക്കം നില്ക്കുന്നവരെന്നു നിങ്ങൾതന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിലുള്ളവരെ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവരുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു എന്താണു പ്രയോജനം? സാമാന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസംപോലുമില്ലാത്തവരെ Entomology പഠിപ്പിക്ക എന്നുള്ളതു അസാദ്ധ്യമാണ്.

മററു സമുദായത്തിനു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു എങ്ങിനെ പെരുമാറുന്നുവോ അതുപോലെ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഗവൺമെൻറു അനുഭാവത്തോടു കൂടി പെരുമാറുന്നതാണ്.

[The first grievance of the Tandan community is that members of that community do not get lands registered according to the rules for concessional registry of lands This point will be referred to the Land Revenue Commissioner for report.

In regard to the entertainment in public service of qualified members of that community, it is for them to apply to the heads of departments concerned.

As for fee concessions, they are not granted in Colleges and Vernacular High Schools but only in English High Schools and Vernacular Middle Schools.

In regard to the prayer for deputing Tandan youths to foreign countries to study the causes and remedy for cocoanut palm diseases, it has to be stated that even expert entomologists have not yet been able to find out a remedy. Such being the case, no good will be derived by sending to foreign contries Tandans who are admittedly backward in general education. Without general education, it is not possible to specialise in entomology.

In the matter of education, the Government will be as sympathetic towards the Tandan community as they are towards other communities.]

146. Needs of the Kuravas.

MR. NARAYANAN RAMAN (*Nominated*) dealt with the following needs of the Kuravas:—

P. C. Adichan, a pupil of Form IV in the Adur English High School, and Kunjupennu, a pupil of class VII in the Sankaramangalam Higher Grade Vernacular School, should be given scholarships, as they belonged to the Kurava caste and were poor.

Kurava youths who passed the School Leaving examination should be entertained in the Education, Registration and other departments. C. K. Chethan, who passed the School Leaving examination in 1929, should be given a permanent post in the Education Department.

Kurava youths who knew how to read and write Malayalam should entertained as peons in the Excise, Forest, Police, Registration and other departments.

The night school opened at Anayadi in the Kunnathur taluk should be given grant-in-aid.

The Member, in conclusion, thanked Government for having nominated him, a Kurava, as member of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Raman, നിങ്ങൾ ഏതാനും ചില വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ പേരു പറഞ്ഞു. അവർക്കു ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരുവേതനം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുമുണ്ടായി. അതിലേക്കു അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഹർജി കൊടുക്കാൻ പറയണം. അവർ ഹർജി കൊടുത്താൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചു തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യും.'

നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട എഴുതാനും വായിക്കാനും അറിയാവുന്ന യുവാക്കന്മാർക്കു താഴ്ന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾ അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ഗൌനിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

ആനയടിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിശാപാഠശാലക്കു ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സഹായധനം നൽകണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർക്കു എഴുതി അയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്താം.

[In regard to the request for the award of scholarships to certain pupils, they should be asked to put in applications. If they do so, their applications will be considered.

The next request was for the entertainment of Kuravas who know how to read and write in the subordinate ranks of certain departments. They should apply to the authorities concerned, who will consider the applications.

The request for the award of a grant to the night school at Anayadi will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for report.]

147. Needs of the Muslim Community.

MR. AYUB ADAM SAIT (*Trading class, Quilon*) said that at the previous session of the Assembly he had urged the need for opening a Muslim girls' school either in the Andamukkom ward or in the Pallithottam ward of the Quilon town. In a letter sent to the member by Government it was mentioned that the Director of Public Instruction was of opinion that there was no real necessity for such a school at Quilon. Quilon was an important Muslim centre. As the community was backward in the matter of female education, a school for the education of Muslim girls should be opened there.

Friday should be declared as a Mohammedan holiday. When the need was urged at the 25th session of the Assembly it was said that Muslims would be exempted, if possible, from attendance at courts until after their midday worship was over. If Government viewed with disfavour the idea of granting a full holiday on Friday, they should at least acknowledge the necessity for granting three hours' leave to Muslims on Fridays.

At least six Muslim members should be nominated to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and two Muslim members to the Legislative Council.

Muslims should be entertained in all departments, except the Devaswom Department, according to their qualifications.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Adam Sait, കൊല്ലത്തു മുസ്ലിം പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ടു ഒരു പാഠശാലവേണമെന്നാണു നിങ്ങൾ ആദ്യമായിട്ടുപറഞ്ഞതു. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക പാഠശാലവേണമെങ്കിൽ അതു നിങ്ങൾ തന്നെ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തണം. എന്നാൽ അതിലേയ്ക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു മററുപ്രൈവററു സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന സഹായങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ചെയ്തു തരുന്നതാണു്. മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാൎത്ഥിനികൾക്കും പ്രവേശനം നൽകത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടം കൊല്ലത്തുണ്ടു്. അതു ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനുമാത്രമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ടു അവിടെ ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

രണ്ടാമതായി നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതു വെള്ളിയാഴ്ച അവധിയെപ്പററിയാണ്. ജുഡിഷ്യൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മുമ്പുവെള്ളിയാഴ്ച ദിവസം രണ്ടുമണിക്കൂർ—അതായതു ൧൨ മണിമുതൽ ൨ മണിവരെ—അവധി കൊടുത്തു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു.

MEMBER : ഉച്ചപ്രാർത്ഥനകഴിയുന്നതുവരെ അവധി കൊടുക്കണം.

DEWAN: രണ്ടുമണിക്കൂർ അവധികൊടുത്തു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. അതു മൂന്നുമണിക്കൂർ ആക്കണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

അസംബ്ലിയിലും കൌൺസിലിലും കൂടുതൽ മെംബർമാരെ നാമിനേററു ചെയ്യണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു കൂടാതെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിലും മഹമ്മദീയമെംബർമാർ വിജയികളായിവരുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതു നിങ്ങൾക്കും ബോദ്ധ്യമുള്ളതാണ്. കൌൺസിലിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ രണ്ടുമഹമ്മദീയ മെംബർമാരുണ്ട്. അതിൽ ഒന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നാമിനേററു ചെയ്തയാളും ഒന്ന് ജനങ്ങൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയാളുമാണ്.

ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഒഴികെയുള്ള മറെറല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രവേശനം നൽകണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. മറെറാരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവേശനത്തിനു ബാധകമായ രൂൾസോ നടപടിയോ ഒന്നുംതന്നെയില്ല. എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഇപ്പോൾ മഹമ്മദീയരെ നിയമിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

[In regard to the request for a separate school for Muslim girls at Quilon, the Government do not propose to grant it, as there is already a Girls' School at Quilon where Muslim girls are also admitted. A private school, if started, will be encouraged under the Rules.

The suggestion that Muslims should be granted 3 hours' leave instead of 2 hours' leave on Fridays will be considered.

As regards the nomination of Muslim members to the Legislative Council and to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, even now they are nominated to those institutions. Besides, they also secure seats by election. In the present Legislative Council, there are two Muslim members, one elected and the other nominated.

In regard to the entertainment of Muslims in all departments, except the Devaswom Department, there is no rule or practice against their entertainment in those departments and Muslims are being appointed in all departments.]

148. Needs of the Muslims.

MR. KUTTI ASAN KUNJU SOOPI (*Municipal Council, Quilon*) said that the need for establishing a school for Muslim girls at Quilon was often brought to the notice of Government. The Muslim League had passed a resolution on the subject and forwarded it to Government. Government then replied that the resolution would be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction and that the necessary steps would be taken on receipt of his report. It was regrettable that the Director of Public Instruction expressed the opinion that there was no need for opening such an institution. Government should recognise the necessity for establishing a school at Quilon for educating Muslim girls.

At least two Muslims should be nominated to the Legislative Council.

As the Muhommedan community was under-represented in public service, Muslims should be more liberally entertained in all departments. When a deputation of Muslims visited the Dewan some time back to urge the claims of the community, they were told that a Muhammedan clerk of the Huzur Office would soon be appointed as Magistrate. That pledge still remained unredeemed.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kunju Soopi നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിനെല്ലാം ഇതിനു മുമ്പു സംസാരിച്ച മെംബർകൾ മറുപടിയായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനു പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ടു ഒരു വിദ്യാലയം ഉണ്ടാക്കുക എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഈ കാലത്തേയ്ക്കു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കു മാത്രമായിട്ടുള്ള വിദ്യാലയത്തിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ പെൺകുട്ടികളെ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ എന്താണു് തരക്കേടുള്ളതെന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ആൺകുട്ടികളും പെൺകുട്ടികളും ഒരുമിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ തടസ്ഥമുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാം. പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കായിട്ടുള്ള വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ മുസ്ലീം വിദ്യാർത്ഥിനികൾ പഠിച്ചു വരുന്നുമുണ്ടു്.

MEMBER: ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു പള്ളിക്കൂടം സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ തന്നെയും കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾ അയക്കുന്നകാര്യം വലിയ സംശയമാണു്. സാധാരണ ആൺകുട്ടികളെ തന്നെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള തർക്കം ഇനിയും തീർന്നിട്ടില്ല. മലബാറിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകം സ്കൂൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ടു്. വിശപ്പുള്ള രണ്ടു പേർ ഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ ഒരാൾ ഊണുകഴിക്കുന്നതു കാണുമ്പോൾ മറ്റെ ആൾക്കു പരിഭവം ഉണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാവരേയും സംഭാവനയോടും സമത്വത്തോടും കൂടി നോക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

DEWAN : ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനു പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ടു ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു നിങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന പക്ഷം അതിലേക്കു ഗവൺമെന്റു വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്തുതരാം.

നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ശേഷം ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു.

[All the points in the representation have already been replied to. As for a separate school for Muslim girls, it is not clear what objection there is in teaching Muslim girls along with the girls of other communities in Girls' Schools, especially when Muslim girls are studying in Girls' Schools. The Government do not propose to open a school for the use of members of a particular community. But if a private school is opened, the Government will render it the necessary help].

149. Needs of the Muslim Community.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*) said that, though he deplored the scramble for offices, he could not help pointing out the claims of his community for being accorded a more equitable treatment in the matter of appointments. Government admitted the need for applying the principle of communal representation in public service; but they signally failed to give practical effect to the principle. There was not even a single departmental head who belonged to the Muslim community. If Government were of opinion that there were no Muhommedans in Travancore competent to hold high office, Muslims from outside the State should be invited to accept such offices.

In the early sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the representatives of the Muslim community pressed the need for entertaining Muslims in all departments. Government, in turn, referred to the lack of education and literacy among the Muslims. In a decade or two, the community made great progress in education; but they suffered grievous disappointment on account of the failure of the authorities to provide the educated men with suitable posts. The failure of Government to face the problem boldly was a matter of deepest concern to the community.

Primary education among the Muslims had received insufficient attention. The old-time apathy of Mahommedans towards education still persisted to some extent. There was no craving for education on their part and many parents were not prepared to make sacrifices in order that their children might enjoy the benefits of education. Even as regards primary education, there was an instinctive aversion on the part of some parents, despite the facilities provided by the Government. The leaders of the community felt that the goal of universal primary education, which it was the great aim of Government to realise, could not be attained without adoptingthe principle of compulsion in the case of Muslims. Accordingly, primary education should be made

compulsory in the Muslim community. If the measure would entail additional expenditure to Government, an Education cess might be levied on the persons benefited by it.

The pay of the Arabic *Munshies* should be raised to the level of the pay of Tamil and Malayalam *Munshies*. The pay of the Koran teachers in Vernacular Schools should also be similarly enhanced. Koran should be taught during school hours, namely, between 10 A. M and 4 P. M. Arabic *Munshies* and Koran teachers should be appointed in schools in which there were Mohammedan pupils.

There was not even a single Mohammedan in the country, who was educated abroad. Muslim youths should be deputed to foreign countries for higher education, at the cost of Government.

The creation of separate electorates for Muslims was suggested in previous sessions of the Assembly. But Government discarded the suggestion on the ground that the principle of communal electorates was inherently unsound. The numerical strength of the community warranted the nomination of more than two members to the Legislative Council. The community, however, should have at least two members in the Council, of whom one should be from North Travancore and the other from South Travancore. If two members could not be nominated every time, a member should be nominated alternately from the north and from the south. As the nominated Muslim member in the existing Council belonged to North Travancore, a South Travancore Mohammedan should be nominated to the next Council.

A Mohammedan Judge should be appointed in the High Court. If a duly qualified man could not be found in Travancore, some one might be got down from outside. As the scheme formulated by the High Court for the recruitment of Munsiffs did not meet the wishes of the Muslim community, it should be vetoed by Government

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Haneef, നിങ്ങൾ പ്രതിവാദിച്ച രണ്ടാമത്തെ സംഗതി നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കണമെന്നാണ്. കുറെ കാലത്തിനുമുമ്പിൽ മഹമ്മദീയരുടെഇടയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എന്തുതന്നെ ആയിരുന്നാലും ഇപ്പോൾ അവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നവരായിട്ടാണു കണ്ടുവരുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനായിട്ടു മാത്രം പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളതു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നു വളരെ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. കൂടാതെ, സമുദായത്തിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കയും ഏതാനും ആളുകൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും കാരണവശാൽ അനുകൂലിക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിലാണു പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കേണ്ടതുള്ളു. നിങ്ങളുടെ സ-

മുദായത്തിൽഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തോടു അനുകൂലമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു നിർബന്ധിതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു സമുദായത്തിൽതന്നെ ഭിന്നിപ്പിനും പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിനും കാരണമായത്തീരും. എന്നാൽ മഹമ്മദീയരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നവർ ധാരാളമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വലിയകാലതാമസം കൂടാതെതന്നെ മററുസമുദായക്കാരുടെഇടയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു പ്രചാരം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ മഹമ്മദീയസമുദായത്തിലുംപ്രചാരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ഈ രണ്ടു കാരണങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും മഹമ്മദീയരുടെ ഇടയിൽ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

പിന്നെ അറബിക്ക് മുൻഷിമാരേയും കൊറാൻ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരേയും മുഴുവൻസമയം ജോലിയുള്ള മററു പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മരെപ്പോലെ ആക്കി അവക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങിനെ ഇപ്പോഴും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെകൊറാൻ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ മററുസാധാരണ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പോലെ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരാണെങ്കിൽ അവരെ വെറും കൊറാൻ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരായിട്ടു വിചാരിക്കാതെ അവക്കു മററുള്ളവരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ശമ്പളവും കൊടുത്തു മററുവിഷയങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുകൂടി ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ടു. കൊറാൻമാത്രം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു അങ്ങിനെകൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

പിന്നെ സ്കാളർഷിപ്പ് കൊടുത്തു അന്യദേശങ്ങളിൽ അയച്ചു മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിന് ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഒന്നുരണ്ടു മെമ്പർമാക്കു സമാധാനംപറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

അതുപോലെതന്നെലെജിസ്ലേററിവ് കൌൺസിലിൽ മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങളെ നാമിനേററ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററിയും മുമ്പിലത്തെ മെമ്പക്കു സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞതിലേക്ക് ഇവിടെ സംസാരിച്ചു മെമ്പർമാക്കു നൽകിയ മറുപടിതന്നെയാണ് പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

[In regard to the need for making primary education compulsory among Muslims, the majority of the people are now in favour of promoting education although conditions might have been different some time ago. Such being the case, it is hardly necessary to make primary education compulsory in Travancore which stands in the forefront in the matter of education. Further, compulsory education will be necessary only when the majority of members of any community are in favour of promoting education while others are not. So far as the Mahommedan community

is concerned, you say the majority are not in favour of spreading education. It will therefore create unrest and differences in the community if compulsory education is introduced. But when the majority of the members of the community are inclined to promote education among them, education will spread in that community also as in other communities. For these reasons, there is no need for making primary education compulsory among the Muslims.

In regard to the enhancement of the pay of Koran teachers, if they are duly qualified for teaching other subjects, as other general teachers they are asked to teach those subjects also. Then they will get the same pay as the other teachers. It is not possible to give that pay to teachers who are qualified to teach Koran only.

As regards the prayer for sending Muslim students to foreign countries for higher education, a reply has already been given to another member who spoke on the same subject.

Replies have also been given in regard to the nomination of Muslim members to the Legislative Council and the entertainment of Muslims in public service.]

150. Needs of the Muslims

MR. P. J. BAVA (*Nominated*) said that the Muslims had played a not unimportant part in the history of the country. A noticeable feature of the community was the deplorable condition of education and illiteracy of its members. It was incumbent upon Government to assist the community towards the realisation of a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health which education brought in its train. The member suggested that the following measures should be adopted to that end:—

Muslim youths, who were educated within the State, should be awarded scholarships and sent to foreign countries for higher education and for being trained in particular departments of knowledge.

Primary education was compulsory in some of the provinces of British India. It should be made compulsory in Travancore also among Muslims, whether or not the other communities stood in need of such a change. The Muslim population was in the main destitute of the knowledge even of reading and writing.

The monthly allowance of Rs. 10 granted to Koran teachers was inadequate. They should be given the pay of an ordinary teacher in the Vernacular schools, namely, Rs. 14 per mensem. No reasons could be found for the discrimination against the Koran teachers.

The *Marumakattayam* system of inheritance followed by a section of the Muslim population should be substituted by the Muhommedan law of inheritance as it was opposed to the teachings of the *Koran.*

The maladministration of *Wakf* properties gave rise to quarrels and dissensions in the community; and, for the proper adminstration of such properties, a law should be passed.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Bava, നിങ്ങൾ ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു സംഗതി പുത്തനായിട്ടു ചില നിയമങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. നിയമസഭയിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ഒരു തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത മെമ്പറും ഗവർമ്മെൻറു നാമിനേററു ചെയ്ത ഒരു മെമ്പറും ഉണ്ട്. അവർ ഈ വക സംഗതികൾക്കു ഉതകത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു ബിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിലെ പ്രധാനികളുമായി ആലോചിച്ചു ഒരു നക്കൽ (draft) തയ്യാറാക്കി അതിനെ കൌൺസിലിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ്. പക്ഷെ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിലുള്ള ഏതു വിഭാഗത്തെ ആ ബിൽബാധിക്കുമോ ആ വിഭാഗത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ട ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ സമ്മതമില്ലാതെയാരുന്നാൽ അതു കൌൺസിലിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവർമ്മെൻറു അനുവാദം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു സംശയമാണ്. നിങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ മക്കവഴിക്കാരുമുണ്ട് മരുമക്കവഴിക്കാരുമുണ്ട്. അതിൽ മരുമക്കവഴിക്കാരായിട്ടുള്ള മഹമ്മദീയരുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള ദായക്രമം മാററി മക്കവഴിആക്കുന്നതിനു അവരെ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയായിരിക്കയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ നിർബന്ധിക്കയുമില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ സമുദായവിഭാഗത്തിൻെറ ഭൂരിപക്ഷാഭിപ്രായം അനുസരിച്ചു ഒരു ബിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കി നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ആരെങ്കിലും കൌൺസിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

കൊറാൻ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കുറവിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു നിങ്ങൾക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അവർക്കു മററു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പോലെ എല്ലാ സമയവും ജോലിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു മുഴവൻ സമയവും ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനൊപ്പം അവർക്കും ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ന്യായമല്ല. പിന്നെ കൊറാൻ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു സാധാരണ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള പരിക്ഷായോഗ്യതകൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെയും സാധാരണ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരാക്കി മററുള്ളവരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്.

മററു ഭാഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഇതിനുമുമ്പു പ്രസംഗിച്ച മെമ്പർമാർക്കു സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അവയ്ക്കു വീണ്ടും സമാധാനം പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

[The last two requests related to the promulgation of legislation on certain matters relating to your community. There are now

two Muslim members in the Legislative Council. If they prepare draft bills on the subjects and apply for permission to introduce them in the Council, the permission will be granted. But it is necessary for the grant of such permission that the majority of the people to be affected by the proposed legislation assent to it. It is not desirable to impose any compulsory legislation on the section of the Muslim community who are to be affected by it.

The Koran teachers are paid less than the ordinary teachers because they are not full-time teachers. It is not therefore justifiable for them to claim the same pay as other teachers. But if they are qualified to teach other subjects as well, they are given that pay.

The remaining points have already been dealt with in the replies to the representations made by other members.]

151. The present needs of the Muslims.

MR. A B. MAIDEEN PILLAI (*Nominated*) said that as the Muslim community lagged behind other communities in the matter of education it was somewhat difficult to bring its needs to the notice of Government. Consequently, Government sometimes overlooked the existence of so important a community.

The *Wakf* properties were endowments made to mosques by generous Muslims, on the understanding that the proceeds thereof would be applied for, and only for, religious and charitable purposes. But in contravention of the intention of the donors, the profits arising from, and in some cases even the corpus of, the endowments were being unlawfully appropriated by the persons who happened to exercise control over them. They even dared to alienate the properties. It was becoming nearly impossible to deprive them of their control over the endowments. For want of proper attention, some properties were, either wholly or in part, destroyed. They led to serious dissensions in the community. Properly administered, the *Wakf* funds and properties could be utilised for the educational advancement of the community. The need for passing a law for regulating the administration of the abovesaid properties was urged in successive sessions of the Assembly, but to no purpose. A regulation on the lines of the *Wakf* Act of British India, should be promulgated in Travancore in order to save the community from a serious calamity.

A section of the Muslim population followed the *Marumakkathayam* system of inheritance. The practice was opposed to the tenets of the Islamic religion. When the attention of Government was drawn to the anomaly, they replied that they would allow the necessary legislation to be introduced for its removal, provided the Muslim representative in the Legislative Council took the initiative in the matter. The Muslim member accordingly proposed to introduce a Bill. The Bill should be speedily passed into law.

Under the Muhommedan law, a married woman could be divorced when it suited her husband's fancy or his whims. But the law did

not permit the husband being divorced, at the option of the wife, even though the Islamic religion acknowledged that women had the same rights as men in regard to divorce. As the husband enjoyed the further liberty to take more than one wife, the lot of Muslim women was very miserable. Government should introduce the necessary legislation for enabling women to exercise the same rights as men in regard to divorce.

Muslim members represented in previous sessions of the Assembly that the practice of swearing by the Koran in law courts should be abolished. Thereupon, Government caused instructions to be issued that Muslim witnesses should not be forced to swear by the sacred book. The testimony of persons who objected, on religious grounds, to swear with the Koran in hand was sometimes deemed to be unreliable. For that reason and also for the reason that it was not compulsory to swear by the scriptures, the *Koran* should be removed from all law courts.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Maideen Pillai, നിങ്ങളുടെ വിഷയത്തിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ രണ്ടു ഭാഗങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഇതിനുമുമ്പു പ്രസംഗിച്ച മെമ്പർമാക്കു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ മറുപടി തന്നെയാണു ഇതിനും പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

പിന്നീടു വിവാഹമോചനത്തിനെപ്പററിയാണു പറഞ്ഞതു്. അതായതു് സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു വിവാഹമോചനം ചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു നിയമം പാസാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിനു മുമ്പു ഒരു മെമ്പർക്കു സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞതു പോലെ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിയമം ആവശ്യമാണു് എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായപ്രമാണികളുമായിട്ടു ആലോചിച്ചു ഒരു ബിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കി നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധിയെക്കൊണ്ടു നിയമസഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കണം.

കൊറാൻ പുസ്തകങ്ങളെ കോടതികളിൽ നിന്നും മാററുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നും മുമ്പു ഒരു ഉത്തരവുണ്ടായതനുസരിച്ചു കൊറാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ പെട്ടിക്കകത്തു പൂട്ടിവച്ചിരിക്കയാണു്. എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആരെങ്കിലും കൊറാൻ തരണം അതിൽ തൊട്ടുകൊണ്ടു സത്യം ചെയ്യല്ലാതെ മൊഴി കൊടുക്കയില്ല എന്നു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കോടതിയിൽ ഇല്ലാതെ വരരുതല്ലോ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണു് ഇങ്ങിനെ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ആരെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ കൈകാൽ ശുദ്ധി ചെയ്തതിൽ പിന്നീടാണു് കൊറാൻ എടുത്തു സത്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

MEMBER: എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു

DEWAN: ഉത്തരവിൽ പറയുന്നതു് മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം അടച്ചു വച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നും ഈ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു ഒന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ കൊറാൻ കോടതികളിൽ നിന്നും മാറ്റിക്കളയാമെന്നാണ്. ഇതുവരെ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞു അതിൻെറ ഫലം നോക്കി ഹൈക്കോടതിയുമായി ആലോചിച്ചു വേണ്ടത് ചെയ്യാം.

[The first two points of the representation have been replied to in connection with the representation made by the previous speaker.

In regard to the need for a law of divorce, if there is real need for such legislation, the Muslim members of the Legislative Council should be moved to introduce a bill for the purpose in the council.

In regard to the removal of the Koran from law courts, the High Court have ordered that copies of the book should be kept in boxes under lock and key. They are intended for use when any Mahomedan wants to swear by the Koran before giving his statement. But he is allowed to touch the book only after washing his hands and feet. It is the intention to order its absolute removal if for a period of three years it is not made use of. The period of three years has not yet elapsed. Necessary action will be taken in consultation with the High Court after watching the result during this period.]

152. Certain disabilities of Muslims.

MR. A. B. MAIDEEN PILLAI (*Nominated*) said that Friday being a special day of prayer, should be recognised as a holiday for Mussalmans. Should it be difficult to accept the suggestion, they ought to be given leave of absence up to 2 P. M. on Fridays.

The practice by which Muslims were exempted from attendance in public institutions for two hours on Fridays was somewhat inconvenient. For instance, the Muslim members of the Legislative Council were unable to take part in the debates in the Council for two hours, and to ask supplementary questions, on Fridays. Muslim pupils and students missed their lessons for two hours every week. The Muhommedan employees in Government institutions also feel the inconvenience. Some remedy should be found for obivating these evils.

No other community in the State suffered so grievously as the Muslim community in the matter of appoinments. In most departments, there was not even a single Mohammedan officer. The community was very loyal and its contribution to the revenue of the State was not inconsiderable. Of the 1,500 appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 50 and above, only 14 went to the share of the Mussalmans who numbered three lakhs. The above figures served to reveal the wrong done to the community. In the Revenue Department, there was not even a single Tahsildar from that community, even though there were several Muslims competent enough to hold such appointments.

The few Mussalmans who were in service were totally uncared for. Persons who were below them in the order of seniority were sometimes promoted in supersession of their claims. The instances of Mr. Muhamad Baker, Canal Officer, Mr. Sulaiman Sahib, Inspector of Schools, Mr. Nuhukhan, Inspector of Police, Mr. Ziauddin, Clerk, Huzur Office, and Mr. Mahomed Sahib, Clerk, Account Office, were in point. In such circumstances, the demand made by the Muslim members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly in regard to the entertainment of Mussalmans in public service should be met generously and early.

In former years there was a tank at Changanacherry intended for the use of Muslim women. For want of proper attention on the part of the P. W. D officers, the tank was filled with mud and sand. It should be deepened and rendered fit for use again.

For ensuring proper representation of the Muslim community in the Legislative Council, separate electorates should be created. Till the creation of such electorates, two Muslim members should be nominated every time.

There should always be two Muslim Judges in the Village Panchayat Court at Changanacherry.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Maideen Pillai, നിങ്ങൾ ആദ്യമായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞതു് മഹമ്മദീയർ വെള്ളിയാഴ്ച ദിവസം ആഫീസിൽ ഹാജരാകുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയാകുന്നു. അതിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കോടതികളിൽ ഹാജരാകേണ്ടവരായ കക്ഷികൾക്കും സാക്ഷികൾക്കും രണ്ടു് മണിവരെ പ്രാത്ഥനയ്ക്കായിട്ടു സമയം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നും സക്കുലർ അയച്ചതിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് സംസാരിച്ച മെമ്പർ മൂന്നു് മണിക്കൂർ സമയം വേണമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനെപ്പററിയും ഹൈക്കോടതിക്കു് എഴുതിഅയച്ചു് റിപ്പോർട്ടു് വരുത്താം. നിയമസഭയിൽ വെള്ളിയാഴ്ചദിവസം മഹമ്മദീയമെമ്പർമാരുടെ ചോദ്യം വച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അവക്കു് ഉപചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കാൻ ഇടയാകാതെ പോകുന്നു എന്നു് സങ്കടം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ യഥാത്ഥത്തിൽ വെള്ളിയാഴ്ചദിവസം മഹമ്മദീയമെംബർമാരുടെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ വയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉപചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കുന്നതിനു് അവസരം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു ശരിയല്ല. പിന്നെ ബാക്കിയുള്ള ആഫീസുകളിൽ മഹമ്മദീയർക്കു് ഹാജരാകുന്നതിനു് അസൌകയ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു് നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ നോട്ടുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരിയിൽ ഒരു കുളമുണ്ടു്. അതു് ഇടിഞ്ഞുവീണു നിരുപയോഗമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് വളരെ അസൌകര്യം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിനെപ്പററി ചങ്ങനാശേരി മുൻസിപ്പൽ പ്രസിഡൻറിന് എഴുതിഅയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടുവരുത്തി അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

നിയമസഭയിലേക്കുള്ള നാമിനേഷനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതിക്കു ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് ആ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി സംസാരിച്ച മെമ്പർമാക്ക് പറഞ്ഞ സമാധാനംതന്നെയാണ് ഇതിനും പറയേണ്ടതു്.

അവിടത്തെ വില്ലേജ് പഞ്ചായത്തു കോടതിയിൽ രണ്ടു് മുസ്ലിം ജഡ്ജിമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. പഞ്ചായത്തുകോടതികളിൽ ജഡ്ജിമാരെനിയമിക്കുന്നതു സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെമാത്രം കരുതിയല്ല. അതിനു യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകളെ — അതുകൊണ്ടു് നിങ്ങൾ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരല്ലെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് — വേണം നിയമിക്കാൻ. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ അവരുടെ സമുദായത്തിൻെറ സ്ഥിതിയുംകൂടി ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ നോട്ടു് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

പിന്നെ പറഞ്ഞതു് സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് സംസാരിച്ച മെമ്പർമാർക്ക് സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

[The first point of the representation relates to the attendance of Mahomedans in law courts on Fridays. At present they are allowed to attend courts at 2 P. M. on those days. The previous speaker urged the desirability of raising the 2 hours' leave now allowed to 3 hours' leave. This will be referred to the High Court. It was alleged that Muslim members have no opportunity of asking supplementary questions when their questions are included in the agenda for Fridays. As a matter of fact, questions by Muslim members are not included in the lists of questions for Fridays. The allegation is not therefore true. Your statement that Mahomedans in other offices feel inconvenience in attending office on Fridays is noted.

In regard to the restoration of the tank at Changanacherry, a report will be called for from the President of the local Municipal Council.

As regards nomination of Muslim members to the Legislative Council, a reply has already been given to other members who spoke on the subject.

In regard to the request for the appointment of two Muslims as Judges of the Village Panchayat Court, Changanacherry, it should be

noted that such appointments are not made solely on the basis of communal representation. Only qualified men should be appointed. It does not therefore mean that there are no qualified men in the Muslim community. But when qualified men are selected, due attention is also paid to communal representation.

As regards entertainment of Muslims in public service, a reply has already been given to the previous member who spoke on the subject.]

After replying the Member's representation, the Dewan said: കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിലെ മെമ്പർമാരെല്ലാവരുംകൂടി കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തവണ മാസങ്ങളെ മാററുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ലാൻഡ്‌റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ ഇന്നു വൈകുന്നേരംകൂടി വോട്ടുചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായല്ലോ. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാവർക്കും നോട്ടീസുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിലെ എല്ലാമെമ്പർമാക്കും നോട്ടീസുകൊടുത്തു് ഈ മീററിംഗ് കൂടുക എന്നുള്ളതു് നാളെ വൈകുന്നേരത്തേയ്ക്കു മാററിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

DEWAN: I said this morning that a meeting of the members of the Kottayam Division would be convened this evening under the presidency of the Land Revenue Commissioner to consider and vote on the question of change of *kist* months in that Division. But as it has not been possible to give notice to all the members on the subject, the meeting is postponed and will take place to-morrow evening.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-3 P. M. to meet again at 11-30 A. M. the next day.

THE TENTH DAY.

Friday, the 14th March 1930.

The Assembly met again at 11-30 A. M. on Friday the 14th March 1930, the Dewan presiding.

153. Grievances of the backward and depressed communities.

MR. M. S. ANIRUDHAN (*Municipal Council, Alleppey*) said that the depressed classes did not possess full civic freedom, even though they played a very significant part in the agricultural and industrial development of the country. Some public roads and schools were not open to members of those communities. It was, indeed, noteworthy that one of those schools was situated at the Capital. It might be said of Government that they stood in the way of reform, notwithstanding the existence of a large volume of public opinion in favour of it. The attitude of Government in relation to such matters was very clearly demonstrated during the discussion in the Legislative Council on Mr. Damodaran Asan's resolution about the need for throwing open every public road and *satram* to all communities. Government opposed the resolution with all the force that they could muster.

In such matters it was the duty of Government to lead public opinion. The Sarda Act of British India would not have found a place in the Statute Book but for the active co-operation of the Government of India.

Though all the departments, excepting, of course, the Devaswom Department, were theoretically open to all classes and communities, they remained practically closed to members of the depressed classes. Of the 503 Gazetted appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 150 and above, 170 went to Tamil Brahmins, 129 to Nairs, 147 to Christians, 5 to Ezhavas and 4 to Mussalmans. The above figures sufficiently vindicated the clamour made by the unrepresented communities for adequate representation and preferential treatment.

The Pulayas and Parayas stood in need of large concessions. Their children should be educated free and provided with food every noon at the expense of the State.

Qualified members of the depressed classes should be more liberally entertained in the several departments, particularly in the Judicial, Revenue, Police and Excise Departments.

Ezhavas should be more freely entertained in the Education, Excise and Co-operative Departments. Among the graduate teachers of departmental schools, there was only one Ezhava.

The distribution of appointments among the qualified members of the several communities was indeed a difficult problem. A definite

policy should be laid down once for all, for the guidance of Government and the heads of departments. Government would do well to adopt the communal formula enunciated by the High Court for the recruitment of Munsiffs.

The member, in conclusion, said that the depressed classes entertained high hopes of the Dewan and trusted that, before the Assembly met again, most of their grievances would have been redressed. The depressed classes would always co-operate heartily with Government in order to make the administration successful.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Anirudhan, I should thank you, on behalf of the Government, for the assurance contained in the last sentence of your representation, that the communities, which are classed as depressed or backward in Travancore, would heartily co-operate with the Government to make the administration successful.

As regards your last point, that is, the enunciation of a definite policy as regards communal representation, as I said yesterday, I shall hear all the suggestions that the various members who, propose to speak on that subject, have to make, before I give my answer.

With regard to some of your definite suggestions, *viz.*, that schools, roads and *satrams* should be thrown open to all classes of people, I may tell you that you have misread the attitude of the Government in the matter. You seem to have misunderstood the trend of the discussion at the last session of the Legislative Council when you say that the Government opposed the request with all the power at their command. As a matter of fact, if you had followed the proceedings closely, you would have found that the Government were in absolute sympathy with that request of the backward classes and tried to make the House understand that, as a matter of fact, the inequalities had been removed to a very great extent, and that, even in the few cases where any prohibition was still retained, the Government were trying to find means to remove such prohibition or rather the causes that were at the root of such prohibition.

As regards the schools, there is practically no restriction against the admission of pupils from all classes of people, to our schools and colleges. As I said in reply to a representation yesterday, there are only 12 schools in which students from the depressed classes are not admitted and there are special reasons as regards each one of them. Government are trying to reduce the number of such schools gradually, and hope, before long, to have no schools to which admission will be denied.

In the same way, in regard to roads and *satrams* also, Government expect gradually to remove the prohibition still further.

Then, you wanted qualified members of the depressed classes to be given appointments in the various departments of the State. As a matter of fact, you know that it is the policy of the Government to give equality of opportunities to all communities and that even now there is no prohibition against the entertainment of members of any of

these classes in any department except the Devaswom Department where non-Hindus and non-caste Hindus cannot be admitted. But, you say that the policy of giving appointments to these people is not sufficiently liberal in the sense that a sufficient number of people to satisfy your demands do not get appointments. Well, I shall deal with that later.

You then mentioned the question of supplying noon-day food free to the pupils of the depressed classes. That has been the subject of representation here on previous occasions also: and you will find from my predecessor's reply that the financial aspect of that question has to be considered. You know that non-official gentlemen have made charitable endowments and, as an instance, I may mention to you the name of Rao Sahib T. Padmanabha Rao who has made a liberal endowment for the supply of midday meals to poor students. I hope that philanthropic, public-spirited and rich citizens of Travancore would come forward with more endowments and thus make it easy for the Government to fill up the gaps that would still be left.

154. Some Suggestions for the elevation of the Depressed Classes.

MR. AIYAPPAN MADHAVAN (*Municipal Council, Vaikam*) said that the elevation of the depressed classes was one of the serious tasks which confronted Government. Several things remained to be done for the achivement of the task. Since the time of Dewan Mr. (later Sir) P. Rajagopalachari, nothing very much had been done for the uplift of the weaker communuities.

Members of the depressed classes should be entertained as liberally as possible in the various departments, without much regard to educational requirements. The causes that operated against the educational progress of those communities were removed by Government only very recently. There were several appointments in the gift of Government and of the departmental heads which did not require any particular educational qualification or technical knowledge. Such appointments should invariably be offered to Pulayas and Parayas who could read and write Malayalam. In particular, the lower ranks of the Excise and Police Departments should be filled by those men. Other considerations should not be allowed to over-ride the claims of the depressed classes for minor appointments.

Government followed a policy of drift and left everything to the heads of departments who rarely did well by those communities. Seven Pulaya youths who passed the Vernacular School Leaving Examination some years ago were still unemployed.

Schools, *satrams* and other public institutions should be thrown open to all classes of people, without exception.

The children of Pulayas and Parayas should be given scholarships and fee concessions. They should also be fed once a day at the cost of Government.

Primary education should be made compulsory among the depressed classes.

Circumstances rendered it unlikely that the depressed classes would obtain adequate representation in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and in the Legislative Council without adequate protection. Only by separate electorates could their interests be safeguarded. Nomination should be abandoned because nominated members could not always be expected to be bold in their advocacy of the claims of the people whom they were supposed to represent. Accordingly, separate electorates should be created for the representation of the depressed classes in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and in the Legislative Council.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Madhavan, most of the subjects dealt with by you in your representation have already been urged by other members ; and I have replied to many of them. There are some suggestions that you have made with regard to the educational facilities for the pupils from the depressed classes. The Government will carefully consider those suggestions.

155. Some suggestions for the elevation and protection of the depressed classes.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Nominated*) said that all non-caste Hindus who were not allowed to enter temples or who were converted to Christianity could be called members of the depressed classes. They were the victims of unmerited hardship and grave social wrong. They could be protected and elevated only by social legislation.

Government should introduce the necessary legislation for—

(i) encouraging intermarriages among the various sections of the depressed classes ;

(ii) securing uniformity in the devolution of properties ;

(iii) restricting the hours of labour in factories, mills, etc. ;

(iv) admitting the tenants' claim for the value of improvements on the *jennies*' and *kanom*-holders' properties ;

(v) making it obligatory to nominate at least two *kudiyan* representatives in the Legislative Council, to represent the cause of the cultivators ; and

(vi) for restricting the powers of the Legislative Council in matters concerning the material advancement of the depressed classes, *e.g.*, half-fee concessions, registry of lands and preference in public service.

The Rules of the Road Board should be revised with a view to securing adequate representation of the depressed classes on that body. It would avoid the difficulties that might possibly arise in throwing open to all communities the roads maintained out of public funds.

Government should adopt a more sympathetic attitude towards the depressed classes, who were mostly engaged in industries such as coir-making, mat-making and weaving. Those industries should be amply protected by tariffs. An economic survey should be conducted in the State.

The date stamps on Anchal covers and Anchal seals should be in the vernacular—Malayalam or Tamil—in order to enable members of the depressed classes to read the date of despatch, etc., of communications.

A depressed classes committee should be appointed to suggest measures to be adopted by Government for the elevation and protection of those communities.

The depressed classes should be given additional educational facilities. They should be granted full fee concession and exempted from examination fees. Qualified members should be promptly entertained in service.

The depressed classes should be given better representation in representative institutions and local bodies.

The backward communities had no common place of worship. The members of those communities who were converted to Christianity had churches which were erected by missionary bodies. The members who were Hindus should be given free sites and building grants for erecting temples. The Devaswom Commissioner should be empowered to supervise the management of the temples of the depressed classes.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Sankaran, your first point was that there should be legislation regarding succession, marriages and other matters in regard to the communities forming the depressed classes. That is a matter which is already under the consideration of Government.

Your suggestion in regard to legislation in other directions—you wanted legislation recognising intermarriages, labour problems and tenants' improvements—will be considered by Government.

You then said that in committees and other bodies the depressed classes must be represented. As a matter of fact, to committees on which such representation is necessary or helpful they are appointed.

Your suggestion as to the constitution of the Road Boards will be taken into consideration when the Road Board Rules are revised.

Another suggestion of yours was that the date stamps used by the Anchal Department must be in Vernacular—Malayalam or Tamil. That will be taken note of by Government.

Then you referred to the question of granting exemptions from the payment of examination fees, which exemption is now confined to the first two years in any one class. I am doubtful if the extension of that concession to a long period would be an unmixed blessing; because, if there is one evil that we are suffering from more than any other, it is the persistence with which people try to pass examinations, even though these examinations lead to nothing. If it is found that a student is not able to pass an examination even after two years of study instead of one, it is doubtful whether keeping him in the same class again and encouraging him to go on wasting his time in that class

would be of benefit to anybody. However, that suggestion of yours will also be noted.

Then, you made some suggestions as to the help that Government might render to these depressed communities in their endeavours towards their religious advancement. That is a weighty suggestion and will also be considered.

156. Some suggestions relating to the grant of further concessions to Cheramars in view to their uplift.

MR. PARADI ABRAHAM ISAAC (*Nominated*) thanked Government for having granted fee concessions to Cheramar pupils in the English and vernacular schools. But such concessions were not granted to the Cheramar students in colleges. Scholarships should be instituted for their benefit in the colleges.

A certain number of scholarships should be instituted in every taluk for Cheramar pupils.

Some young men of the Cheramar caste, who had passed the Vernacular School Leaving Examination, were unemployed. They should be appointed in some department or other.

The age-limit for entertainment in public service should be raised from 25 to 30 in the case of Cheramars. Cheramars who had no examination qualification should be appointed as peons in the Huzur Office and in the various departments.

The number of the co-operative societies started by Cheramars numbered 120. Men of the Cheramar caste should be appointed as Inspectors and Supervisors.

Cheramar women should be appointed as nurses in hospitals for attending on patients who belonged to the depressed classes.

For the benefit of the labouring classes, the *Cheramar Sangham* had opened night schools in some villages. Those institutions were conducted without grant-in-aid from Government. Duly qualified teachers should be appointed in those schools. The cost of the staff and the lighting charges should be met by Government.

Cheramars should be given due representation in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and in the Legislative Council.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Isaac, നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഏതാനും ചിലതിനു മറുപടിപറയാം. നിങ്ങൾ ആദ്യമായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞതു കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നും അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കു കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം നൽകണമെന്നുമാണ്. എന്നാൽ കാളേജിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഇപ്പോൾ ഏതാനും ചില വേതനങ്ങൾ നൽകിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ വേതനം കുറെ കൂടി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെന്റു ആലോചിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്.

പിന്നീട് ൨൫ വയസ്സ് കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ സർക്കാർ സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശനമില്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ൨൫ വയസ്സ് എന്നുള്ളതു് ൩൦ വയസ്സാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ൨൫ വയസ്സ് കഴിഞ്ഞു പോയി എന്നുള്ള കാരണത്താൽ മാത്രം അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ട ഒരാൾക്കു ഒരിക്കലും സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചു അവരെ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ റൂളിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കണമെന്നു എഴുതുകയും അനുവദിക്കയും ചെയ്യുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

ആശുപത്രികളിൽ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെയും നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കായിട്ടുള്ള നിശാപാഠശാലകൾക്കു ശരിയായ പ്രോത്സാഹനം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർക്കു എഴുതി അയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്തി ആലോചിക്കാം.

നിയമസഭയിലും പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും ആളുകളെ നാമിനേററു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിനെ നോട്ടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

[In regard to scholarships for depressed class students attending colleges, there are even now a few scholarships available for them. The question of increasing their number is under consideration.

As for the raising of the age limit from 25 to 30 for entertainment in public service, it may be noted that no member of the depressed classes has yet been denied an appointment on the ground that he has exceeded the age limit. In the case of over-aged applicants, what the heads of departments do is to appoint them and recommend their exemption from the rule regarding age-limit and such exemptions are sanctioned.

The prayer for the appointment of depressed class members in hospitals will be considered.

In regard to the absence of proper encouragement for the night schools established for the benefit of the depressed classes, the matter will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction.

The prayer for the nomination of depressed class members to the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly is noted.]

157. Certain grievances of the depressed classes.

MR. V. JOHN (*Nominated*) first spoke about the defects in the working of the Sambavar Elevation Committees. The official members of the committees were not regularly attending the committee meetings and very often the meetings could not be held due to their absence.

Consequently many Sambavar petitioners who had come to represent their grievances to the committees had to return home disappointed. That state of affairs could be removed if rules were passed regulating the duties of the committees and directing them to submit annual reports.

Many Sambavar pupils were benefited by the fee concessions granted by the Government in English schools. But they could not pursue higher studies in colleges due to the lack of such concessions in those institutions. A few scholarships should therefore be instituted in colleges, for Sambavar students.

In the matter of appointments in the public service, the chances of the depressed classes were few and far between. Consequently, many of them were unemployed. The Protector of the Depressed Classes was not taking active steps to see that the applicants for appointments in the several departments were provided with suitable posts. If a full-time Protector could be appointed, the grievances in that respect might by removed to a certain extent.

Much hardship was being experienced by the depressed classes of South Travancore owing to the want of proper roads in their villages. Their representations for the opening of new roads had been a cry in the wilderness. They were also put to much difficulty owing to the want of a sufficient number of wells for the supply of good drinking water. They had to depend upon tanks and rivers. The danger arising from using unwholesome water, especially in times of epidemics, could easily be imagined. Apart from that, those sources of water dried up during the summer season. It was therefore highly necessary to sink a sufficient number of wells at Government cost, instead of on the contribution system. It was deplorable that, while, in other parts, roads and wells were made entirely at Government cost, the depressed classes alone were asked to contribute towards such works in their villages.

The rules regarding the assignment of lands on concessional terms to the depressed classes were not being worked properly. Only a small portion of the areas ear-marked for registry to depressed classes had been assigned to them. Early steps should be taken to remove their grievances.

The sanitation of the depressed class villages was far from satisfactory. The Public Health Department was not extending its activities to all the villages of depressed classes. Most of them were not inspected by the authorities concerned. In times of epidemics, preventive measures were not adopted in time. Consequently, the percentage of mortality in those villages was very high.

Lastly, there were no facilities in South Travancore for the study of agriculture. The Sambavars were essentially an agricultural community and it was therefore necessary to train their youths in improved methods of agriculture. To that end, an agricultural school should be opened in South Travancore or, as an alternative, a few Sambavar students should be trained in the Agricultural School, North Travancore.

DEWAN'S REPLY. மி: ஜான், சாம்பவர் முன்னேற்றக்காரிய விசாரணைச் சபை (Sambavar Elevation Committee) நன்றாக வேலை செய்யவில்லையென்று சொன்னீர். அதைப்பற்றி மேற்படிச் சபை (Committee) எவ்வளவு கூட்டம் (meeting) நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்களென்று (Division) பேஷ்க்கார்களுக்கு எழுதி, ரிப்போர்ட் (Report) வருத்தலாம்

உபகாரசம்பளத்தைப்பற்றியும் (scholarships) உத்தியோகநியமனத்தைப்பற்றியும் (appointments) சொன்னீர்களே. தற்போது உபகாரச்சம்பளம் (scholarships) தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு (depressed class) மாணவர்களுக்கு (students) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அது போதாது என்று சொல்லுகிறீர். உபகாரச்சம்பளம் (scholarships) போதுமா அல்லது ஜாஸ்திவேண்டுமா என்பதைப்பற்றி யோஜிக்கலாம்.

நியமனங்கள் (appointments) விஷயமாக கவர்மெண்டார் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் (appointments) கொடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறார்கள்.

ரோடுகள் (roads) கிணறுகள் முதலியன வெட்டுவதற்கு நீங்கள் உதவி (contribution) அளிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதைப்பற்றிக் கூறினீர். அவ்விஷயம் இப்போது கவர்மெண்டின் கவனத்திற்கு இருக்கிறது. கிணறுகளுக்கு உதவி (contribution) பெறாமல் கடல்தீரத்திலுள்ள 5, 6 கிராமங்களில் (villages) சர்க்கார் செலவின்பேரில் சில கிணறுகள் வெட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன

புறம்போக்குப் பதிக்குக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னீர்கள். சர்க்காரிலிருந்து (Government) தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கென்று (depressed class members) பிரத்தியேகமாய் ஸ்தலங்கள் ரிஸர்வ் (reserve) செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த விஷயமாக நிலவரிவருமான இலாகா (Land Revenue Department) விஜாரித்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள்.

கிருஷிபாடசாலையில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர் (depressed class members) படிக்கவேண்டுமென்கிற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இப்போதும் அவர்கள் அதில் படிப்பதற்கு யாதொரு தடையுமில்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தை கிருஷி இலாகாதலைவருடைய (Director of Agriculture) அபிப்பிராயத்திற்கு அனுப்பலாம்.

[About the working of the Sambavar Elevation Committee, reports will be called for from the Dewan Peishkar as to the number of meetings held by the Committee.

In regard to the need for more scholarships for depressed class students, the matter will be considered.

As regards entertainment in public service, even now depressed class members are being given appointments in the several departments.

In reard to the construction of roads and wells without recovering any contribution from the people, the matter is under consideration. It may also be stated that 5 or 6 wells have also been sunk in the coast villages without recovering any contribution.

About the registry of *puduval* lands, certain lands have been earmarked for registry in the names of depressed classes and the Land Revenue Department is paying special attention to this matter.

In regard to the training of students of depressed classes in the agricultural schools, even now there is no obstacle in the way of their joining those schools. Anyhow the question will be referred to the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.]

158. Needs of the Parayas.

MR. KANDAN KUMARAN (*Nominated*) said that the Parayas had no lands of their own for habitation. Every Paraya family should be given three acres of waste land in accordance with the G. O. issued in the past. Parayas applied for lands in every taluk. Those lands should not be assigned to members of the richer communities, but they should be registered in the names of the respective Paraya applicants.

476 acres of land out of Survey Nos. 1/13, 1/14, 19/1, 20/1, 28/1, 35/1 and 731/1 in the *pakuthies* of Thakazhi andPurakkad in theAmbalapuzha taluk should be assigned to Parayas. The *Kari* lands of the taluk should be divided into small blocks and given to them.

Applications were submitted by Parayas for certain areas of land comprised in Survey Nos. 528/2 A and B and 452/12 B of the Earaviperur *pakuthi* and Survey Nos 415/3 and 415/4 of the Tiruvalla *pakuthi* of the Tiruvalla taluk, and for 32 acres and 3 cents of land out of Survey Nos. 627/1 and 630/2 in the Kunnathur *pakuthi* of the Kunnathur taluk. Those lands should be registered in the names of the Paraya applicants

The wet lands included in the reserve forests of the Todupuzha Moovattupuzha, Peermade, Devicolam, Changanacherry, Pattanamtitta, Kunnathur, Pattanapuram and Kottarakara taluks should be assigned to Paraya applicants.

Four-fifths of the area disafforested from the reserves had been set apart for registry in the names of members of other communities. That was indeed too much. The share of the depressed classes should be enhanced.

The grazing blocks of the Kunnathur *pakuthi* of the Kunnathur taluk were not used as pasture lands. Certain Parayas had made *bona fide* improvements on them. The lands should be made available for registry in their names.

The Parayas carried on in their huts the manufacture of baskets, mats, winnowing-fans and rattan-chairs. The forests supplied the necessary raw materials in reeds and canes. The Parayas were being deprived of the raw materials, so indispensable to their industry, by members of the more privileged classes. Passes for the removal of reeds and canes should not be issued to other than Paraya applicants.

A Paraya should be nominated to the Legislative Council with a view to introducing a Bill regulating succession and inheritance among the Parayas and other social legislation.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kandan Kumaran, നിങ്ങൾ ചില പ്രത്യേക സർവെ നമ്പരുകളെ ചൂണ്ടികാണിച്ചു ആ ഭൂമികൾ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായക്കാൎക്കു പതിച്ചു കിട്ടിയില്ലെന്നാണു സങ്കടം പറഞ്ഞതു്. ആ ഭാഗം ലാൻഡു് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണൎക്കു അയച്ചു വിചാരണചെയ്തു റിപ്പോൎട്ടുചെയ്വാൻ പറയാം.

റിസർവിൽ നിന്നും വിട്ടുത്തൽ ചെയ്ത ഭൂമികളിൽ അഞ്ചിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം അധഃകൃതസമുദായക്കാൎക്കു സൌജന്യമായും ബാക്കിയുള്ളവ മററു സമുദായക്കാൎക്കും പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു സങ്കടമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. റിസർവ്വ വനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ ചതുപ്പു നിലങ്ങളെ ഒഴിച്ചതു നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനു വേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കരുതു്. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷപ്രകാരമാണു് ഈ ചതുപ്പു നിലങ്ങൾ വനത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചതു. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ ഒരു വലിയഭാഗം നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ടവൎക്കു സൌജന്യമായി കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉത്തരവു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു തന്നെ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരോടു ഗവൺമെൻറിനുള്ള അനുഭാവത്തെ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MEMBER: പത്തനാപുരം താലൂക്കിൽ ൫൦൦ ൽ ചില്വാനം ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

DEWAN: അതിൽ ൪൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനു കിട്ടുകയില്ലെ.

MEMBER: ആ താലൂക്കിൽ എൻെറ സമുദായക്കാർ ഏഴായിരം വീട്ടുകാരുണ്ടു്. അവൎക്കു കിടക്കാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ല. മററു സമുദായങ്ങളിലുള്ളവർ ധാരാളം നിലവും പുരയിടവും മററുമുള്ളവരാണു്.

DEWAN: നിങ്ങൾ ഈ സംഗതി മുമ്പെ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞല്ലോ. മററു സമുദായത്തിലും കൃഷിക്കോ പാൎക്കുന്നതിനോ സ്ഥലമില്ലാത്തവരുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാ സ്ഥലവും നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായക്കാൎക്കു ഉടനെ തന്നെ പതിച്ചു തരാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞ മററു ഭാഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഗവൺമെൻറു നോട്ടുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

[That part of the representation relating to the registry of particular survey numbers will be referred to the Land Revenue Commissioner.

In regard to the complaint that one-fifth of the area disafforested from the reserves set apart for registry in the names of depressed classes is inadequate, it should be noted that disafforested lands are not intended for depressed classes alone. But the very fact that a large portion of that area is set apart for concessional registry in favour of depressed

classes shows the sympathetic attitude of the Government towards them. Of the 600 and odd acres of disafforested lands in the Pattanapuram taluk, an extent of 100 and odd acres would, it seems, be available for the depressed classes. The remaining points of the representation are noted.]

159. Other needs of the Parayas.

MR. KANDAN KUMARAN (*Nominated*) said that the Parayas had not sufficient means to educate their children. Deserving Paraya pupils should be given scholarships and fee concessions.

There was an orphanage opened by Parayas at Peruvincha Sivagiri in the Kunnattur taluk. That institution should be fostered by Government by bestowing small benefactions on it from time to time.

A building should be constructed, at a cost of Rs. 500, for opening a school in the neighbourhood of the orphanage.

The orphanage should be awarded grant-in-aid.

Officers of the Education Department should visit the orphanage and the school periodically.

Paraya youths, who had passed the Vernacular School Leaving Examination, should be entertained in the Education Department.

The Government order that, in making appointments, persons who had acted on previous occasions should be given preference over new applicants should be waived when there were Paraya applicants.

Parayas should be appointed, as far as possible, in all departments.

A Protector of Depressed Classes should be appointed at an early date. The need for creating such an appointment had been urged also at previous sessions of the Assembly. The officer should not be saddled with any other work.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kandan Kumaran, നിങ്ങളുടെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ പ്രധാനമായി പറഞ്ഞതു് നിങ്ങൾ ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള അനാഥശാലയ്ക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ്. അതിലേക്കു അതിൻെറ ഭാരവാഹികളെക്കൊണ്ടു അപേക്ഷ കൊടുപ്പിച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി തീൎച്ച ചെയ്യാം.

ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു സ്കാളർഷിപ്പ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ നിങ്ങൾക്കു ചെയ്തു തരേണ്ട കൂടുതൽ സൌജന്യത്തെപ്പററിയും ചേരമർ മെമ്പർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിനു കൊടുത്ത മറുപടി തന്നെയാണ് നിങ്ങളോടും പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗസംരക്ഷകനായി ഒരു full-time ആഫീസരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ആ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കയാണ്.

[The main theme of the representation was the need for Government help in respect of an orphanage. If the managers of the institution apply to the Government, the application will be considered and whatever help can be given will be given.

In regard to the representation relating to fee concessions and scholarships, the reply given to the Cheramar member applies to this also.

The question of appointing a full-time protector of the depressed classes is under the consideration of the Government.

160. Needs of the Nadars.

MR. A. GURUNATHAMARTANDA NADAR (*Nominated*) said that the Hindu Nadar community was not represented in the Legislative Council, although it was the chief among the minority communities. In population it was the third largest community in the State. While other communities such as the Catholics, Mahomedans, and Ezhavas were duly represented in the Council, it was deplorable that the Hindu Nadar community alone lacked representation. The defect should be remedied soon. In the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly also, the community was not adequately represented. On the basis of numerical strength, the Nadars were entitled to two seats.

In the public service, the Hindu Nadars were most inadequately represented. In the Excise Department, there were only 3 members of that community and they too were only in the subordinate ranks. The few men entertained in the Land Revenue, Police and Registration Departments were not given due promotions. Orders should be issued to the heads of the above departments to entertain Nadar applicants, even though they might be over 25 years of age.

The Hindu Nadars were very backward in English education and the Government were not giving adequate encouragement to Nadar pupils by way of fee concessions. Only poor pupils were eligible for half-fee concessions. But it was very difficult in each case to prove the poverty before the scholarship committee. It would improve matters if, instead of the elected member of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the local nominated member be appointed on the Committee. But what the community really wanted was that the concession should be granted to all Nadar pupils irrespective of their economic condition. A closed scholarship for that community should also be instituted in each class as in the case of the Mahomedan, Pulaya and other communities.

In the year 1922, the Director of Public Instruction had granted permission to open a grant-in-aid English Middle School at Agastisvaram and the board of management accordingly made arrangements for the construction of a building for the school. The Land Revenue Department also agreed to assign a piece of land for the school. But, subsequently, the above permission was cancelled on the ground that there was no need for such a school in that place, while as a matter of fact the need was becoming greater year by year owing to the increase in the number of pupils. The permission originally granted should therefore be revived.

Much hardship was being experienced by the Nadars, Pulayas, Sambavars and other depressed classes of South Travancore due to want of roads in their villages. Greater attention should therefore be paid to the matter of opening new roads in those localities. In the new Road Boards, there was no representation of depressed classes. Two members from those communities should therefore be nominated to the District and Central Boards. The following public works were absolutely necessary and should be carried out without delay:—

(1) Construction of a road from the 1st mile of the Maharajapuram road to Azhakappapuram *via* Pottakulam; and

(2) widening and deepening the tank comprised in Survey No. 888 of the Vadivisvaram *pakuthi*.

The Anchugramam Kanakappapuram road should also be taken over for departmental maintenance at an early date.

Lastly, the Mailadi street, which had been closed to the depressed classes by the decision of the High Court, should be declared a King's highway.

DEWAN'S REPLY: மி: மார்த்தாண்ட நாடார் நீங்கள், சட்டசபைக்கு உங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்திலிருந்தும் ஒருவரை நியமனம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும், பிரஜாசபைக்குக் குறைந்தது இரண்டு அங்கத்தினரை நியமனம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும், சொன்னீர். பிரஜாசபைக்கு உங்கள் சமுதாய அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமென்கிற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி பெயர்க்குறிப்பு (nomination) வரும்போது கவனிக்கலாம். சட்டசபைக்கு ஒரு அங்கத்தினரை நியமித்தல் விஷயமாக சட்டசபை (Legislative) Council) சட்டங்களை (Rules) பேதகதி செய்யும்போது கவனிக்கலாம்.

பாதிச்சம்பள உரிமைகள் (half-fee concession) உங்கள் ஜாதிமானவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்று சொன்னீர் இந்தப் பாதிச்சம்பளஉரிமை (half-fee concession) வருமானத்தைப் பொருத்திருப்பதினால் அதற்கு certificate கொடுப்பதில் சில புத்திமுட்டுகள் வரலாம். அதைக்கவனிக்கலாம்.

அகஸ்தீஸ்வரத்தில் ஒரு ஆங்கிலேய மிடில்ஸ்கூல் (English Middle School) ஏற்படுத்தித்தரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னீர். இவ்விஷயமாக வித்தியாப்யாஸ (Director) மேற்கூறிய இடத்தில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வேண்டாமென்று முன்பு அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். உங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை அவருக்கு அனுப்பி விஜாரிக்கலாம்.

6-ாவது 7-ாவது விஷயங்களுக்கு (points) மதிப்பு (estimate) தயாராக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறது.

பின்பு, வடிவீஸ்வரம் குளத்தைப்பற்றிய விஷயத்திற்கு (point 8) (Chief Engineer) இடமிருந்து ஒரு ரிப்போர்ட் வருத்தணம்.

உங்களுடைய கடைசி விஷயம் சட்ட உத்தியோகஸ்தருடைய (Law Officer) ஆலோஜனையிலிருக்கிறது.

[The prayer for nomination of more members of the Nadar community to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly will be considered at the

time of the next nomination. In regard to the nomination to the Legislative Council, the matter will be considered when the Legislative Council Rules are amended.

As regards grant of half-fee concessions to Nadar pupils, there may be some difficulty in getting certificates of actual income of each family. The matter will be looked into.

In regard to the need for an English Middle School at Agastisvaram, the Director of Public Instruction has already recommended the opening of a school there. The present representation will also be referred to him for report.

In regard to the opening of a road to Azhakappapuram and the improvement of Kanakappapuram road, estimates are under preparation.

The request for deepening the tank in the Vadivisvaram *pakuthi* will be referred to the Chief Engineer.

The last point about the Mailadi street will be referred to the Law Officer.]

161. Desirability of making the self governing institutions of the State more useful and efficient.

MR. KANAKKU TAMPI CHEMPAKARAMAN KESAVAN (*Kalkulam taluk, Group I*) said that it was high time to overhaul the structure of the local self-governing institutions of the State.

For the Legislative Council, women had the franchise and the right to stand for elections. The sex disqualification did not exist in the sphere of public service also. Section 11 (*c*) of the Municipal Regulation should be amended with a view to enabling women to become members of Municipal Councils.

It was very necessary to widen the franchise of the Municipalities, as only a very small percentage of the municipal population was entitled to vote. Every inhabitant of the Municipality who paid house-tax should be enfranchised.

Government nominated members to the Municipal Councils from communities which were not able to obtain representation by election. That method of special representation should be abolished. The unrepresented communities and sections should be enabled to elect their own representatives.

The members of the Municipal Council elected the President. The system gave rise to jobbery and corruption. The President should be elected by the voters of the Municipality.

Another unwholesome feature of the Municipal Councils was the existence of what was called the Revising Authority. That body, which consisted of the President and two other members of the Municipal Council, had enormous powers in regard to the preparation of voters' lists. The powers were invariably misused by the members of the Revising Authority in order to secure their re-election to the Municipal

Council. The Revising Authority should consist of the President of the Council, an officer of the Judicial Department living within the municipal limits and a leading citizen of the place, not being a member of the Municipal Council.

The audit reports of the Municipal Council should be published for the information of the inhabitants of the municipality. The Municipal Councils were intended to train citizens in the task of self-government. The defects and shortcomings noticed in the working of the Councils therefore deserved to be brought to the knowledge of rate payers. A common agency for co-ordinating and directing the work of the several municipalities was very essential. A Municipal Commissioner should be appointed for those purposes.

The working of the Village Panchayat Courts caused disappointment to the people, due to want of care on the part of Government in making nominations. Some time ago, a few vacancies arose in the Village Panchayat Court at Padmanabhapuram. Government rejected the candidates recommended by the Tahsildar and the Dewan Peishkar and nominated other gentlemen in the vacancies. People were at a loss to know why Government did so. The fitness or otherwise of particular individuals to hold such honorary offices could be determined only by the local officers. The above-said nominations naturally caused misunderstandings against Government. It was very necessary for the prestige and usefulness of Village Panchayat Courts that nominations should be made in a constitutional manner.

Government nominated the President of the Municipal Council of Padmanabhapuram as the President of the local Village Panchayat Court. Four other members of the Municipal Council were also Judges of the Panchayat Court. Thus, the decision of the cases charged by the Municipal Council practically rested with the members of that body. Section 11 (*g*) of the Municipal Regulation precluded, for good reasons, the nomination of Judges as Municipal Councillors. How that statutory provision was violated should be promptly enquired into.

The Judges of Village Panchayat Courts should be elected by the people living within the jurisdiction of the respective courts, in order to make those institutions more useful and efficient.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kesavan Tampi, as I said with reference to your previous representation, I am glad to say with reference to this representation also that it shows very earnest thought bestowed on some of the important problems confronting the State. I have said in reply to other representations that the amendment of the Municipal Regulation is under contemplation and that the draft amendment bill to modify the Municipal Regulation is under consideration. When that draft bill is put into shape, the suggestions that you have made will be considered.

As regards the Panchayat Courts, you said that the rules for the constitution of the Panchayat Courts must be modified. When the

rules are taken up for modification, your suggestions with regard to that matter will be considered.

You have made reference to certain apparent irregularities in the nomination of Panchayat Court Judges. I shall make anenquiry.

162. The Malayalam Language and Government Publications.

MR. PARAMESWARARU NARAYANARU BHATTATIRI (*Jenmies, Quilon Division*) said that Regulations, Notifications, Circulars Law Reports and Proceedings of the Legislative Council and of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly should be published in Malayalam. The majority of the people of the State did not know English.

A circular should be issued for judgments being written in Malayalam by the officers of the Judicial Department.

There was some delay in the publication of Malayalam translations of Government proceedings. It should be avoided.

The method of publication of ancient manuscripts stood in need of revision. Old Sanskrit manuscripts should also be translated and published.

The number of works published should be increased. Only a few copies of the books published by the Curator were printed. A much larger number of copies should be arranged to be printed.

Government should arouse popular interest in the work of collecting ancient manuscripts and works.

The office of the Curator should be located in a more decent building.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanaru Bhattatiri, ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രൊസിഡിംഗ്സ് ഗസററിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്യുന്നതു പോലെ മലയാളത്തിലും പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സ്വല്പം താമസിക്കുന്നു എന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ ആയിരിക്കും പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അതു ഉടനെതന്നെ പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വിഷമമില്ല. അതിനുശേഷം അതു തർജ്ജിമചെയ്തുവേണം ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യംചെയ്വാൻ. എങ്കിലും അധികം കാലതാമസംകൂടാതെതന്നെ പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്വാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാം.

ക്യൂറേററർ ആഫീസിൽനിന്നും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്ന ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ വളരെ ചുരുങ്ങിയ പ്രതികൾ മാത്രമേ അച്ചടിക്കുന്നൊള്ളു എന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു അതിൻെറ പ്രതികൾ കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ക്യൂറേറററും ഞാനുമായി സംസാരിച്ചതിൽ ഇവിടെ സംഭരിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്യുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങളിൽ ചില സംസ്കൃതപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനു വെളിയിൽ ചിലവാകുന്നതല്ലാതെ ഇവിടെ ചിലവാകുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വളരെ കുറവാണെ

ന്നാണു മനസ്സിലായതു്. നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഏതാനും ചില ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം ചിലവുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങൾ ഏതാണെന്നു മുൻകൂട്ടി ആലോചിച്ചു് അവയുടെ പ്രതികൾ അധികം അച്ചടിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ക്യൂറേറ്റരോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടാം.

പിന്നീടു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ക്യൂറേറ്റർആഫീസ്കെട്ടിടം മാറ്റണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The Government proceedings are generally issued in English and hence there is no delay in their publication in the Gazette. But their translation into Malayalam takes some time and there may therefore be some delay in publishing the translation in the Gazette. Arrangements will, however, be made to prevent avoidable delay.

It has been stated that only a small number of copies of the books published by the Curator are printed. But it is understood from that officer that, of the books published, there is demand for some copies of books from outside the State and that in Travancore there is not even that. But as it is stated that there will be large demand for certain books now under compilation, the Curator will be asked to arrange for the printing of additional copies thereof.

The representation relating to the transfer of the Curator's office from its present habitation will be considered.]

163. The institutions attached to the Sivagiri Mutt at Warkala and measures to be adopted for their proper management.

MR. A. K. GOVINDA DAS (*Nominated*) dwelt at length on the great qualities of head and heart which characterised the late Sri Narayana Guru. The vast community, of which the late Guru was the High Priest, was in the throes of an internicine strife. The Government and the people of the country were in duty bound to help in the task of healing the differences which threatened to break the community into pieces. Those differences culminated in a civil suit, in which some respectable persons were cited as witnesses. It would be in keeping with the prestige of the community to have a special Judge appointed for the disposal of the suit.

The late Guru opened several institutions at Sivagiri for the spiritual and moral uplift of the Ezhavas and for promoting their material welfare. Government should encourage those institutions and be prepared to make some sacrifices on their behalf.

A new Devaswom Department should be created and maintained by Government for ministering to the spiritual needs of the Ezhavas and the depressed classes.

As a memorial to the late Guru, an institution should be established by Government at Sivagiri.

For the realisation of the above-said objects, the co-operation of the brotherhood of self-denying saints instituted by the late Guru should be enlisted.

The roads and bridges at Sivagiri and the surrounding places should be repaired and improved.

Lands should be assigned, free of cost, for the use of the institutions at Sivagiri.

The temples, schools and industrial institutes attached to the Sivagiri Mutt should be given financial aid. Government had contributed nothing for the opening or maintenance of those institutions.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Govinda Das, പരേതനായ നാരായണഗുരുസ്വാമികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ചെയ്ത സകല പ്രശംസയ്ക്കും അതിലുംകൂടുതൽ പ്രശംസയ്ക്കും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അർഹനാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു ഈ സഭയിലുള്ളവർക്കെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ളവർക്കും ഇൻഡ്യാസാമ്രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്ക് ഉള്ളവർക്കും തന്നെ യാതൊരുസംശയവുമുണ്ടാകാനിടയില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ നിര്യാണത്തിനുശേഷം അദ്ദേഹത്തെപ്പറ്റി ബഹുമാനമുണ്ടായിരുന്ന സകല ആളുകൾക്കും പരിതാപകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതി ഉണ്ടായതെന്തെന്നാൽ, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ മുന്നോട്ട് പോയിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതായ ഒരു വലിയ സമുദായത്തിന്നിടയിൽ നിങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു ഭിന്നതയുണ്ടായി കോടതികയറാൻ ഇടവന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഭിന്നതക്കു ഒരു സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാകുമെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കു സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു എന്റെ സ്വന്തനിലയിൽ ഞാനും ഇവിടെയുള്ള എല്ലാ ആളുകളും സന്നദ്ധന്മാരായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയം വേണ്ട. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു യോജിപ്പായ അവസ്ഥ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ കാലവിളംബമന്യേ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു എല്ലാവരും പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനും രണ്ടുപക്ഷമില്ല.

ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നടന്നുവരുന്ന വ്യവഹാരം തീർക്കാൻ ഒരുസ്പെഷ്യൽജഡ്ജിയെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്കോർട്ടിലാണോ വ്യവഹാരം നടക്കുന്നത്?

MEMBER: ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്കോർട്ടിലുമുണ്ട്; ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോർട്ടിലുമുണ്ട്. ശരിയായ ആദായം എടുക്കാതെ വസ്തുക്കളെല്ലാം കിടക്കയാണ്.

DEWAN: ചില മാന്യന്മാരായ ആളുകൾ ഈ കേസിൽ സാക്ഷികളായിട്ടുവരാൻ ഉണ്ടെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടുസമുദായത്തിന്റെ അഭിമാനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു സ്പെഷ്യൽ ജഡ്ജിയെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും നിങ്ങൾ പറകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ എത്ര വലിയ യോഗ്യന്മാർ വന്നാലും

നമ്മുടെ ഏതു കോടതിയിലുംചെന്നു സാക്ഷിമൊഴികൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് കുറച്ചിൽ വിചാരിക്കയില്ല. ബെഞ്ചു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിൽ പോയാലും മൊഴികൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരഭിമാനക്കുറവും വിചാരിക്കാനില്ല. വളരെ വലുതും കുഴപ്പമുള്ളതും ആയ കേസുകൾക്കു, മററുകേസുകളോടൊന്നിച്ചു തീൎക്കുന്നതായാൽ വളരെ കാലം വേണ്ടിവരും എന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്ന കേസുകൾക്കു, മാത്രമെ സ്പെഷ്യൽജഡ്ജിയെ നിയമിക്കാവൂ. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു കേസാണു് ഇതെങ്കിൽ നിങ്ങൾ ഹൈക്കോടതിക്കു ഒരു ഹർജികൊടുത്താൽ അവർ അങ്ങിനെ ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു എഴുതി അയക്കും. ഗവൺമെൻറു അതിന്മേൽ വേണ്ട നടപടിനടത്തും. അല്ലാതെ നിങ്ങൾപറഞ്ഞ കാരണംകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു സ്പെഷ്യൽ ജഡ്ജിയെ നിയമിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

ശിവഗിരിയിലുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ സാമുദായിക സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഒരു സഹായവും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. അതാതു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലെ ഭരണാധികാരികളുടെ അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ വേണ്ട വിചാരണനടത്തി ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും സഹായിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു സഹായിക്കുന്നതാണു്. അതൊന്നും ചെയ്യാതെ ഗവൺമെൻറു സഹായിച്ചില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ന്യായമല്ല. ഈ സ്ഥാപനം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ഉപയോഗമുള്ളതാണെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ ഉപയോഗമുള്ളതുതന്നെ ആയിരിക്കാം.

MEMBER: ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്തുതരണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

DEWAN: അങ്ങിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്മേൽ വിചാരണനടത്തി തീരുമാനിക്കാം.

[It will be admitted by all—not only the people of Travancore but also those in the whole of India—that the late Sri Narayana Guru is entitled to the encomiums now given expression to. But it is lamentable that after his demise, the Ezhava community which was progressing under his guidance has been split up and that the different parties have referred their differences for the decision of civil courts. It is hoped that these differences will be settled ere long and that there will be unity in the whole community.

In regard to the appointment of a special Judge to adjudicate upon the questions now *sub judice*, it should be noted that special Judges are appointed for adjudicating cases which, by their nature, require a prolonged enquiry and which cannot be conducted along with other cases. If the case in question is of that type, the High Court

should be moved in the matter and they will then address the Government. It should be noted that the prestige of the community is not one of the considerations for appointing a special judge. No gentleman of whatever position can think it derogatory to his dignity or social status to appear before any court in Travancore and give a statement as a witness.

It was stated that the Government had not rendered any help in respect of the Sivagiri Mutt and the institutions attached thereto. If the managers or trustees apply for any help at the hands of the Government, the matter will be considered.]

164. Needs of the Public.

MR. ABDUR RAHIMAN MAHOMED KUNJU (*Karunagapalli taluk, Group II*) spoke on the following needs of the public:—

An administrative committee should be appointed in every taluk for the purpose *inter alia* of checking the vagaries of local officers and for bringing to the notice of Government unforeseen occurrences like epidemics, failure of crops, etc. The committee should have large powers and should consist of the representative of the taluk in the Legislative Council, the Tahsildar and two leading men from every *pakuthi*. The names of the persons serving on the committee should be published in the Gazette. The representative of the taluk in the Legislative Council should place the decisions of the committee before the Council in the form of resolutions. Government should take the initiative in the matter.

The representation of Muslims in the public service was anything but satisfactory. Muhammadan clerks in the Secretariat should be appointed as Magistrates.

Muhammadans should be appointed more freely in the Revenue, Education, Excise and Registration Departments.

A Muhammadan should be appointed as Puisne Judge in the High Court.

The work of the Inspector of Muhammadan schools should be lightened by giving him an assistant.

The age-limit for entertainment in public service should be raised to 30 in the case of Muhammadans.

The pay of the Arabic *Munshies* in schools should be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem.

Friday should be declared as a public holiday for Mussalmans.

The civil jurisdiction over the *pakuthies* of Vallikunnam and Bharanikavu should be transferred from the Mavelikara Munsiff's court to the Munsiffs' courts at Karunagapalli and Krishnapuram respectively, for the convenience of the inhabitants of those *pakuthies*.

A *Vishavaidyasala* should be opened at Karunagapally, which was a snake-infested area.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Mahomed Kunju, നിങ്ങൾ ഒടുവിൽപറഞ്ഞ വിഷവൈദ്യശാലയെപ്പററി ആയുർവ്വേദഡയറക്ടർക്ക് എഴുതിഅയച്ച് റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്തി വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യാം.

നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിൽ രണ്ടും മൂന്നും വിഷയങ്ങൾക്ക മുമ്പു ഇതിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മെമ്പറന്മാർക്ക് സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ആദ്യത്തെ സംഗതി നിയമസഭാമെംബറുമായി ആലോചിച്ചു ഒരു പ്രമേയം കൌൺസിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി കൌൺസിൽ മെംബർമാരോടു പറയേണ്ടതല്ലേ?

MEMBER : ഗവൺമെൻറ അതിലേക്കു ഒരു ഉത്തരവുകൊടുക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അവർ അതനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കുന്നതാണ്.

DEWAN : ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

ചില പകുതികളുടെ സിവിൽ ജൂറിസ്ഡിക്ഷൻ മാററണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. സിവിൽകോടതികളുടെ അധികാരാതൃത്തിയെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനും മററുമായി ഒരു ലാസ്ഡിലേസ് ആഫീസറെ നിയമിക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ ആ ആഫീസർക്കു അയച്ചു റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നശേഷം അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

MEMBER: കൊററാൻ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒന്നു പ്രത്യേകമായി ആലോചിക്കണം.

DEWAN : അവർക്കു ഒരു ദിവസത്തിൽ മുഴുവൻസമയവും ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലിയില്ല.

MEMBER: മുഴുവൻസമയവും ജോലിയുണ്ട്. ഒരു പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ നാലു ക്ളാസുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഓരോസമയം വച്ചു ഓരോക്ളാസും പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

DEWAN : മുഴുവൻ സമയം ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പോലെ കൊററാൻ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും ജോലിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു മററുള്ളവരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു കാരണമെന്താണെന്ന് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടരോടു എഴുതിചോദിക്കാം. അവരെപ്പററി സാധാരണ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ മണിക്കൂർസമയത്തേക്കു മാത്രമേ ജോലിയുള്ളു എന്നാണ്.

[About the *Vishavaidyasala*, the Director of Ayurveda will be asked to report.

Points 2 and 3 of the representation have already been replied to in connection with the representations made by other members on the subject.

In regard to the first point, a resolution should be moved in the Legislative Council in consultation with the members thereof. The request that the Government should take the initiative in the matter will be considered.

The prayer relating to the revision of the civil jurisdiction over certain *pakuthics* will be referred to the Law's Delays Officer.

The Koran teachers have not got full-time work and therefore their pay is less than that of other teachers. But as it is stated that some of them have full-time work, the Director of Public Instruction will be asked to report why, in the circumstances, there is inequality of pay in respect of Koran and other teachers.]

165. Some remedies for unemployment.

MR. CHINGAN NARAYANARU BHATTATIRI (*Tiruvalla taluk, Group I*) said that, though the recommendations made by the Unemployment Committee for solving the problem of unemployment were not entirely free from defects, Government should have adopted some of the recommendations long ago. The member then expressed his views on some of the proposals of the Committee.

The proposal that *puduval* lands should be assigned to the educated unemployed for the purpose of cultivation was not a sound one, as the education imparted to the young men of the day made them fit only for Government appointments.

Another recommendation of the Committee was that educated men alone should be appointed as peons, mochees, etc. That was a preposterous suggestion, as young men who were educated in colleges would never condescend to accept such appointments.

The proposal that the admission of students in colleges should be restricted was, however, a sound one. It would be better still if the colleges could be closed for a number of years.

The Committee recommended the abolition of the Pleadership Class. They should have gone further and recommended the closing of the Law College for some years.

The institution of competitive examinations for recruitment to public service would only reduce the number of applicants for appointments; but it would not help to diminish the ranks of the unemployed.

The proposal to enhance the number of technical and industrial schools was a most useful one. There was only one commercial school in the State, namely, at Alleppey. Similar schools should be opened in other towns also.

Industrial education should be imparted in the Vernacular and English schools of the State.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanaru Bhattatiri, നിങ്ങൾ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയേയും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മകമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിനേയും പററി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവം ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The views expressed on the questions of unemployment and on the report of the Unemployment Committee will be earnestly considered by the Government.]

166. Measures for the prevention of floods.

MR. VARKEY CHANDA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha taluk, Group I*) said that, though the extensive region of Kuttanad was the scene of frequent floods, Government did not consider the desirability of providing remedial measures. The flood of 1104 which lasted for about 30 hours swept away cottages and cattle belonging to the poor. The people of the flood-affected areas were naturally glad that the Dewan visited their locality—though the visit took place only a day after the flood had subsided. They expected that, as a result of the Dewan's visit, they would get substantial relief from Government. But Government failed to do anything for relieving the population in distress.

A permanent board, consisting of officials and non-officials, should be constituted, for granting timely relief to people rendered homeless by floods. The board should be financed by Government.

It was high time for Governmont to devise a scheme for averting flood damages. It was said that for avoiding loss in human lives Government were considering the proposal to have a raised ground, four acres in extent, in each *pakuthi* of Kuttanad, where people could take shelter during floods. That proposal had certain defects. It would be impossible to reach the raised grounds without boats. If the people could obtain boats, they could go to the extensive hills to the east and west. Further, the congestion of men and cattle in an area of four acres of land would give rise to epidemics.

The waterways in and around Kuttanad were too inadequate to drain flood water. Innumerable gutters or drains of a width of 25 feet should be constructed for draining flood water to the sea. The drains should be so constructed as to prevent the flow of sea-water through them into the land.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Chanda Pillai, the subject you have taken up is one that requires deep consideration; and the suggestions that you have made will be carefully considered by Government. Your remarks as to what happened at the last flood do not appear to me to be quite correct. Perhaps, *literally, in a narrow sense*, they may be correct. I came there just two days after the floods and the floods had by that time subsided. As you may remember, the last floods were at heir height only for about 24 or 30 hours. Anyhow, I am not going osay anything more about that. Your suggestions will all be considered.

167. Certain General needs of Travancore.

MR. P. M. RAMAN PILLAI (*Municipal Council, Kuzhithura*) said that the need for reforming the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was urged in a memorial submitted by the members of the 25th session of the Assembly. It was derogatory to the dignity of the Assembly that its members should stand as mere petitioners before the Dewan. The Assembly should be invested with executive responsibility.

The strength of the electorate for the Assembly, based on a high property qualification, was not adequate. Only those who paid an annual tax of Rs. 50 were entitled to vote. Owing to the low economic condition of the people and the individual partition of properties among the Nairs, Ezhavas and Vellalas, as a result of new laws, the voting ratio was extremely small in proportion to the population. The electorate should be enlarged by lowering the franchise.

A Mutual Benefit Fund or Provident Fund should be organised for the teachers of Vernacular Schools. Those teachers retired on a pension of Rs. 7 per mensem. As the purchasing value of money had fallen, the poor teachers had a hard lot to bear. The lot of the teachers in grant-in-aid schools was even worse. Government would not be obliged to spend money for the Mutual Benefit Scheme; a sympathetic supervision would alone be necessary. Over ten thousand families would be benefited by the scheme. There was a similar arrangement in the Excise Department.

There was great need for recruiting teachers into the departmental schools from private schools. The Managers of private schools paid only poor salaries to teachers, though their qualifications were the same as those of the teachers in the employ of Government. Some of the efficient Headmasters of departmental schools were recruited from private schools.

Government should adopt a more sympathetic attitude towards the Rockefeller scheme inaugurated by Dr. Jacocks. The scheme should be brought into force in every part of the country.

The Public Works Department should be bifurcated into (i) Public Works Department (proper) and (ii) the Irrigation Department. The newly formed Irrigation department should be placed under the control of a separate officer—preferably an Indian. The officers in charge of irrigation works did not utilise the entire amounts provided in the budgets. The works thus dragged on from year to year.

Toll-gates should be abolished. The drivers of bullock-carts were often annoyed and harassed by toll-gate contractors.

The Village Panchayat Regulation should be speedily brought into force.

An agricultural school and an experimental farm should be opened in south Travancore—preferably at Vilavankode.

South Travancoreans were not adequately represented in public service. Some South Travancorean officers were not given their due

promotions, *e. g.* Dr. Raman Tampi and Mr. R. Krishna Pillai. Dr. Russell Solomon was a distinguished South Travancorean, who was unemployed. He should be provided with a suitable appointment.

An opportunity should be given to the members of the Assembly for discussing with the heads of departments the subjects represented in the Assembly and final orders should be passed by Government only after the discussion.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Raman Pillai, according to the printed list of the subjects of your representation, your first point is that there should be a separate officer in charge of the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department. That is one of the matters which has been referred to the Irrigation Committee; and upon the Committee's report, that will be considered.

As regards the second point, *viz.*, the opening of an agricultural school and experimental farm in South Travancore, that will be considered.

Your third point is Dr. Jacocks' scheme. Your representation discloses a somewhat serious misconception, and that is, that the Government have no sympathy with the object with which the Rockefeller Foundation have sent one of their representatives here.

MEMBER: I did not say that the Government had no sympathy. My point is that they have not got *sufficient* sympathy.

DEWAN; You say that what you meant was that Government have not got *sufficient* sympathy with the object of the Foundation. I may tell you that the object of the Foundation being the advancement of the health of the people of Travancore, it is certainly more dear to the Travancore Government than even to the Rockefeller Foundation. But what is done when the scheme is placed before Government is to examine it, to consider how far it would suit the conditions in Travancore and how far it could be utilised, having regard to the finances of the State. Subject to these conditions, Government will always be prepared to do whatever they can for the advancement of the health of the people which is very dear to Travancore, its people as well as its Government.

As regards the introduction of a Mutual Benefit Fund for teachers, the matter is under the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, and Government will take it up and pass orders on it when it comes up before them.

Your fifth point is the recruitment of teachers to departmental schools from private schools. As a matter of fact—I believe in reply to some other representation it has been stated—even now teachers are being recruited to departmental schools from private schools, and there is almost a definite policy that a certain percentage of recruitment of teachers should be from private schools.

Your next point is the abolition of toll-gates. That is a vexed question which, as I said, is engaging the attention of Government. Your suggestion that at least bullock-carts may be exempted from the payment of tolls will be considered.

As to the working of the Village Panchayat Regulation, I have already said that Government have under consideration the draft rules under that Regulation.

Your ninth subject is one that has frightened me a bit. Even as it is, in the matter of appointments to Government service, we have conflicting claims of different communities. I never thought that the different parts of Travancore would also come forward as conflicting claimants in the matter of appointments to Government service. It never struck me that South Travancore would complain of North Travancore having had preferential treatment at the hands of Government in the matter of appointments.

MEMBER: We have no communal differences in South Travancore.

DEWAN: That is why I said that you are bringing in a new ground of conflict in the matter. We had till now only communal differences. Now you bring local or provincial differences also. I may assure you that the Government have absolutely no intention of bringing in that apple of discord also into the administration.

Your other point is about the reform of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. There are other members also speaking about that; and I shall give you a reply tomorrow after hearing them as well.

Your last point is that some opportunity might be given to the members of this Assembly to discuss subjects with the Heads of Departments before those subjects are disposed of by Government. The one wrong assumption in that request is that in the replies given to the members at the meetings of this Assembly it is the notes obtained from the Heads of the Departments that decide the points. What the Heads of Departments—as I explained on a previous day—are asked to do is to give all the facts in relation to the subjects and their full history. Decisions are arrived at by Government and not dictated or advised by the Heads of Departments. I shall consider the feasibility of your suggestion that, in cases of doubt, opportunities might be given to you of meeting the Heads of Departments and discussing with them.

168. Ezhavas and Public Service.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Nominated*) said that special concessions were shown to the Ezhava community in the nomination of members to the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Similar concessions should be shown in the matter of representation in public service. Schools remained closed to Ezhavas until a few years ago. When they were thrown open, fees were raised enormously. In consequence, the members of poor communities, like the Ezhavas, had to make great sacrifices to educate their children.

Government would do well to follow the British Indian practice in regard to the representation of the various communities in public service.

In the Ezhava community, there were 100 graduates in arts and science, 50 graduates in law and 3 graduates in medicine, who were unemployed.

There was only one Ezhava officer in the Judicial Department. The community should be represented in the High Court and in the Law's Delays Committee.

Ezhavas should be appointed more freely in the Excise, Police, Registration, Revenue, Anchal and Education Departments. There was not even a single Ezhava in the higher ranks of those departments.

DEWAN'S REPLY. Mr. Sankaran, നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറ ഗാഢമായി പര്യാലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

[The points urged in the representation will be carefully considered.]

169. Representation of Makkathayi Tamil Ezhavas in public service.

MR. R. RAMASWAMI (*Nominated*) spoke about the need for adequate representation of *makkattayi* Tamil Ezhavas in the public service. He said that his community was very backward in education and that there were only two graduates in it. But it was deplorable that one of them, a graduate in law with 14 years of service, was still a clerk in the Secretariat, while the other was only holding an acting appointment in the subordinate ranks of the Excise Department. As the community was very backward in education, the qualified members should be adequately encouraged in the public service and those who did not possess examination qualifications should be entertained in the lower ranks of the Land Revenue, Excise, Judicial, Police, Co-operative, Anchal and other departments.

With a view to the advancement of education among the Tamil Ezhavas, pupils of that community should be given half-fee concessions in schools.

Lastly, a seat should be reserved in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly for Tamil Ezhavas.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Ramaswami, I have given replies to several representations similar to yours that the minority communities cannot expect to have their representatives nominated every year, because there are several such communities. But, I do not think you can call yourself a minor community unless you divide the Ezhava community into Tamil and Malayali Ezhavas. That does not appear to be a division that is recognised ; but, if you want to make that division, you can call yourself a minor community.

In regard to recruitment to public service, I have already said that there is nothing against the members of any community being entertained in public service, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two departments. As you yourself say, there are only two graduates in your

community, and they must consider themselves lucky in having got into public service, both of them, while the complaint of the members of other communities is that they have a large number of graduates walking about without employment. I may assure you that your community, along with other communities—backward communities— will have the special sympathy and consideration of Government.

170. Removal of inequalities in public service so far as Catholic Christians are concerned.

Mr. ULAHANNAN ULAHANNAN (*Minachil taluk, Group I*) said that Catholic Christians contributed largely to the material prosperity of the country. Due to their commercial and industrial activities, the country gained an unmeasured accession of strength and splendour. There were innumerable educational institutions which were established and maintained by the community. But in the distribution of appointments, its claims were generally overlooked. The predominance of other communities in public service must be shared at least equally with the Catholic Christians.

The Revenue Department was thrown open to all communities some years ago, but the Catholic community was not benefited by the change. Catholics should be appointed as Proverthicars, Tahsildars and Division Assistants without further delay.

The representation of Catholics in the Judicial, Police, Excise, Education and Public Works Departments and in the Huzur Office was not much better. Stringent circular orders should be issued to the heads of departments for Catholics being liberally entertained in service.

In conclusion, the member said that the Catholic Christians claimed only parity with other communities in the matter of appointments.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Ulahannan, ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയം ഇന്നതാണെന്നു മുമ്പെതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. അതനുസരിച്ചു എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും എല്ലാസമുദായക്കാൎക്കും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു സൎക്കുലർ ഉത്തരവുകൾ അയക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അതുപോലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MEMBER : സൎക്കുലർ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അനുഭവത്തിൽവന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആ സ്ഥാനത്തുവരുമ്പോൾ അവരുടെ ജാതിയിൽപെട്ടവൎക്കല്ലാതെ മററു ജാതിക്കാൎക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കയില്ല.

DEWAN : സൎക്കുലർ അനുസരിച്ചു നടപടികൾ ശരിയായി നടത്തുന്നില്ലെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതിനെ ഗവണ്മെന്റു നോട്ടുചെയ്തു ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The policy of the Government in regard to the entertainment of persons in public service has already been explained. In accordance with that policy, circulars have been issued to heads of departments to

consider the claims of all communities in making appointments. But as you allege that the circulars are not being carried into effect, the matter will be noted for consideration and enquiry.]

171. Entertainment of Catholic Christians of South Travancore in public service.

MR. F. DAVY (*Nominated*) said that the Latin Christians could not stand comparison with the other communities in the matter of education and material well-being. Some educated men of the community went to foreign countries, *e. g.*, Burma and Ceylon, for employment, as they could not obtain appointments in the State.

The Latin Christians formed one-twelfth of the total population and one-third of the aggregate Christian population. of the State. But their representation in public service was practically *nil*. It should be the policy of Government and the heads of departments to appoint a large number of qualified Latin Catholics in service.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Davy, I may tell you that the Latin Christians will have equal opportunities with every other community in the matter of entry into public service; and they will never have differential treatment meted out to them. You may rest assured that equal opportunities will never be denied to the Latin Christians.

172. Grant of preference to the members of the Visvakarma community in the matter of recruitment to Government service and special concessions to those already in service.

MR. JOSIER M. ARUMUKHAM ASARI (*Nominated*) said that the Visvakarma community, to which he belonged, was very backward in education and that therefore the Government should take steps to help its progress. Members of the community should also be adequately represented in public service.

The member referred to the fact that they were qualified to check Tiruvabharanams in the Devaswom Department. Yet no member of that community had been appointed to do that work. Their claims to such posts should be considered early.

The Superintendent of the School of Arts should also be selected from that community. If fully qualified men were not available, members of that community should be selected to undergo training in similar institutions in Bombay, Calcutta and other places and, after training, appointed in the School of Arts, Trivandrum.

A separate officer should be appointed to control the checking and stamping of weights and measures in the State and the appointment should be set apart for members of the Visvakarma community.

Members of the community should also be entertained as Inspectors in the Excise, Police, and Co-operative Departments and also as clerks in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Applications had been made in vain by members of the community to the heads of those departments. A circular should be issued to them to give preferential treatment to such applicants.

Lastly, the member said that the inhabitants of Nagercoil were put to much hardship on account of the scarcity of drinking water. The Municipal council had prepared and submitted to the Government a water supply scheme but it had not the necessary funds to carry it out. But if the Anantanarkal be extended by a furlong from Chettikulam, the Perumalkulam, the Oottankaraikulam and the Kanchankulam would have a perennial supply of water and thereby the people of Minakshipuram, Mettuthervu and other places would be benefited. The cost of the work would not be large and therefore the Government should take it up at an early date.

DEWAN'S REPLY: மி: ஜோஸ்யர் நிங்கள் உத்தியோகவிஷயமாகப் பேசினீர்கள். உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் மற்ற வகுப்பினர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதுபோல் உங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்திலும் தகுதியுள்ளவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கப்படும். பின்பு ஏதோ சில பிரத்தியேகமான வேலைகளுக்கு உங்களுடைய சமுதாயத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் தேர்ந்தவர்களென்று கூறினீர். அப்படிப்பட்ட வேலைகளுக்கு உங்களில் யோக்கியதையுள்ளவர்கள் இருப்பார்களானால் அவர்களை முதலாவதாகக் கவனிக்கப்படும்.

MEMBER: நாகர்கோவிலில் எங்கள் ஜனங்கள் குடிக்கத்தண்ணீரில்லாமல் கஷ்டம் அனுபவித்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் எங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர்வசதி அளித்துத்தரும்படி நாகர்கோயில் முனிஸிபாலிடிக்கு ஒரு உத்திரவு அளிக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

DEWAN: இவ்விஷயத்தை நாகர்கோவில் முனிஸிபாலிடிக்கு அனுப்புகிறேன்

[As in the case of other communities, qualified members of the Kammala community also will be entertained in public service. In regard to the grant of preference to members of that community for certain appointments, if they are duly qualified for those appointments they will be appointed.

The request relating to the supply of water to Kammala quarters in Nagercoil will be referred to the Nagercoil Municipality.]

173. Muslims and public service.

Mr. P. J. BAVA (*Nominated*) said that, notwithstanding the ceaseless agitation kept up by the Muslim community for adequate representation in public service, only a Magistrate and a Munsiff were recruited from the community. All the other vacancies and the new appointments that were created in the various departments were given to members of the communities which were over-represented in service.

There was not a single Muhommedan employee in the Revenue Department, excluding the clerks and peons in the offices of the controlling officers. None of the 400 Proverthicars were Muhommedans.

The number of Muslim teachers in the Education Department was insignificant. It would take several years for the re-entertainment

and absorption of the men who had acted as teachers on previous occasions. In the meanwhile, Muhommedan applicants should be entertained.

A scrutiny of the list of appointments made in the last two years would disclose the flagrant injustice done to the community. A change of attitude would be very necessary on the part of the heads of departments.

The Muslim community was grieved to find that no regard was being paid to the claim of the Muhommedans already in the employ of Government. Recently, when a vacancy arose in the Public Works Department, the claims of the only Muhommedan in that Department were over-looked and a junior officer was placed over him. The claim of a Muhommedan clerk in the Secretariat were similarly overlooked by the appointment, as Magistrate, of another clerk in that office, who was far and away his junior. It would be possible to redress the clerk's grievance by appointing him in any other department.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Bava, പൊതുവായി സർക്കാർ സർവ്വീസിലുള്ള മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശത്തെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞതും [illegible] ചില അപേക്ഷകളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞതും മുഴുവൻ ശരിയാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ നിങ്ങൾ ഓരോ പ്രത്യേകവ്യക്തികളുടെ കാൎയ്യത്തെപ്പററി അസംബ്ലിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവയെല്ലാം സമാധാനം പറയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അപ്രകാരം ആൎക്കെങ്കിലും സങ്കടമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാൎക്കു ഹർജികൊടുത്താൽ സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. നിങ്ങൾ രണ്ടുമൂന്നു ആളുകളുടെ കാൎയ്യത്തെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു ശരിയാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. സങ്കടമുള്ളവർ ഹർജികൊടുത്താൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അതിനെപ്പററി വിചാരണനടത്തുന്നതാണ്.

[What has been stated about the representation of Muslims in public service in general and about the claims of particular individuals does not appear to be correct. It is not possible to reply to such of the statements as relate to particular individuals. But if they have got any grievance, it is for them to petition the head of the department concerned.]

The Assembly adjourned at 4·55 P. M. to meet again at 11.15 A. M. the next day.

THE ELEVENTH DAY.

Saturday, the 15th March 1930.

The Assembly met again at 11-15 A. M. on Saturday, the 15th March 1930, the Dewan presiding.

DEWAN: In reply to a representation, made the day before yesterday, that the *kist* months in the Kottayam Division should be changed from Tulam and Vrischigom, I said that I would take the opinion of the other members of the Kottayam Division also and that, if they were generally in favour of a change, the Government would be prepared to consider that favourably.

Last evening, at 5 o'clock, the members of the Kottayam Division met here and I find from the views expressed by them that they are all in favour of a change from Tulam and Vrischigom to Vrischigom and Dhanu. That will bring the *kist* months of the Kottayam Division into conformity with those in the Quilon Division, and I think the Government will not have any objection to that. Definite orders will be passed later.

174. Needs of the Padmanabhapuram Municipality.

MR. MAHOMED HASSAN (*Municipal Council, Padmanabhapuram*) spoke on the following needs of the Padmanabhapuram Municipality :—

The Municipal office buildings should be located on the site of the P. W. D. Telephone office. The site should be handed over to the Municipal Council expeditiously. The loan applied for by the Council for the construction of buildings should be granted.

Arrangements should be made for the steady supply of water in the town of Padmanabhapuram. The Pirappankod tank and the tank near the bus stand in the Thuckalai South Ward, the Tachakulam tank in Thuckalai North Ward and the Pattanikulam tank in the Fort North Ward should be improved. A *kal* should be opened from the Tiruvitankod channel at a point near Parakod to Valliyar, passing through the Thuckalai North and South Wards along the eastern side of the M. S. road. The water course from Puttanar to the Fort North Ward should be extended to the Fort South Ward. More wells should be sunk in the various parts of the town. Bathing ghats should be constructed on the sides of the bridge across the Valliyar on the Thuckalai—Shorlakod road.

Doors should be opened in the Padmanabhapuram Fort wall to facilitate free passage of pure air into the fort.

The toddy and arrack shops situated within the municipal limits should be removed.

The fishermen's quarters should be shifted from within the municipal limits. The fishermen should be given proper sites outside the town for constructing houses, fish-curing yards and stores.

The municipal limits should be extended by including therein the villages of Keralapuram and Tiruvitankod.

The jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat and Bench Magistrates' Courts should be extended over the *pakuthies* of Tiruvitankod and Eraniel.

The Padmanabhapuram Anchal office should be removed to Thuckalai and a Village Anchal office should be opened at Padmanabhapuram.

A compound wall should be constructed for the Vernacular Primary School at Thuckalai.

A veterinary hospital should be opened at Thuckalai.

The control and maintenance of the roads and *satrams* situated within municipal limits should be transferred to the Municipal Council.

The land comprised in Survey No. 2870B of the Thuckalai *pakuthi* should be given to the Municipal Council for providing quarters for sweepers and scavengers. The land should not be registered directly in favour of the sweepers and scavengers.

The Chuttikotta gate at Cherukada in the South Fort wall should be widened.

The Alodi wall adjoining the South Fort wall should be removed so as to afford facilities for traffic in that part of the town where the road was narrow.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Hassan, as regards your first and second points, a site has now been selected for the location of the Telephone office and as soon as the buildings there are completed, and the Telephone office is shifted, the site of the Telephone office will be handed over. And then the application of the Municipality for a loan will be considered.

As regards your third point, about water supply, that is a matter which requires investigation; your representation will be referred to the Chief Engineer for investigation and report.

Your fourth point is one that has struck the Government also and arrrngements will be made for making certain openings in the wall so as to ensure the free passage of air into the fort.

As regards the removal of arrack and toddy shops, a similar representation was made by a previous member and I have replied to that.

As regards the removal of fishermen's quarters, it is for the Municipality to take action. Either the Municipality might write to Government putting forward a scheme in which they require the help of Government or the fishermen themselves might form a co-operative society and put in applications for loans. When the recommendations of the Municipality or these applications are received by Government, the matter will be considered.

Your seventh point is about the extension of the municipal limits by the inclusion of Tiruvitankod. From enquiries made through their officers, Government are not satisfied about the desirability of including Tiruvitankod within the municipal limits. If the Municipality itself thinks that Tiruvitankod should be included, it may take the necessary action and represent the matter to Government.

Your next point was about the extension of the jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat and Bench Magistrate's Courts. That is a matter which will be considered by the Law's Delays Officer.

As regards an Anchal Office at Thuckalai, the question of transferring the Padmanabhapuram Anchal Office or opening a village office will be considered.

Your tenth point was about the compound wall for the vernacular school. That is a matter in which Government agree with you and provision will be made for that work in the budget for 1106.

The question of the veterinary hospital at Tuckalai will be considered along with the general question of opening more veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

As regards the transfer of roads and *satrams* to the control of the Municipality, I have, in reply to a previous representation, said that, as a general rule, that view cannot now be accepted by Government. As regards the maintenance of roads within the municipal limits being handed over to Municipal Council, as I have already said, that is a matter which will be taken up by Government comprehensively in connection with all the Municipalities.

Your suggestion that the registry should not be in favour of each sweeper but in favour of the Council, so that the Council might see that sweepers are provided with houses and house-sites, will be borne in mind.

As regards your last two points, Government have not received any communication from the Municipal Council. If the Municipal Council moves in the matter, it will be considered.

175. Rural reconstruction.

MR. MAHAMED HASSAN (*Municipal Council, Padmanabhapuram*) said the rural reconstruction was a problem that confronted the people and the Government alike. Villages were being denuded of their population, while towns were becoming congested. Such a state of affairs should no longer be allowed to continue. The life of the village should be co-ordinated with that of the town, the village contributing its mite for the prosperity of the town and *vice versa*. It was the paramount duty of Government, no less than of the people, to work for the resuscitation of the village life.

It was gratifying to note that Government had already begun to realise the importance of rural reconstruction. The main purpose of the movement was the grant of relief to the much indebted agriculturist. The country's poverty was best reflected in the condition of the agriculturists, who formed the bulk of the population. The

co-operative societies mostly did credit work. Even such credit societies were in many cases only lending money to non-agriculturists. But the spirit of the movement would never be satisfied until the loans went to help the needy agriculturist in the purchase of his seeds, implements, manure, etc., and unless the recovery of his dues was made not by direct cash payment but by the marketing of his produce by co-operative aid rendered to him, so that his produce might get its full value and his loans might be realised out of such full value. To that end, propaganda and effort should be directed and that should be the highest function of the Co-operative Department. Agricultural societies should therefore be formed and facilities for the agriculturist made available on an elaborate scale. Agricultural demonstration societies might also be started with advantage. Co-operative distributive societies, and other societies to help the small industrialists and to enable them to find out improved methods of work, should be formed. The formation of such societies by the Co-operative Department would help to improve the condition of the poor agriculturists to a large extent.

The health of the villagers was far from satisfactory. The inadequate sanitary arrangements and scarcity of good drinking water caused the outbreak of epidemics, especially in South Travancore. Proper arrangements to improve the sanitary condition of the villages should be immediately made. Every year cholera exacted its toll in human lives in hundreds from the taluks of South Travancore. It was only when epidemics broke out that the Sanitary Department did its work.

The periodical outbreak of epidemics began mostly in the coastal villages. It was those villages that were most neglected. The arrangements in the huts and hovels on the coast presented a horrible picture. For the welfare and safety of the people of the other parts of the country, Government would do well to help the inhabitants of the coastal regions in the matter of reconstruction of their villages on sanitary principles. More fish-curing yards and stores should be provided for the use of the fisherfolk. Building societies should be formed on a co-operative basis and the people encouraged by Government. More public wells should be sunk in the villages to facilitate the supply of good drinking water. The newly-organised Public Health Department should immediately begin propaganda work in the villages.

The Road Boards should pay due regard to the grievances of the villages in the matter of communications.

Primary education should be made compulsory, at least in villages. Technical education should be imparted to the pupils in all classes.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Hassan, as you yourself said, Government fully appreciate the importance of rural reconstruction.

Your suggestions for the improvement of life in rural areas will be carefully noted and such of them as require investigation will be referred to the various departments and offices to which they relate for examination and necessary action.

176. Some suggestions for rural reconstruction.

MR. KOSHY PALAKUNNATHU (*Nominated*) said that it should be the aim of statesmanship to bring about better conditions for the inhabitants of villages and for the boys and young men in schools and colleges who were waiting to take their part in life and to remove the evils of unemployment among the educated people, of homelessness among the depressed classes, of agricultural depression in the country side and the over-crowded poverty of the towns.

The prosperity of the country depended on the well-being of the villagers, who numbered more than 80 per cent. of the entire population. Due to the improvement of civic amenities, the villages were being gradually denuded of their population. That tendency should be checked by rendering village life more endurable and pleasant. In the prevention and control of diseases in rural areas, something was being done, thanks to the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation. But a good deal of work remained undone. Government should pay greater attention to the question of health in rural areas and bring skilled assistance within the reach of every inhabitant of the villages. They should more liberally finance the scheme of public health formulated by Dr. Jacocks.

The Road Board, which was intended to benefit the inhabitants of villages, stood in need of reform in certain directions. The Village Panchayat Regulation should be immediately brought into force. Separate budgets should be prepared for the work of rural reconstruction.

The public did not co-operate with the Sanitary Department in the work of improving and maintaining public health. Hygiene and public health questions should be taught in schools. The medical examination of school children should be insisted on. Though there was already an arrangement for the medical examination of pupils, the health of the children in private schools was generally uncared for. It should be made a rule that every school and college should be visited from time to time by medical men to be specially appointed for the purpose. Due to the poverty of parents, a large number of school children starved during the middle of the day. Quite naturally, those children paid the cost in diminished health. Some arrangement should be made for the children being provided with mid-day meals.

Specialisation in medicine and surgery was so far advanced that no member of the medical profession in Europe could treat more than a limited number of diseases. Specialists should be appointed in the Trivandrum General Hospital for the treatment of different kinds of ailments. Specialists in venereal diseases, and in the diseases of the ear, throat and nose were absolutely necessary. A dentist should also be appointed in the General Hospital.

The course of study in hygiene, consisting of the following books, prescribed by the Board of Education in England should be adopted in the schools of the State:—

(i) Regulations for the training of teachers—Hygiene syllabus.

(ii) Hygiene of the food and drink—a syllabus of lessons for use in schools and notes for the assistance of teachers.

(iii) The teaching of infant care and management to school girls.

(iv) Social hygiene.

Mouth hygiene should be taught in all schools.

Cramming was the essence of the existing educational system. The system failed to quicken the intelligence of pupils. The 'Project Method' of education, widely prevalent in the Punjab and in Upper India, should be adopted in the State. Children should be taught to observe and learn things for themselves. Teachers should watch them carefully in order to discover any special gifts they might have. When it was found what tastes and interests were most pronounced, the whole educational lives of the children should be dedicated to the development of those particular powers. A closer co-ordination of general with vocational education, a rich variety of technical schools and the means of diverting boys at definite stages from thoughts of Government service into other equally honourable careers were extremely necessary. All pupils of a school in a particular locality should have some training in a vocation that would suit that locality. A committee should be formed to help in the task of developing a co-ordinated policy of education.

Cheapness in the cost of transport accelerated trade and industry. The cost of transporting commodities from Alleppey to Mundakayam was rather high as the road connecting the two places was unnecessarily long. The existing Alleppey-Mundakayam road passed through Ambalapuzha, Haripad, Mavelikara and Kumili and was 90 miles long. The distance could be reduced to 55 miles by the opening of a more direct route through Ambalapuzha, Takazhi, Edatua, Tiruvalla, Kumbanad, Ranni, Manimala, Erumeli and Perur *todu*.

It was gratifying to note that the question of water communications was also included in the purview of the Road Boards. The Boards should take up the proposal to open the *Kuttapuzha todu* and the *Poovattur todu* in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. John Kuriyan. Those works would mitigate the evil of floods during the rainy season and make it possible for agriculturists to cultivate an extent of 2,800 acres of wet lands.

There were several ryots' roads in the Vennikulam P. W. D. Section of the Tiruvalla taluk, *i. e.* the M. A. road, Kumbanad-Ranni road, Palakattil-Maramon-Arattupuzha road, Kuriannur-Maramon road and Edakad market road. In G. O. R. O. C. No. 613/22/P. W., dated the 21st January 1924, Government laid down certain conditions in regard to the upkeep of ryots' roads. The Dewan, however, mentioned in the Legislative Council and in the Assembly that the aforesaid ryots' roads would be exempted from the operation of the G. O. Accordingly, the roads should be taken over for departmental maintenance. Better attention should be paid to the ryots' roads which were taken over before the above G. O. was issued. The limits of such roads should be speedily demarcated.

The scope and work of the department of Co-operative Societies should be extended by encouraging and guiding the organisation of collecting and distributing agencies. The growing complaint that the rich and influential persons were alone benefited by Co-operative Societies should be enquired into.

The member then presented a copy of the resolutions regarding rural reconstruction passed at a meeting of the Central Travancore *Sree Vardhini Sangham.*

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Koshy Palakunnathu, your suggestions for inducing people to keep to the villages and not to rush to towns are very valuable and will be carefully noted by Government. Some of those suggestions have already been under the consideration of the Government; and the Director of Public Instruction has been trying to put some of them into practice. Your suggestion, for instance, that all the pupils of a school in a particular locality should have some training in a vocation that will suit that particular locality is one that the Director of Public Instruction has under consideration.

There are other suggestions of yours which are also valuable; and all that I can say at this juncture is that those points will receive due consideration.

Your request for a long road connecting Alleppey and Mundakayam is one that requires careful investigation and nothing can be said about it without investigation as to its feasibility, its usefulness and its cost. I shall refer that suggestion to the Chief Engineer for report.

MEMBER: ആറു മൈൽ മാത്രമെ ആവശ്യമുള്ളു. ബാക്കിയുള്ള വഴിയെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോഠം തന്നെയുള്ള റോഡുകളാണ്.

DEWAN: Your suggestions, for improving water communications and for adopting the recommendations of Mr, John Kuriyan, are noted.

177. Further concessions to Pulayas in regard to education and entertainment in public service.

MR. AYYAN KALI (*Nominated*) thanked Government for having allowed fee concessions to Pulaya and Paraya pupils. Those concessions, however, were not in themselves sufficient to help the depressed classes to attain progress in education. The chief reason for the backwardness of those people in the matter of education was poverty. Unlike the pupils of the well-to-do communities, the Paraya and Pulaya pupils had no meal during the middle of the day. As only well-fed and healthy children could do well in the examinations, the prayer often made by Pulayas for their children in schools being provided with mid-day meal should be heard. Every Hindu Pulaya pupil should be allotted one chackram and one cash per day for the purpose.

Government issued orders some time back that young men of the depressed classes who had studied up to class VII in vernacular schools should be entertained in the lower ranks of the Judicial Department. That order remained a dead letter. Stringent instructions should be issued for the order being enforced as far as possible.

The Pulaya pupils in the Survey Schools should be allowed full fee concessions. They should also be exempted from the payment of examination fees.

Pulaya candidates should be exempted from the payment of examination fees for ten years at a stretch.

Pulayas who applied for appointments were, in the first instance, made to understand by heads of departments that though, for want of vacancies, they could not be immediately provided with jobs, preference would be shown to them when vacancies arose. But when those men again approached the officers and pointed out vacancies, they were told that, until the acting men who were relieved were provided for, no new hands could be entertained. That excuse, however, could not be advanced in respect of the appointments in newly created departments, like the Waterworks and Census departments. Early orders should be issued for the appointment of Pulayas in those departments.

Four Pulayas should be appointed in the Department of Co-operative Societies.

One Thomson, who was a Christian Pulaya and the holder of a Secondary School Leaving Certificate, was entertained for a few months in the Registration Department. He was relieved on the termination of the acting vacancy in which he was put in to act. His prayer for entertainment in any of the new Sub-Registry Offices was rejected on the ground that holders of 'qualified certificates' could not be entertained except with the permission of Government. Government should issue orders sanctioning the re-entertainment of Thomson in the Registration department.

An extent of half an acre of land near the *Chenkalchoola* tank in Trivandrum should be assigned to Pulayas.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Ayyan Kali, നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ അനേകം സംഗതികൾ ഇതിനുമുമ്പും ഇവിടെ നിവേദനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. നിങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു് ഒരു അപേക്ഷയും കൊണ്ടുചെന്നാൽ ഉദ്യോഗം ഉടൻതരുന്നില്ല; ഒഴിവുവരുമ്പോൾ തരാമെന്നുമാത്രമേ പറയുന്നുള്ളു എന്നാണ്. അതു് ശരിയായമറുപടിയല്ലേ. അപേക്ഷകൊണ്ടുപോയഉടൻ ജോലിതരാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അപേക്ഷയുംകൊണ്ടുപോയ ഉടനെ ജോലികിട്ടിയില്ലല്ലോഎന്നു വിചാരിച്ചുക്ഷമകേടു ഉണ്ടാകാനും കാര്യമില്ല. ഒഴിവുണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ ക്ഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുകയേ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളു.

പിന്നീടു പുലയകുട്ടികൾക്കുമാത്രം ഉച്ചഭക്ഷണത്തിനു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. അതിൽ ഹിന്ദുപുലയർക്കുമാത്രമേ കൊടുക്കാൻപാടുള്ളു എന്നു പറയുന്നനയം സ്വീകരിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഇപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന അപേക്ഷയ്ക്കു അന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജി ഇതിന്റെ ക

ണക്കുനോക്കിയതിൽ വളരെചിലവുവരുമെന്നു് കണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ മാതിരിസംഗതികളിൽ താല്പര്യമുള്ളവരും ജനോപകാരതല്പരന്മാരുമായ മഹാമനസ്കന്മാർ ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടുതുടങ്ങുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവൺമെന്റു വേണ്ടസഹായം ചെയ്യാമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഗവൺമെന്റുതന്നെ ഇതു നടത്തുന്നതു പ്രയാസമാണെ എന്നുപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽ പഠിച്ചവരുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം അവൎക്കു ജോലികൊടുക്കണമെന്നു എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും ഉത്തരവു് അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതനുസരിച്ചാണു ഒഴിവുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ തരാമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്. അതുവരെ ക്ഷമിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MEMBER: കുറെസ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ കാര്യവും ഞാൻ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചു.

DEWAN: അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.

MEMBER: ഇപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു അഞ്ചുവർഷത്തേക്കു പരീക്ഷാഫീസ് കൊടുക്കണ്ടാ എന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു പോരാ പത്തു വർഷം വേണം. അഞ്ചുവർഷംകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരുഗുണവും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു അഞ്ചുവർഷം കൂടെവേണം.

DEWAN: രണ്ടുവർഷമെ പാടൊള്ളു.

MEMBER: അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമില്ല. ഗവൺമെന്റു ഞങ്ങൾക്കുനൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന സഹായം ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായിതീരും.

DEWAN. അതിനെപ്പറ്റിആലോചിക്കാം.

[Most of the points now represented have been urged at previous sessions of the Assembly also. The complaint that applicants for appointments are not given jobs as soon as they present their applications, is true. It is not possible to provide appointments always. The applicants must wait till vacancies arise.

The suggestion to provide noon-day meals to Hindu Pulaya pupils alone is not acceptable. When this point was urged at a previous session, a rough calculation was made in regard to the probable expenditure. As the amount involved was found to be considerable, the Government left the matter to liberal-minded and philanthropic people. But they have promised to render all possible help if any scheme is started by such people.

Circulars have been issued to all heads of departments to entertain qualified Pulayas in their departments.

The point about the registry of a piece of land in Trivandrum will be considered.

As for exemption of Pulaya candidates from payment of examination fees for ten successive years, on principle such exemption cannot be granted for more than two years. Anyhow, the matter will be considered.]

178. Public Service.

MR. R. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod taluk*) said that corruption was rampant in the Police, Judicial, Registration and Revenue Departments. In a previous session of the Assembly, the then Dewan said that, unless the people co-operated with Government by giving specific instances and affording proof, it was not possible for Government to put down corruption. But the onus was upon Government to make confidential enquiries and obtain evidence in the matter. The existence of malpractices in the several departments was due to the laxity of controlling officers. Inadequacy of pay was another contributory cause. The Law's Delays Committee should make a special enquiry and suggest measures for avoiding corruption in the Judicial Department. As regards the other departments, a committee, consisting of official and non-official members, should be appointed to make enquiries and to prescribe remedies.

Speaking about the administration of the Police Department, the member suggested that Head Constables should not be promoted as Inspectors. The pay of the Constables and Head Constables should be enhanced. Constables and police officers used to ill-treat people on the complaint of petitioners. The practice should be stopped.

The acceptance of the principle of communal representation would impair the morale and efficiency of public service. Appointments should be made with due regard to character and ability. The possession of a university degree was not presumptive evidence that the person concerned was qualified for entertainment in public service.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayana Pillai, there are one or two more members who propose to speak on the same subject. I shall hear them all and then give a collective reply.

However, before you go back to your seat, I may tell you that I am thankful for the several suggestions that you have made in your representation.

179. The Travancore Public Service.

MR. P. R. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kottarakara taluk*) said that there was much uneasiness in the State at the rising tide of unemployment among the educated classes. Simultaneously with that, there was also an agitation for the equitable distribution of appointments among the various communities and sub-communities, as the idea had taken root in the popular mind that the sole means of earning livelihood was to be in the employ of Government. All that was due to the prevailing system of education which produced a class of persons who were fit only for a single profession. The sure, safe and easy method of solving the unemployment problem was to introduce technical and industrial education in the curricula of studies in schools and colleges.

Government should lay down a definite principle for the distribution of appointments and follow it without turning either to the right or to the left. Appointments and promotions should be made solely in considerations of efficiency. The distribution of appointments on a

communal basis impaired the tone and efficiency of public service. Officers of proved ability should be given every encouragement even if it involved the supersession of the claims of others. In other words, promotions should be earned and not given. The above solutions held the promise of better opportunities both for the officers and for the public in whose interests they were supposed to work.

In an earlier session of the Assembly, the then Dewan said that corruption did not exist in the Travancore public service in any appreciable degree. It required more than a denial or protest in the Assembly or in the Legislative Council to rid the public mind of the belief that corruption did exist in the State. If a departmental subordinate took bribes, the head of the department shielded him if they both belonged to the same community. The public service should be purged of its corrupt officers. The existence of corruption was due to the familiar reason that the officers could not live on their pay. The salary of the several officers and several grades of officers should therefore be increased.

Constables and Head Constables should be given scales of pay mounting up to Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 respectively.

The pay of Stationary Magistrates was too low. Those officers should be classified into two grades, those in the first grade being given Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and the others Rs. 125 to Rs. 150.

In public service, the sex discrimination was fast vanishing. Physical limitations, however, stood in the way of women entering all departments. They should be entertained only in the Registration, Medical and Education departments.

The Press Regulation should be withdrawn.

When the member for the Quilon taluk observed during his representation that there was inordinate delay in the filling up of vacancies in the various departments, the Dewan said that if in previous administrations there had been delay, it would be a feature of the existing administration also. There was no justification, however, for delay in making appointments.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai, you dealt with so many subjects that I find it difficult to fix upon those to which I should reply. As to your general remarks about corruption, as I told Mr. Narayana Pillai, I shall give a reply after the other members who propose to speak on the subject have also spoken.

There are, however, one or two points which you mentioned that I should like to deal with separately. One was that you wanted the salary of several officers and several grades of officers to be raised. Nobody would say that it is not a very good motive that urges you to make that representation, and nobody can take exception to the principle that you have enunciated that officers even in the lowest grades must have at least adequate salaries, decent salaries. That suggestion of yours has, however, to be considered in relation to another matter which is also important in the case of Government, that is, in its relation to financial considerations. Subject to those considerations, I may tell you that I am quite in sympathy with the suggestion that you have made.

Then there is one matter, which is more or less personal, that you referred to. That relates to some statement I made about delays, in reply to a representation. It seems to me that you have misunderstood what I have said. I did not say that, if in previous administrations there has been delay, then the policy of this administration should be one of delay. That was not what I said. If I remember right, what I meant was that some of these delays which were complained of were delays not caused after I came here, but delays of postings and confirmations that were left pending long before I came in. At the same time, I remember to have said in that reply that it will be my endeavour to do things in the administration as speedily and as promptly as possible.

Then there is one other point too which I might dispose of now. You said that the present system of education is greatly to be blamed for the troubles that you complained of as existing in Travancore. Well, that is a subject upon which almost everybody has something to say. It is a matter which is receiving the earnest attention of Government too.

180. Need for adequate representation of all communities in public service.

REV. PAULOSE SCARIA KATHANAR (*Muvattupuzha taluk*) said that some important communities were under-represented in public service. It was seen from the lists of appointments placed before the Legislative Council that in recent years appointments were made in absolute disregard of the claims of those communities. Even the criticisms made in the Legislative Council and in the Assembly failed to operate as a corrective. The G. O. issued by Government was not followed in the various departments. It was pitiable that even in the departments presided over by foreigners, the unrepresented communities found few places. They should have members of unrepresented communities as their personal assistants and office managers. In Mysore and Madras, the principle of communal representation was always followed. The Government should insist that all communities should be represented in the various departments in proportion to their numerical strength. In conclusion, the member expressed his good wishes for the gentlemen seated on the *dais* of the Assembly hall.

The acting incumbents in the various departments and offices should be given increments of pay.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Scaria Kathanar, നിങ്ങളുടെ വിലയേറിയ നിവേദനത്തിൽ ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തെപ്പററി പൊതുവായിട്ടുപറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററി ഇനിയും ഒന്നുരണ്ടുപേർകൂടി സംസാരിക്കാനുണ്ട്. അതെല്ലാം കേട്ടു ഒടുവിൽ സാമാധാനംപറയാം.

ഒരു സംഗതി നിങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞതു പകരം ജോലി നോക്കുന്നവർക്കു ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുന്നില്ലഎന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. അതിനെപ്പററി ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ചില ഭേദഗതികൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതു് ഒരു വലിയ വിഷയമാണ്. അതായതു പണസംബന്ധമായ ഒരു വലിയവിഷയമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടുനമുക്കു സുലഭമായി പറഞ്ഞുപോകാമെങ്കിലും നടപ്പിൽകൊണ്ടുവരാൻ വിഷമമുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടല്ലാതെ ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. എങ്കിലും നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞഭാഗങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഗാഢമായി ആലോചിക്കാം.

നിങ്ങൾ ഡെയിസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു പറഞ്ഞമംഗളാശംസയ്ക്കു തിരിയെമംഗളം ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.

[In regard to public service, there are one or two members more who wish to speak on that subject. A common reply will be given after they have spoken.

In regard to the grant of increments to acting hands in the public service, it is a large question from the financial point of view. It cannot be disposed of without knowing the additional expenditure involved. Anyhow, the views expressed will be carefully considered.

On behalf of those seated on the *dais*, I have great pleasure in reciprocating the sentiments of good wishes given expression to by you.]

181. Public Service—a few reflections and suggestions

MR. K. C. EAPEN (*Trading Classes, Trivandrum*) said that communal concord was invaluable for the country's progress. The energies which were being wasted in the scramble for offices should be conserved and directed towards the economic rehabilitation of the country. The preference shown by heads of departments towards the members of their own communities created friction between the several communities. There would be harmony in the country if every community secured for itself its fair share of Government appointments. The principle of communal representation should be accepted and followed. If efficiency were accepted as the sole determining factor, the unrepresented communities would remain so for ever.

An Ezhava member of the Assembly said that though the Revenue Department was thrown open to all communities as the result of a vigorous agitation, the new opportunities which the Ezhavas hoped to make their own were captured by the other communities who participated in the agitation. That allegation was untrue so far as the Jacobite community was concerned. There was no Jacobite Christian in the ranks of the Revenue Department, save one or two clerks and Proverthicars.

The Secretariat, the High Court and the Account Office were the important offices from which recruitments were made to the various departments. In the last 15 years the Jacobite Christians who were appointed as clerks in the Account Office and High Court were 2 and 1 respectively. There were only two members of the community in the Secretariat. They had long remained there as clerks without any promotion. They should be given the promotions which they deserved.

The representation of neglected communities in public service should be strengthened.

Speaking about the law's delays, the member said that swift justice was the law's ideal; but every now and then it was brought home to the public how far the reality fell short of it. In the law courts, adjournments after adjournments took place, to the loss, inconvenience and possible ruin of the parties. In consequence, bankers and merchants fought shy of courts. That problem should be seriously graplped with, if the administration of law in the State should not fall into disrepute.

The promises made by Government in connection with the representations made in the Assembly in the last 12 years should be carried out without further delay. A separate section should be created in the Secretariat for that work and placed under the control of one of the two Secretaries to be newly appointed. As the circulars issued by Government were not being obeyed by heads of departments, caste-war statements of appointments should be periodically obtained from them for scrutiny by Government. A Secretary should be appointed for that work.

As the Chief Engineer's work was too heavy, the post of the Deputy Chief Engineer, which was abolished, should be resuscitated.

The notion was widespread that the Police officers and constables were corrupt. As a remedy, their pay should be enhanced.

The Dewan's work should be lightened by the creation of an Executive Council.

A tuberculosis hospital should be opened in Travancore. Government were already considering the matter. Considerations of cost should not deter them from issuing orders for building operations being started at an early date.

DEWAN'S REPLY. Mr. Eapen, though the main point mentioned in your list of subjects was public service, a few reflections and suggestions, still you devoted most of your time to the consideration of communal representation in the public service. As I have already said, I will give an answer to that after hearing one or two members more who propose to deal with the subject.

The other matter you mentioned was the necessity for a tuberculosis hospital. No doubt, we all know that there is a large number of

cases of tuberculosis in the State and that there are many people in Travancore now who are undergoing treatment in the Madanapalle Hospital. As you yourself said, the matter is engaging the attention of Government.

One other matter you mentioned was the establishment of an Executive Council in the State. There are other speakers also to deal with the subject. I will give my reply at the end of their representations.

182. Reform of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

MR. KANAKKU NARAYANA PILLAI GOVINDA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara taluk, Group II*) said that a drastic change in the constitution of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was an imperative necessity. The institution should be invested with some measure of responsibility and power and should have a statutory basis. The property qualification of voters was too high. Only those who paid an annual tax of Rs. 50 had the franchise. The improvement in material conditions and the spread of education and political knowledge in recent years had given birth to a new political consciousness, not only among the well-to-do classes but very widely throughout the masses. In the countries of the west, the process of widening the electorate was carried on till it embraced the whole adult population, male and female. As a first step in that direction, all persons who paid a tax of Rs. 25 should be made voters for the election of members to the Assembly.

The term of membership in the Assembly should be extended to three years.

The bi-cameral system of legislation prevalent in the countries of the west should be introduced, the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly being treated as the Second Chamber. Members of the Assembly should be empowered to ask questions and to move resolutions.

A committee, consisting of representatives of the Assembly and of the Legislative Council as well as a few official members, should be appointed to revise the constitution of the Assembly.

183 Public Service.

MR. A. P. NAYAR (*Municipal Council, Neyyattinkara*) said that corruption was rampant in the lower ranks of the Revenue and Judicial departments, and made the following suggestions for bringing about an improvement in the morale of the departments. In law, the receiver as well as the giver of illegal gratification was alike punishable. The receipt of illegal gratification should alone be regarded as an offence. Corrupt officers should be treated with ruthless severity and be made an example of.

There was unpardonable delay in the disposal of matters affecting the public weal. The remedy lay in making public service amenable to popular control.

In the matter of appointments, there were no definite rules for restricting the discretion of the heads of departments or for preventing the abuse of their powers. The officers distributed the appointments in their gift among the members of their own communities. Unjust appointments were, in some cases, sought to be justified on communal grounds and, in other cases, on the principle of efficiency. A Staff Selection Board should be constituted to recruit men to the lower ranks of the service. For making recruitments to higher ranks and incidentally, for affording bright careers to young men of talents, a civil service examination should be instituted.

DEWAN'S REPLY; Mr. Nayar, I shall give a common reply to you and to the other members who spoke on the same subject.

184. Need for making appointments in the Public service on the basis of communal representation alone.

MR. VARKEY ZACHARIA (*Municipal Council, Changanacherry*) said that there was an undue preponderance for Caste Hindus in the public service. Of the 495 appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 150 and above, 355 were held by them. That predominance existed in the lower ranks also of the service. Nearly 70 per cent. of the total number of appointments were shared by the Caste Hindu communities, though they formed only one-fourth of the total population of the State. The Ezhavas and the Catholic Christians who out-numbered the Caste Hindu population did not get even one-tenth of the representation of Brahmins or Nairs. That inequality would remain so long as Government failed to enforce the principle of communal representation in public service.

The communal ratio fixed by the High Court for the recruitment of Munsiffs did not satisfy the Catholic community. The community was not also benefited by the separation of Devaswoms from the Revenue department. All the 3 Dewan Peishkars and 7 out of the 8 Division Assistants were Caste Hindus.

There was uneasiness among the unrepresented communities as Government did not try and improve their lot. Government would not be able to plan and carry out schemes of popular welfare so long as the agitation for appointments existed in the country. There was only one means by which communal bickerings could be avoided and that was to recognise and give effect to the principle of communal representation. The plea that communal representation was inconsistent with efficiency was not found convincing by those to whom it was addressed as there were competent men in all communities.

The member, in conclusion, requested the Dewan to bring about an improvement in the relationship between the several communities by the immediate enforcement of the principle of communal representation in public service.

DEWAN'S REPLY: The subject that I said was common to Mr. A. P. Nayar who made his representation last and to some of the

previous speakers who dealt with the public service, and to which I now propose to reply is that of corruption in the public service. As many of those members who made representations on that matter said, that is a cry that we have been hearing from year to year now for a long time. But, as one who has not come from outside the State but who has lived all his life in the State and who therefore has had as much opportunity as anybody else to see how the public service here has been conducting itself, I may say that it seems to me that you have been given to exaggeration in that matter. I would even go to the length of saying that you have been hypnotizing yourselves into a belief that somehow our public service here is much worse than the public service in other parts of the world. I should not wonder at this hypnotic effect of representations like those made by Mr. Nayar in that thundering voice of his because sound, it is said, is one of the means employed by hypnotists. Sound and sight are the two means by which hypnotists hypnotize their patients. Add to that, the thunders that issue from the press. From one section of the press, it is impossible not to have some article regarding corruption in every issue. It seems to me therefore that it is no wonder that people have more or less hypnotized themselves into that belief.

I would refer you to the discussions that took place in the Legistive Council on two occasions on this matter—one in February 1925 and the other in April 1927. The question was threshed out on either side and the resolutions that had been tabled regarding corruption in the public service were withdrawn.

One cannot deny that there is, what might be called, corruption in some of the lower grades of the service in some departments. Some of the members said that, as a Vakil, I must have been brought into touch with the extensive corruption in the Judicial Department. I must disclaim any such knowledge. I have heard, as other people have heard, that there are some employees in the lower grades of the service who are sometimes tempted to certain irregular acts in a small way. I do not mean by saying "in a small way" that it is not a heinous offence in itself. It is always a serious offence. But what I am saying is that there is, so far as I know, no justification for declaring to the world that Travancore has the most corrupt public service in the world. If you refer to those discussions that I mentioned, you will see that some of the non-official members—those who knew about litigation and administration in other parts of India and in other parts of the world—themselves said that it was wrong to say that the public service here was in any way more corrupt than the public service in other parts of India and even in some of the western countries which are considered to be the most civilized in the world.

Whatever might be the extent of corruption, however, our chief concern should be to put an end to it. I am thankful to the members for their various suggestions as to the means to be adopted to put an end to this evil. What can be done must be done in co-operation, sympathetic co-operation, between the people and the heads of departments and the administration to find out where there is corruption, who are the

corrupt officials and to deal with them in such a manner that they should be an example to others. Some of the members who spoke on that subject said that the Government have maintained that unless they make a definite charge and prove according to the rules of the Evidence Act that a man is corrupt, Government are not going to take any action. I do not think the attitude of Government in that matter has been correctly understood. What the Government said and what all Governments will have to say today and tomorrow is that merely because there is a rumour or there is a vague statement by somebody somewhere that an officer is corrupt, merely on the basis of that, no Government will be justified in taking action against an officer. Officers themselves are men who have rights. One of the important characteristics of the public service, which keeps those who are in the public service amenable to control, is that a person who has entered the public service has some security of tenure. Once that belief, that trust, is in any way impaired, then, one of the main grounds upon which Governments and administrations can have control over their subordinates is removed. Therefore, it would be a greater evil if Government act in such a way as to remove this sense of security in the minds of their employees. All that the Government can do is to see that, if they get proof, they take action. It need not be proof which will stand in a court of law, but it must be proof that will stand at least in a court of morals. There must be at least that amount of proof before a man can be found guilty and punished. The punishment will be very severe. The least punishment that can be awarded to a man who has been found guilty is dismissal from service. It would be a hard thing for a man who has perhaps been serving the Government loyally, honestly and efficiently if merely on a vague statement he should be sent out of the service. Without proof, Government cannot take action against an officer for corruption. Subject to that condition, I may assure you that Government are always ready to find out people who are corrupt and to deal with them severely. No man who has been proved to be corrupt would Government keep in service any longer.

I may also bring to your notice the fact that the Government have been in the past trying by means of rules and circulars to narrow the possibility of corruption by laying down, for instance, that an officer should not have his relations serving under him, that he should not acquire property without bringing it to the notice of Government, that he should not borrow money from those with whom he has to deal in an official capacity; all these are done by the Government with a view to narrow the possibility of corruption. As an instance of what heads of departments are doing, I may tell you one thing that the High Court have done. Very often corruption in that department is due to the desire of some of the litigants to steal a march over their companions or opponents. Suppose there are applications for copies of decrees. One man wants to get his decree before another who has applied before him. It is in circumstances like that that corruption finds scope. The High Court have made it a rule that copies of decrees should be given only in

the order of the applications received in the Court, and if any change is to be made in that order that must be done with the special permission of the Court. Thus one way in which corruption in the lower ranks of the service can be reduced is to minimise the occasions when there might be any opportunity for corruption. That can be done, and, as far as possible, that is being done, by means of rules and circulars.

Some members who made representations in this matter also stated that the low salaries that are now given to some of these officers in the lower grades must contribute to the existence of corruption. It cannot be said that is a view that is groundless. It has been the policy of Government gradually to increase the salaries of the lowest paid employees in the service. But, as I said in reply to another representation on that subject, we cannot ignore the limitations of finance. Subject to that limitation, Government have been steadily improving the salaries of their employees in the lower grades.

185. Needs of the Ezhava Community.

MR. S. KRISHNAN ASAN (*Nominated*) said that the Ezhava Regulation did not apply to Misradaya Ezhavas at all and that they were not intended to be affected by it. Difficulties had arisen on account of the confusion of *dayam* and *vazhi*. A Makkathaya Ezhava was not the same as a Makkavazhi Ezhava. In fact, there were only Makkavazhi Ezhavas. The Makkathaya Ezhavas were really the Misradaya Ezhavas, among whom self-acquired properties were divided between sons and *seshakars* on the death of the proprietor.

Although the preamble of the Regulation stated that it was expedient to define and amend the law of marriage, succession and family management among the Ezhavas, certain provisions of the Regulation, definitely showed that it was not intended to be applied to all sections of the community. The Regulation left the Misradaya Ezhavas free to follow the customary law that had been in vogue among them from time immemorial. But in spite of the clearness of the Regulation, enemies of the Misradaya Ezhava community and certain social reformers were attempting to interpret the Regulation in such a way as to make it applicable to the Misradayis. It was alleged that, if a Misradaya Ezhava family wanted to follow their time-honoured customs, they should apply to Government under Section 33 (1) of the Regulation. It was rather surprising that certain courts of law were also inclined to give countenance to that view. That interpretation was sure to cause considerable hardship to the members of the Misradaya community. Hence it was highly necessary that Government should declare, by a proclamation or a press communique, that the Misradaya Ezhavas were exempt from the application of the Regulation.

Ezhava boys should be admitted to all recognised schools in the State.

Ezhavas should be given adequate representation in the various departments, especially in the Judicial, Excise and Land Revenue Departments, where the representation of the community was lamentably poor.

In conclusion, the member gave expression to the unfailing loyalty of his community to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Krishnan Asan, മഹാറാണിറീജന്റ തിരുമനസ്സിലേക്ക് നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനുള്ളതായ രാജഭക്തി നിങ്ങൾ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചതിനെ തിരുമനസ്സറിയിക്കാം.

നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തിലടങ്ങിയശേഷം ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്ക ഒടുവിൽ മറുപടിപറയാം.

[I shall convey to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent the sentiments of loyalty which you have given expression to on behalf of your community.

I shall give a reply to the other points of your representation presently.]

DEWAN'S REPLY: When some members of this Assembly made representations here regarding the question of communal representation in the public service, I told them that I did not intend giving a separate reply to each member and that I should be giving a general reply at the end of all the representations on that subject. My present reply is to those members.

You have each on behalf of his own community represented that members of the community to which you belong are not adequately represented in the public service. It will not be very difficult to show that some of the pictures of the present condition of things given in those representations are overdrawn and that some of the demands made in the representations are extravagant. But it cannot be denied that underlying them all is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs. Mainly on account of historical reasons, the members of some communities could not till recently muster the qualifications necessary for admission into the public service. Within the last twenty-five years or so, however, special facilities for educational advance have been afforded, and members of those communities with the necessary educational qualifications have been coming forward in larger and larger numbers as applicants for employment in Government service. They claim some preferential treatment on account of the circumstance that they have entered the field late. The Government have also felt that they should for some time be recruited more liberally to the service, of course, without detriment to efficiency, and have issued orders to heads of departments to give effect to that view. The main complaint that you have voiced here is that these orders are not being carried out in the spirit that prompted their issue, and you have pointed out that the orders on this subject must be made more definite. The Government have taken the matter up for earnest consideration and hope to devise some means of removing the complaint and making the rules definite enough for easy application.

186. Administrative Reforms.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara taluk, Group I*) said that Government did not attempt to solve the serious problems of constitutional importance which confronted them. Though the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was 26 years old, it deteriorated in powers and status from year to year. Its members had no right to ask questions, to move resolutions, to legislate or to discuss the budget. Those powers had been granted long ago to the Popular Assembly in Mysore.

It was high time to overhaul the constitution of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and to invest it with some responsibility and power.

The Legislative Council in Travancore was one of the oldest in Indian States. But several important matters relating to the welfare of the people were excluded from its purview. As the head of the administration was also the President of the Council, members could not fully and freely discuss Government policy. The rulings of the President curbed the growth of the institution. Government reserved to themselves the power to veto, or to hold in abeyance, resolutions passed in the legislature. The exercise of those powers by Government made the Council an impotent body. Full responsible Government should be introduced if the Legislative Council were to become a useful institution. A Cabinet or Executive Council, consisting of the Dewan, two members of the Legislative Council and one or two members of the Assembly should be created. That body should be responsible for its actions to the Council and the Assembly and through them to the people of the country.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, I shall give a common reply after hearing all the members who propose to speak on the subject.

187. Administrative reforms.

MR. C. PERCY BHANU (*Pattanapuram taluk*) said that the educational system of the country stood in need of reform. Different courses of studies should be prescribed for boys and girls. Agricultural and vocational training should be introduced in the school curricula. The great disparity between the scales of pay of the different grades of teachers should be removed. The pay of teachers in vernacular schools should be enhanced.

There were innumerable dispensaries in the State which were conducted by persons who had no knowledge of medicine. In consequence those dispensaries became, so to speak, the plague spots of the country. Only qualified persons should be given licenses for medical practice. Hospitals for women should be opened in all important places. Nurses and midwives should be appointed in every village. A tuberculosis hospital should be opened in the State. Arrangements should be made for lectures on epidemic diseases being delivered in rural areas by medical men. Officers of the Sanitary Department should take a more active interest in their work.

The work of the Industries Department was not satisfactory. The people did not derive much benefit from the department. Industrial education should be introduced in schools. Government should render pecuniary aid to cottage industries.

Although Travancore was an agricultural country, raw materials were being imported from foreign countries. The Department of Agriculture failed to arouse interest in the use of scientific methods of agriculture. Experiment should precede propaganda. The organisation for agricultural improvement should not end with the experimental or demonstration farm, but should be carried down to the villages. Agricultural boards should be constituted in every taluk. The heads of the Development Departments should attend the meetings of the boards periodically. Demonstration farms should be opened in all taluks. Means should be devised for the easy sale of agricultural produce.

Two or three depots should be opened in every taluk for enabling agriculturists to store raw products. Trade Agents should be appointed in London and New York for the advertisement of local products. Larger sums should be provided every year in the budget of the Department of Co-operative Societies for increasing the pay and number of the Inspectors and Supervisors in the department.

Measures should be devised for putting down corruption in public service.

The South Travancore Christians should be given better encouragement in public service.

The acting clerks of the Huzur Office should be given annual increments of pay, as they had ordinarily to wait for not less than seven years for being confirmed in their respective appointments.

Married women should not be entertained in service. Their proper place was in the home.

The proposed Quilon-Ernakulam railway should be opened in the near future. That would afford an easy solution to the problem of unemployment among the masses.

An Executive Council should be created to lighten the work and responsibilities of the Dewan and secure uniformity of policy in administrative matters.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Percy Bhanu, most of the points in your representation have already been urged by other members and I have replied to them. But there are just one or two matters which have not been touched upon by other members. You spoke about the Industries Department and said that it is doing nothing which is of benefit to the people of the country. As a matter of fact, there are two sections in that department which are doing propaganda work and are touring about and training the people of the country. Those two sections are the Textile Section and the Tanning Section.

There are several itinerant weaving parties which are working in different parts of the State giving instruction in new methods of weaving to the weaving population in different localities; so also the Tanning Section.

As regards your remarks about entertainment of women in Government service, I am not at all sure that your views would be accepted by many people. You are not likely to have a majority to support you. From what we have seen in the recent past, we may almost be sure that you would not have a majority. The Government note your views on the point.

As regards the railway, that is a new subject that you have mentioned. Surveys are being conducted of several lines. The surveys have not yet been completed.

188. Administrative reforms.

MR. C. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla taluk, Group II*) said that every community should be represented in the public service, the extent of representation being determined with due regard to its numerical strength. The cost of the public service was enormous. The pay of the officers in the higher ranks should therefore be reduced.

Taluk boards should be constituted to advise executive officers.

The tolls levied in markets should be abolished.

The experts of the Department of Industries were not making themselves useful to the public. They should be sent again to foreign countries to learn the methods of manufacture of the different kinds of articles required for local consumption. An industrial survey should be conducted and the knowledge gained from it be used for the purpose of establishing suitable industries. More roads should be constructed in the interests of trading communities. The funds required for the proposed extension of the railway to Ernakulam could be better utilised for opening new road communications.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Parameswaran Pillai, നിങ്ങൾ ഒടുവിൽപറഞ്ഞ വിഷയത്തിന സമാധാനം പറയാം. മുമ്പു ഇതിനെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിച്ച മെമ്പൎക്കു കൊടുത്ത മറുപടി കൊട്ടാരക്കര—എറണാകുളം റയിൽവെ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒന്നുംതന്നെ തീൎച്ച ചെയ്യിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണു്.

പിന്നെ ചന്തകളിൽ പിരിക്കുന്ന ടോൾ നിറുത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ആ ടോളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതിൽ സ്വല്പം തുക സാമാനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ആളുകൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും വാസ്തവത്തിൽ വലിയ തുക ഈടാക്കുന്നതു സാമാനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നവരിൽനിന്നാണു്. ചന്തസംരക്ഷണത്തിനു ഒരു വലിയ തുക ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചിലവാക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്.

MEMBER: അങ്ങിനെ സാമാനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നവരിൽനിന്നു മാത്രം ടോൾ പിരിച്ചാൽ സങ്കടമില്ല.

DEWAN: പിന്നീടു വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനം മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളുമായി പോക്കുവരത്തില്ലാതെ പ്രത്യേകമായി കിടക്കുന്ന ഒന്നല്ല. ഇവിടെയുള്ള ആളുകൾതന്നെ അടുത്ത രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആദായം കിട്ടും എന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ സാധാരണ അവിടെ പോകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം അടുത്ത രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ തോതനുസരിച്ചു ഏകദേശമെങ്കിലും ഇരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ നമുക്കു ശരിയായ ആളുകളെ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടാകും.

സൎക്കാർ സൎവ്വീസിൽ ആൾ നിയമിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞ ഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പെതന്നെ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

പിന്നെ താലൂക്കുബോൎഡിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തെ നോട്ടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

[In regard to the opening of the Kottarakara—Ernakulam Railway, the reply given to another member who spoke on the subject was that the Government have not decided anything about it.

In regard to the abolition of tolls levied in markets, although small amounts are realised from those who take commodities to the markets for sales, really considerable amounts are realised from purchasers of these commodities. It should be noted that the Government are spending large sums of money for the maintenance of these markets.

As for the reduction of salaries of high officers, it should be borne in mind that the salaries here should be comparable to those attached to corresponding appointments in the neighbouring states. Otherwise, it will be difficult to get proper men.

In regard to recruitment to the public service, a reply has already been given to other members who spoke on the subject.

The suggestions relating to the formation of Taluk Boards will be considered.]

189. Disabilities of the Muslims.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) said that it was difficult for the Muslim community to obtain representation in the Legislative Council otherwise than by nomination. Two special electorates should therefore be created for the Muslims at the time of revision of the Electoral Rules.

The Muslim community should be adequately represented in public service.

The Koran teachers were given only an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. They should be placed on the same footing as the other teachers in vernacular schools, in regard to emoluments.

Mismanagement of *wakf* properties was rendered impossible in British India by a legislative enactment. Government should render assistance to the Muslim member of the Legislative Council who proposed to introduce similar legislation. Permission had already been asked for by the member.

The *Marumakkthayam* law of inheritance prevalent among the Muslims of Edava, Paravur and other places should be abrogated, as it was not in keeping with the spirit of the Islamic religion.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Abdur Rahiman Sahib, as regards your first point, as you yourself said, it is a matter which has to be taken up when the Electoral Rules are amended. When that is done, your suggestion will be considered.

As regards your second point, it was raised before and I have replied to that already.

As regards your third point, namely, revision of the pay of Koran teachers, it was raised previously, and I replied that the Koran teachers are paid Rs. 10. If they are qualified to teach other subjects also, then they are taken as general teachers and given the salary given to the latter.

As regards the other two points, I have already said that, if the community feels that legislation is necessary, and Bills are introduced in the Council, Government will find out the views of the majority of the community. You yourself say that one Bill has been proposed and permission has been asked for.

MEMBER: As regards the Koran teachers, it is not their fault. They do their work for two hours. They are not permitted to do work outside.

DEWAN: Why not? They are just like the Law College Professors; they are not full-time teachers.

190. Reconstitution of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

MR. CHACKO VARKEY (*Kottayam taluk, Group II*) said that the reform of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was a subject which was agitating the public mind for a number of years. Government, however, adopted a sphinx-like attitude towards the question. That a representative political institution like the Assembly should meet every year like a body of petitioners, without enjoying even a shadow of power, was indeed a matter to be regretted. It concerned the people, as it concerned the Government, if somewhat differently, to have the powers and functions of the Assembly enlarged.

The electorate of the Assembly should be widened by reducing the property qualifications of voters.

The term of membership should continue for three years.

The Assembly should be convoked at least twice a year, one meeting being held at the time of preparation of the annual budget. A representative of the Assembly should be nominated to the Finance Committee.

Final orders should be passed within six months on the representations made at the Assembly and the decisions should be duly published. Before the meeting of the next session, a statement should be published showing the subjects which were not disposed of, with reasons for the delay.

Members should be given the right to interpellate Government and to move and discuss resolutions on matters of general public interest.

191. Constitutional reforms.

MR. K. GEORGE JOSEPH (*Minachil taluk, Group I*) said that it was almost certain that the system of Government in British India would undergo a change in one or two years. Responsible Government would be introduced in the provinces by an Act of Parliament. Travancore would then have to come into line with the British Indian provinces.

The member then suggested that the following constitutional changes might be introduced with advantage to the people and Government. The electorate should be so widened as to include the entire adult population. The introduction of universal franchise would awaken the dormant political-consciousness of the masses. Taxation and legislation should rest solely with the representatives of the people. Members of the Government should be chosen by the Legislature and should vacate office on a vote of no-confidence.

192. Responsible Government.

MR. T.K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Trivandrum taluk, Group I*) said that the administration of Travancore compared very favourably with that of any other Indian State. In Travancore, civic rights were respected and the rule of law was an accomplished fact. But the representatives of the people were seldom able to shape the policy of Government.

Some Indian Rulers evinced an inclination to prefer foreigners to their own subjects to fill the higher appointments. Persons who had no stake in the country were not likely to take the people along with them. In Travancore, many a foreign Dewan had genuine love towards the State and its people. But the vast majority of them were not so. A son of the soil with ordinary ability would be able to conduct the administration with success.

The Legislative Council criticised Government. But criticism could be healthy and constructive only when the privilege was purified by responsibility. Responsible Government, or the subordination of the executive to the legislature, was the country's goal. The goal should be reached speedily.

An Executive Council was long overdue. But there was no use of an Executive Council, unless the members thereof were selected from among the non-officials also. If each member of the Council would

manage the affairs of his own department, in a manner which would be approved of by the legislature, the Dewan would be able to think out large schemes for the benefit of the people.

The popular institutions of the State were not efficient. That was not because the people were not fit to exercise power, but because Government would not let them have it in any appreciable measure. For instance, when the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was established, it was invested with some powers, but in the course of a few years its powers were crippled. Subjects which it was allowed to discuss in its infancy were later on tabooed. The question of reforming the institution should be taken up and solved in a manner acceptable to the people. The Assembly should be co-ordinated with the Council and should have a voice in legislation and finance.

In conclusion, the member expressed the hope that the peoples' aspirations would be appreciated and their demands granted as a genuine Travancorean was at the helm of administration.

193. Responsible Government in Travancore.

MR. NARAYANA PILLAI VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon taluk, Group I*) said that the head of the administration was not responsible to the people of the country. Further, the administration often fell into the hands of foreign Dewans who did not care for the best interests of the country. In consequence, the Government stood, for decades together, with no policy and no plan for ordering the affairs of the State. In face of the challenging problem of unemployment among the educated classes and in matters like the industrial development of the country and the reform of the Sir Mulam Popular Assembly, the Government stood almost helpless, waiting for something to happen. The Interportal Trade Convention, the Periyar lease, the assignment of the Kanan Devan Hills and the participation in the Cochin Harbour Scheme were typical examples of how the Government moved. It was high time therefore that the people's representatives were associated directly with the task of administration. Further, the burden of administration had grown so enormously in recent years that it could not be borne by one man.

The member referred to some aspects of administration which, in his opinion, were worthy of mention. Public service was not inspired by patriotism. The very low pay of departmental subordinates fostered corruption. Primary education was not made compulsory. The school curriculum did not contain provision for agricultural and technical education. Nothing was done to check the fall in exports and the increase in imports.

The member then suggested that experts should be got down for the manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes, candles, glassware, sugar-soap, lamps, etc. in the State. A Commercial Agent should be appointed in London. Action should be taken on the reports of the Unemployment Committee and the University Committee. The Village Panchayat

Regulation should be brought into force. An Executive Council should be constituted to divest the Dewan of a part of his onerous responsibilities. The Legislative Council should have a non-official President.

194. Reform of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and other administrative reforms.

MR. N. MADHAVAN NAYAR (*Trivandrum taluk, Group II*) said that, among the measures introduced in the State during the last 40 years to advance the prosperity of the people, the establishment of representative institutions like the Municipal Councils, the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was the most important. The achievements of the last-mentioned institution were manifold. Almost every important measure of public utility, whether it was the separation of the Revenue Department and Devaswoms, the Christian Succession Act, the Nair Regulation or the Ezhava Regulation, was first suggested and pressed upon the attention of Government by the representatives of the people in the Assembly. The Assembly was based on an executive order of Government. To enhance the extent of its usefulness, it was necessary that the Assembly should be reconstituted on a statutory basis with wider powers and privileges.

The representatives of the people had been requesting Government for nearly five years to reform and reconstitute the Assembly. Accordingly, a revised constitution was drafted during the time of Dewan Mr. Raghaviah. That draft constitution was severely criticised by the public. Government thereupon appointed a committee consisting of a few members of the Legislative Council to consider the draft constitution and report how the Assembly could be remodelled. The committee tendered its resignation shortly after, as the terms of reference were too narrow. Four years ago, a memorial signed by more than 90 per cent. of the members of the Assembly was presented to Government praying for the reconstitution of the Assembly and suggesting certain lines of reform. No orders were passed on the memorial. A representative committee should be appointed to draw up a reformed constitution for the Assembly.

The enormous growth in the work of administration had thrown an overwhelming volume of work on the head of the administration who could therefore spare neither time nor energy for the initiation of reforms. The Dewan's work should be reduced by the creation of an Executive Council responsible to the people.

The unemployment problem necessitated the revision of the educational policy of Government. The English and vernacular schools should be amalgamated and the Vernacular School Leaving Examination abolished. That would reduce the unemployment problem to some extent.

The Education Department should be placed under a Board or Council consisting of three or four members including non-officials. The work of the department had grown enormously in recent years.

The Development Departments should be amalgamated.

The delay in the execution of minor irrigation works by the P. W. Department resulted in untold harships to the agriculturists. A separate Minor Irrigation Department should be organised.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Madhavan Nayar, I shall reply collectively to your representation on the Assembly and the administrative reforms after I have heard the other members who have to speak on the same subject. Besides these two, you referred to another matter to which I might say a word in reply. Your suggestions in regard to the reform of the system of education and the amalgamation of the Development Departments have been noted by the Government and will be made use of when occasion arises.

195. Reform of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

MR. KRISHNA PILLAI MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli taluk, Group I*) said that it was surprising that a member proposed to urge the abolition of the Assembly while there was a pronounced movement of opinion in favour of its rejuvenation and reform. The suggestions made from time to time in the Assembly helped Government to achieve great reforms for the people of the land. The institution was based on an executive order of Government. It should be given statutory recognition.

The Assembly should be made more representative by lowering the franchise. The property qualification of voters should be lowered. The sex disqualification should be removed and all graduates should be enfranchised. Important representations should be discussed and voted upon in the Assembly. A representative of the Assembly should be nominated to the committees appointed by Government from to time for other than legislative purposes. Representations should be replied to by the respective Heads of Departments.

A committee consisting of representatives of the Legislative Council and of the Assembly should be appointed for drafting a revised constitution on the above lines.

196. The necessity for discontinuing the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and for delegating its present functions along with other functions conducive to the development of self-government to Taluk Boards to be newly constituted on an elective basis under a wider franchise and composed of a non-official majority of three to one.

MR. V. CHANDY ITTY (*Kottayam taluk, Group I*) said that it was pure sentimentalism to preach the retention of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly which, however beneficial it might have been in the past, had outgrown its usefulness. The Legislative Council, as remodelled in 1097, had superseded the Assembly in constitutional importance. The case made out for the continuance of the Assembly was that it made possible some sort of personal contact between the Government and the governed. But that advantage was hardly commensurate with the worry involved.

There was an important section of the public who realised the growing importance of the Assembly and who consequently demanded its immediate reformation. They suggested reforms which would elevate the Assembly to the level of the Legislative Council. They advocated the right of tabling motions, of discussion and debate, of asking interpellations and of voting grants. Those drastic and radical changes supported the inference that the reformers themselves were fully alive to the futility of the Assembly. If their advice prevailed, Travancore would be under the sway of a bi-cameral legislature which would be unparalleled in the constitution of any civilized country. If such a legislature existed in England and at Delhi, there was a clear political demarcation between the respective Houses. But the members of the two legislative chambers in Travancore would be identical in almost every respect. If the constitution of the existing Council was in any way defective, the reformers might advocate the necessary changes. If they had no faith in its personnel, they could go out to the electorate and educate the voters.

The lack of enthusiasm displayed by the electorate towards the Assembly should afford ample justification to Government for abolishing it. Government were aware that the majority of representatives were elected *nem con* and that only an infinitesimal fraction of the elections was contested. It signified not a magnanimous recognition of the merits of the candidates who came forward, but only the depth of lethargy into which the electorate had sunk ever since the expansion of the Legislative Council in 1097.

The members came to the Assembly as a set of petition-mongers, mainly to focus the attention of Government on the respective local needs. No tangible result was produced by the representations and the same question had to be taken up over and over again in succeeding sessions.

Important local questions could be solved only by a partial decentralisation of Government, which should be achieved through the abolition of the cumbrous and costly machinery and the establishment of the cheaper and more efficient local boards. The institution of Taluk Boards would be successful for many reasons. If they were constituted on a truly democratic basis, with a non-offical majority of two to one, and assured of a fairly long duration, the best sons of the soil would come forward to assist Government. It would be the least expensive machinery to which Government could safely delegate some of its functions. Being conversant with the local conditions, the Board would be more fitted to suggest constructive and practical programmes. It should be given the right to deal in conjunction with Government with the departments of Education, Public Health, Excise, Trade and Industry and Public Works. As long as there was no party system in Travancore and Government was not responsible to the legislature, that was the only method which would ensure balance between the Government and the governed. Government should give up the practice of sanctioning budget provision to the departments and should make consolidated allotments to each taluk.

DEWAN'S REPLY: I had said that I would reply at the end to the representations made by members who spoke on administrative reform in its various aspects. Some of you have advocated an Executive Council and some have urged that the rights and privileges now allowed to the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council and in the Popular Assembly should be extended. I need not tell you, because it is recognised by all of you and it was also specially mentioned by some of you in the course of your representations, that our Rulers have always been solicitous of the welfare of the people and the rights which are now being enjoyed by the people are those that have been voluntarily conceded by our benign Rulers.

As regards the specific representation relating to the creation of an Executive Council and the extension of the powers of the Legislative Council, I may refer you to the reply given by the Dewan at the last session of the Assembly to similar representations. But I would not leave it there. I would add just a few words of my own. I would say that our past experience must have shown us that there is no need for us to be impatient. It would only be wise and proper on our part to leave it to our Rulers who, at the fit and proper time, gave the people the privileges they now enjoy, to extend those privileges further at the fit and proper time.

As regards the Assembly, I have to say a few words especially because at this session we had not only representations that the constitution of the Assembly should be reformed but even one that it should be abolished. I may say from the representations that we had here, that in one form or another those who have spoken on the subject have expressed their dissatisfaction with the way in which the Popular Assembly is now constituted and conducted. And, as I have already said, one of you has gone the length of advocating its abolition.

Let me tell you in the first place that I am far from sharing your pessimism, and do not at all agree with the view of the member who suggested the abolition of the Assembly on the ground that it has outgrown its usefulness. (*Applause*). I am even led to suspect that that representation had—it sounded so to my ears—a sort of cynical or ironical twang. I do not think that, in his heart of hearts, the member who made that representation himself wants the institution to be abolished. I take it that he put his case for the reform of the Assembly in an extreme form in order to emphasise his dissatisfaction with present condition.

Successive Dewans have testified to the great usefulness of this institution and referred to the several important reforms in the administration of the State for which this Assembly has been in the main the contributory cause. Its achievements have been the result of its carrying out efficiently the purpose for which it was created by our late Maha Raja of revered memory. (*Cheers*). It has brought the people of the country, the ryots and the industrialists, into close and personal touch with the Head of the Administration and given him a unique

opportunity of learning directly the defects in the administration of the State and the urgent needs of the people. The constant solicitude of our Rulers for the real welfare of their people has tended to remove from time to time those defects and to supply, as far as possible, those needs. This valuable feature of the institution is what has impressed me too in the proceedings of this session, the first at which I have had the pleasure and the privilege of seeing it work, as it were, from the inside. I have been struck by the earnestness, the thoughtfulness and the intimate knowledge of details with which the several subjects were handled by the members. I have felt that this characteristic feature of the institution is one that is too precious to be parted with.

You have pointed out certain directions in which you think the rules for the constitution of the Assembly stand in need of modification. It is, I am sure every one will admit, an important and difficult subject. I shall take it up for earnest examination and consideration.

I shall have very great pleasure in conveying to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent the expressions of sincere loyalty that have been made in this Assembly towards Her Highness and the Ruling House.

Just one word more before I close. On your behalf, Mr. Madhavan Pillai expressed your satisfaction with, and your appreciation of, the way in which I conducted this the first session of the Assembly over which I preside. I thank you all.

The Assembly was prorogued at 5-40 P. M.

APPENDIX A.

ASSEMBLY RULES.

No. P. 546, dated Trivandrum, the 31st July 1910.

(As modified by Notifications, No. P. 375, dated the 7th October 1911, No. P. 929, dated the 30th October 1912, No. P. 737, dated the 22nd September 1913, No. P. 844, dated the 27th October 1913, No. P. 1515, dated the 7th November 1916, No. P. 1741, dated the 5th September 1919, R. O. C. No. 5326 of 26/Legis., dated the 27th September 1926, R. O. C. No. 1050/27/Legis., dated the 3rd October 1927, R. O. C. 1414/28/Legis., dated the 15th September 1928, and R. O. C. No. 814/29/Legis., dated 30th September 1929.)

The following revised Rules, regarding the constitution and conduct of business of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly of Travancore, are passed by His Highness the Maha Raja, and are issued for the information of the public and the guidance of all officers concerned.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

I. The Members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly shall consist of—

A. Members elected by the Taluks under Rule II, who shall be *forty-three* in number.

B. Members elected by the Planters under Rule III, who shall be *four* in number.

C. Members elected by the Mercantile and Trading Classes under Rule IV, who shall be *seven* in number.

D. Members elected by the Town Improvement Committees under Rule V, who shall be *nineteen* in number.

E. Members elected by the Jenmies under Rule VI, who shall be *four* in number.

F. Members nominated by the Government under Rule VII, who shall be *twenty-three* in number.

The total number of Members shall thus be *one hundred.*

II. The forty-three Taluk Members (Clause A of Rule I) shall be elected as follows :—

1.	Tovala	1 Member
2.	Agastisvaram	1 Member
3.	Kalkulam	2 Members
4.	Vilavancode	1 Member
5.	Neyyattinkara	2 Members
6.	Trivandrum	2 Members
7.	Nedumangad	1 Member
8.	Chirayinkil	2 Members
9.	Quilon	2 Members
10.	Kunnathur	1 Member
11.	Kartigapalli	1 Member
12.	Karunagapalli	2 Members
13	Mavelikara	1 Member
14.	Pathanamthitta	1 Member
15.	Thiruvella	2 Members
16.	Ambalapuzha	2 Members
17.	Kottarakara	1 Member
18.	Pattanapuram	1 Member
19.	Shencottah	1 Member
20.	Shertallai	2 Members
21.	Vycome	1 Member
22.	Kottayam	2 Members
23.	Changanacherry	2 Members
24.	Meenachil	2 Members
25.	Muvattupuzha	1 Member
26.	Todupuzha	1 Member
27.	Kunnatnad	2 Members
28.	Parur	1 Member
29.	Devicolam	1 Member
30.	Peermade	1 Member

The above Members shall be elected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in edule A annexed to these Rules.

III. The four Planting Members (Clause B of Rule I) shall be elected as follows, namely :—

(1)	By the Planters of Devicolam	..	1	Member.
(2)	Do. of Peermade	...	1	"
(3)	Do. of Central Travancore	...	1	"
(4)	Do. of South Travancore	...	1	"

The above Members shall be elected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule B annexed to these Rules.

IV. The seven Mercantile and Trading Members (Clause C of Rule I) shall be elected as follows, namely :—

(1)	By the Mercantile and Trading Classes of Kottayam Town	1	Member.
(2)	Do. of Alleppey Town	1	"
(3)	Do. of Quilon Town	1	"
(4)	Do. of Trivandrum Town	1	"
(5)	Do. of Kottar (Nagercoil) Town	1	"
(6)	Do. of Kayankulam Town	1	"
(7)	Do. of Changanachery Town	1	"

The above Members shall be elected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule C annexed to these Rules.

V. The nineteen Town Improvement Committee Members (Clause D of Rule I) shall be elected as follows, namely :—

(1)	By the Town Improvement Committee,	Trivandrum	1	Member.
(2)	Do.	Nagercoil	1	"
(3)	Do.	Quilon	1	"
(4)	Do.	Alleppey	1	"
(5)	Do.	Kottayam	1	"
(6)	Do.	Alwaye	1	"
(7)	Do.	Tiruvalla	1	"
(8)	Do.	Kayankulam	1	"
(9)	Do.	Vaikam	1	"
(10)	Do.	Colachel	1	"
(11)	Do.	Padmanabhapuram	1	"
(12)	Do.	Changanachery	1	"
(13)	Do.	Shencottah	1	"
(14)	Do.	Parur	1	"
(15)	Do.	Neyyattinkara	1	"
(16)	Do.	Kuzhittura	1	"
(17)	Do.	Mavelikara	1	"
(18)	Do.	Haripad	1	"
(19)	Do.	Attingal	1	"

The above members shall be elected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in chedule D annexed to these Rules.

VI. The four Jenmi Members (Clause E of Rule I) shall be elected as follows, amely :—

(1)	By the Jenmies of the old Padmanabhapuram Division	1	Member.
(2)	Do. old Trivandrum Division	1	"
(3)	Do. Quilon Division	1	"
(4)	Do. Kottayam Division	1	"

The above members shall be elected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in chedule E annexed to these Rules.

VII. In addition to the members elected under the above Rules, the Government shall nominate twenty-three members either of their own motion or on the recommendation of approved associations.

VIII. No person shall be eligible either to vote for or to be returned or to be nominated as a member, if such person—

(a) is a servant of Government, or
(b) is a female, or
(c) is of unsound mind, or
(d) is under twenty five years of age, or
(e) has been dismissed from Government service, or
(f) has been convicted of a criminal offence involving moral turpitude, or
(g) has been debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority :

Provided that, in case (e) or (g), the disqualification may be removed by a specific order of the Government in this behalf :

Provided also that it shall be competent to the Government in the public interests to direct that any individual shall be ineligible, either to vote for, or to be elected, or to be nominated as a member, and also to cancel or modify such order.

IX. (1) If any person,

(a) not being eligible for election, is elected under these Rules, or

(b) having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disqualifications stated in Clauses (a), (c), (f) and (g) of Rule VIII, the Government shall declare his election or nomination to be void.

(2) the Government reserve to themselves the right to cancel any election, by reason of irregularity or undue influence.

(3) When a declaration under Clause (1) or a cancellation under Clause (2) of this Rule is made, the Government shall call upon the electorate concerned (in the case of an elected member) to elect another person within a fixed time. If the electorate fail to elect a person within the time fixed, or if the person elected at such fresh election is not eligible for election, the Government may nominate a person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

X. (1) If any person is elected by more than one electorate, he shall, by notice in writing delivered to the Division Peishkar concerned, within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of elections, choose, or on his default the Government shall declare, for which of the electorates he shall serve.

(2) When any such choice or declaration has been made, the Government shall call upon the electorate for which there is no representation, to elect another person within a fixed time. If the electorate fail to elect a person within the time fixed, or if the person elected at such fresh election is not eligible, the Government may nominate a person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

XI. The persons elected or nominated shall be the Members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly till the next election or nomination.

XII. When a vacancy occurs in the case of any elected Member before the meeting of the Assembly, the Government shall call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy, if there is sufficient time. If there is not sufficient time, or if the electorate, having been called upon to elect a member, fails to do so within the time allowed, the Government may nominate a person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

XIII. (1) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice has been committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected.

(2) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice—

(*a*) who, with a view to induce any voter to give, or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration or holds out any promise of individual profit or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or

(*b*) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate, if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate, with reference to the election.

Explanation.—A "promise of individual profit" includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom such person is interested.

XIV. (1) If the validity of an election is brought in question, by any person qualified to be elected as a Member by the electorate concerned, on the ground of the improper rejection or reception of a vote, or of any corrupt practice in connection with such election, or for any other cause, such person may, at any time within seven days after such election, apply to the Government to set aside such election.

(2) The Government shall, after such enquiry, if any, as may be necessary, declare whether the candidate whose election is questioned, or any or what other person was duly elected or whether the election was void.

(3) If the election is declared void, the Government shall call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person within a fixed time.

(4) If, within the time fixed, the electorate fails to elect, the Government may nominate a person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

XV. The Division Peishkars shall be responsible to the Government for the accuracy of all electoral lists. Any qualifed person, who is desirous of having his name entered in any list, may apply in writing to the Peishkar of the Division concerned, stating his qualification, before 10th of Chingam. The list of voters shall be submitted to the Government for approval before the 15th of Kanni.

XVI. The elections shall be held in the third week of Tulam on the voters' list as passed by the Government, and the lists of the Members elected shall be submitted to the Government by the Division Peishkars before the close of Tulam.

XVII. Lists of the Members elected, as finally passed by the Government, and of the Members nominated by the Government, shall be published in the *Gazette* before the 20th of Vrischikam.

SUBJECTS.

XVIII. The number of subjects allowed to be brought forward by each Member shall be two. When, in the opinion of the Government, several distinct subjects are grouped by a Member as one, it shall be competent to the Government to take in any one of the subjects at their discretion and to omit the others.

XIX. The Government reserve to themselves the right to veto the discussion of any subject, which, in their opinion, it would be prejudicial to the public interests to allow to be discussed. The following are *some* of the prohibited subjects:—

(*a*) Subjects pertaining to the relations of the Travancore State with the Paramount Power, or with other States.

(*b*) Subjects connected with His Highness the Maha Raja, or the members of his House, or with the management of their households.

(*c*) Subjects relating to the Nayar Brigade and the Body Guard.

(*d*) Subjects directly connected with religion.

(*e*) Subjects the discussion of which is intended or is likely to produce racial bitterness or caste ill-feeling.

XX. The elected and nominated Members shall send to the Peishkar of the Division concerned, before the 5th of Dhanu, memoranda of the subjects to be brought

forward at the Assembly. The memoranda received by the Peishkars shall be carefully compiled by the latter in their offices and shall be forwarded with their remarks on each proposition, in the form given in Schedule F, so as to reach the Government before the end of Dhanu.

DISCUSSION.

XXI. No member shall speak at the Assembly for more than fifteen minutes on one subject. A member shall sit down at the expiry of the time, unless the President specially permits him to continue.

XXII. In regard to any question of general importance, the Dewan, as President may take the opinions of such Members other than the Member who brought forward the subject, as he may choose for the purpose, and include those opinions also in the Proceedings.

GENERAL.

XXIII. All orders of the Government under these Rules shall be final.

XXIV. The Assembly shall meet at Trivandrum in the month of Kumbham on a date of which previous notice shall be given.

XXV. For the purpose of these Rules, the Division Peishkar for the area comprised within the Devicolam Division, shall be the Commissioner, Devicolam Division.

SCHEDULE A.

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF TALUK MEMBERS.

1. The following persons are qualified to elect and to be elected as Members of the Assembly for a taluk :—

(a) Every person who pays, on his own account or on account of his *tarwad* or family, an annual land revenue of not less than Rs. 50.

(b) Every person whose net annual income is not less than Rs. 2,000.

(c) Every graduate of a recognised University, of not less than ten years' standing, whose ordinary place of residence is in the taluk.

Explanation.—A person, who pays tax in different taluks the total of which payments amounts to the minimum above required, is qualified under (a).

2. No person shall be entitled to vote except in the taluk in which he resides.

3. No person shall have more than one vote, though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

4. If, in any case under Clause (a) of para 1, tax is paid in the names of several persons as joint holders of land, a majority of the adult male persons among such joint holders may nominate in writing any one of themselves, who is qualified, to be their representative, to vote or to be elected, and the name of such representative alone shall be entered in the electoral list ; and if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the list of any of such persons.

5. If, in any case under Clause (a) of para 1, tax is paid in the name of a woman who would, but for the disqualification of sex, be entitled to vote or to be elected, the senior male member of the family shall, if otherwise qualified, be entered in the electoral list, as the representative of the family ; and if the senior male member is not so qualified, no entry shall be made in the list of any member of the family.

6. Except as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral list, unless he pays tax in his own neme and not in a fiduciary capacity.

7. The lists of electors shall be prepared by the Tahsildars (under the orders of the Division Peishkar) before the end of Chingam. The electoral lists shall be subject to revision by the Government whose orders shall be final.

8. Persons qualified under these provisions will be invited once a year to meet at the headquarters of their respective taluks, in the third week of Tulam on a specified day of which due notice shall be given. At such meeting, they shall elect, for the electoral area concerned, a member to attend the Assembly at Trivandrum.

9. The distribution of members for the taluks, which are permitted to return two Members each, shall be as follows:—

1. Kalkulam Taluk.

Pakuthies.

(1) Attur
(2) Kalkulam
(3) Thuckalai
(4) Kappiyara
(5) Valvachagoshtam
(6) Kotanallur
(7) Mekkod
(8) Ponmana
(9) Aruvikara
(10) Tiruvattar
(11) Tripparappu

One member.

(1) Alur
(2) Eraniel
(3) Talakulam
(4) Kadiapattanam
(5) Manavalakurichi
(6) Colachal
(7) Tiruvankod

One member.

2. Neyyattinkara Taluk.

(1) Kulattur
(2) Chenkal
(3) Parasala
(4) Kolla
(5) Kunnattukal
(6) Ottasekhara-mangalam
(7) Perunkadavila
(8) Neyyattinkara
(9) Atiyannur

One member.

(1) Thirupuram
(2) Koriukulam
(3) Kottukal
(4) Tiruvallam
(5) Nemom
(6) Pallichal
(7) Vilappu
(8) Marukil
(9) Maranallur

One member.

3. Trivandrum Taluk.

(1) Kadakampalli
(2) Palkulangara
(3) Muttattura
(4) Airanimuttam
(5) Vanchiyur
(6) Chengazhacherri
(7) Anchamada
(8) Aramada
(9) Rendamada
(10) Chettivilakam
(11) Madathuvilakam

One member.

3. Trivandrum Taluk—(*contd.*)

Pakuthies.

(1) Ullur
(2) Uliyalattura
(3) Pangapara
(4) Cheruvikal
(5) Attipara
(6) Menankulam
(7) Kazhakuttam
(8) Airupara
(9) Andurkonam
(10) Pallipuram
(11) Kadinamkulam
(12) Velur
(13) Mel-Thonnakkal
(14) Kizh-Thonnakkal

One member.

4. Chirayinkil Taluk.

(1) Attingal
(2) Kizh-Attingal
(3) Alenkod
(4) Avanavancherry
(5) Edakod
(6) Elamba
(7) Mudakkal
(8) Sarkara
(9) Azhur
(10) Kilimanur
(11) Pazhayakunnummel
(12) Chirayinkil
(13) Nagarur
(14) Vellur
(15) Kizhuvalam
(16) Pulimattu
(17) Manambur
(18) Kuntallur
(19) Koduvazhannur

One member.

(1) Kadakkavur
(2) Varkala
(3) Vettur
(4) Edava
(5) Navaikulam
(6) Chemmaruti
(7) Cherunniyur
(8) Airur
(9) Oottur
(10) Madavur
(11) Pallikkal
(12) Karavarom

One member.

5. Quilon Taluk.

(1) Quilon
(2) Trikadavur
(3) Vadakkevila
(4) Eravipuram
(5) Paravur

One member

5. Quilon Taluk—(contd.)
Pakuthies

(1) Kilikollur
(2) Trikkovilvattam
(3) Meenad
(4) Kottamkara
(5) Perinad
(6) Kizhakkekallada
(7) Adichanalloor
(8) Nedumpana
} One member.

6. Karunagapalli Taluk.

(1) Thekkumbhagam
(2) Chavara
(3) Panmana
(4) Tevalakkara
(5) Mainagapalli
(6) Thodi
(7) Karunagapalli
} One member.

(1) Kulasekharapuram
(2) Tazhava
(3) Krishnapuram
(4) Perinad
(5) Putupalli
} One member.

7. Tiruvella Taluk.

(1) Kizhakkumbhagom
(2) Kadapra
(3) Nedumpuram
(4) Perumkur
(5) Kavumbhagom
(6) Tiruvalla
(7) Eraviperur
(8) Kaviyur
(9) Ezhumattur
(10) Kallooppara
(11) Mannar
(12) Kurattisseri
} One member.

(1) Koippuram
(2) Tottappuzhacheri
(3) Ayirur
(4) Tiruvanmandur
(5) Puttankavu
(6) Vadakkekara
(7) Pandanad
(8) Chengannur
(9) Puliyoor
(10) Venmani
(11) Pandalam Vadakkekara
(12) Cherianad
(13) Ala
(14) Aranmula
(15) Mallapuzhacherri
} One member.

8. Ambalapuzha Taluk.
Pakuthies.

(1) Thalavadi
(2) Kozhimukku
(3) Takazhy
(4) Purakkad
(5) Ambalapuzha
(6) Nedumudi
(7) Champakulam
(8) Pulinkunnu
(9) Kainakary
} One member.

(1) Alleppey
(2) Ariad North
(3) Ariad South
(4) Mararikulam South
} One member.

9. Shertalai Taluk.

(1) Vayalar West
(2) Tanneermukkom South
(3) Do. North
(4) Kokkotamangalam
(5) Shertallai South
(6) Do. North
(7) Mararikulam North
} One member.

(1) Arur
(2) Turavoor North
(3) Do. South
(4) Vayalar East
(5) Taikattucheri
(6) Pallipuram
(7) Panavalli
(8) Vadutalamattattibhagom
} One member

10. Kottayam Taluk.

(1) Tiruvarppu
(2) Kottayam
(3) Nattagom
(4) Panachikad
(5) Vijayapuram
(6) Aimanam
(7) Kummanam
(8) Kumarakam
} One member.

(1) Pampadi
(2) Akalakkunnam
(3) Kudamaloor
(4) Perumbaikad
(5) Kaipuzha
(6) Ettumanur
(7) Onamturuttu
} One member

11. Changanachery Taluk.
Pakuthies.

(1)	Madapalli	One member.
(2)	Nedumkunnam	
(3)	Vazhur	
(4)	Vellavur	
(5)	Manimala	
(6)	Cheruvalli	
(7)	Chirakkadavo	
(8)	Kanjirapalli North	
(9)	Do. South	

(1)	Muttar	One member
(2)	Ramankari	
(3)	Velianadu	
(4)	Nilamperur	
(5)	Chennankari	
(6)	Kurichi	
(7)	Vazhapalli West	
(8)	Do. East	
(9)	Changanachery	
(10)	Putupalli	

12. Minachil.

(1)	Minachil	One member.
(2)	Ramapuram	
(3)	Bharananganam	
(4)	Kondur	
(5)	Punjar	

12. Minachil Taluk.
Pakuthies.

(1)	Lalam	One member.
(2)	Puliyanur	
(3)	Uzhavur	
(4)	Ilakkad	
(5)	Kidangur	

13. Kunnatnad Taluk.

(6)	Kanakkari	One member.
(1)	Vengur	
(2)	Cheranallur	
(3)	Perumbavur	
(4)	Vengola	
(5)	Asamannur	
(6)	Vazhakkulam	
(7)	Mannikkamangalam	
(8)	Manjapra	
(9)	Kotakulangara	

(1)	Rayamangalam	One member.
(2)	Mazhavannur	
(3)	Aikkaranad	
(4)	Chemmanad	
(5)	Kunnatnad	
(6)	Kazhukkambalam	
(7)	Alwaye	
(8)	Trikkakkara	

SCHEDULE B.

Procedure for the Election of Members by Planters.

1. The Planters' Associations named below shall each elect a member:—
   (a) The South Travancore Planters' Association.
   (b) The Central Travancore Planters' Association.
   (c) The Mundakayam Planters' Association.
   (d) The Kanan Devan Planters' Association.

2. The Honorary Secretary of each Association shall intimate to the Peishkar of the Division concerned, in the third week of Tulam, the name of the Member elected.

SCHEDULE C.

Procedure for the Election of Members by the Mercantile and Trading Classes.

1. In regard to the seven Members to be elected by the Mercantile and Trading Classes, the respective Division Peishkars shall prepare lists of all *bona fide* merchants and traders of the several elected towns, before the 15th Chingam.

2. No merchant or trader shall be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral list, unless he has an interest in the concern or trade of not less than Rs. 5,000 in value.

3. The electoral list shall be subject to revision by the Government whose orders shall be final.

4. In each of the electoral towns, the electors shall be invited to meet and to elect a Member, by such executive officer of the place as the Division Peishkar may appoint in that behalf.

SCHEDULE D.

Procedure for the Election of Members by the Town Improvement Committees.

1. Each Town Improvement Committee shall elect from among the non-official Members of that Committee, a Member of the Assembly ; and the President of the Committee shall intimate, in the third week of Tulam to the Division Peishkar concerned, the name of the member elected.

2. The Member elected shall be one whose term of office in the Committee will continue till the meeting of the Assembly.

SCHEDULE E.

Procedure for the Election of Members by the Jenmies.

" Jenmi " means a person in whom the proprietary right over Jenmam lands is vested and includes, in the case of the Devaswoms owing Jenmam lands, the managing trustee, or where there are several trustees, one of such trustees only, of the institution for the time being.

" Jenmam land " means land (other than Pandaravaka, Sreepandaravaka, Kandukrishi or Sirkar Devaswom land) recognised as such in the Sirkar accounts, which is either entirely exempt from Government tax, or, if assessed to public revenue, is subject to *rajabhogam* only, and the occupancy right in which is created for a money consideration (*kanam*) and is also subject to the payment of *michavaram* or customary dues and the periodical renewal of the right on payment of renewal fees.

" Rajabhogam " includes *rajabhogam* paid to a Chief within whose freehold estate the land is situate.

1. No Jenmi shall be eligible to vote, or to be elected as a Member, unless he possesses an annual income of not less than two thousand rupees derived from his Jenmam lands.

2. For the purpose of the above rule, the income of Jenmam lands in the enjoyment of the Jenmies themselves, shall be taken to be equal to twice the *pattam* or full assessment fixed on such lands. In the case of Jenmam lands the occupancy right in respect of which has been transferred on *kanam*, the income shall be taken to be equal to the *pattam* or full assessment fixed on the lands.

3. A Jenmi is entitled to vote, or to be elected as a member, only for the electoral area, in which he ordinarily resides. The list of Jenmies entitled to vote, or to be elected as members shall be prepared before the 15th Chingam by the Division Peishkars.

4. The electoral lists shall be subject to revision by the Government, whose orders shall be final.

5. The Jenmies of each electoral area shall be invited to meet, at a time and place of which due notice shall be given, to elect a Member for such electoral area.

SCHEDULE F.

Register of subjects to be brought forward by the Representative Members of the Division at the meeting of the Popular Assembly at Trivandrum.

Serial No.	Name of Member.	Representation or suggestion by the Member.	Existing orders or practice relating to the subject.	Remarks by the Division Peishkar.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Members elected by Taluk Voters under Rule II.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
	TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.				
1	Tovala	M. R. Ry. Eravi Pillai Chinnatambia Pillai Avergal	Tazhakudi	Vellala	Contractor.
2	Agaistisvaram	„ Kanaku Sivasubrahmanya Pillai Azhakianayakam Pillai Avergal	Eraviputur	Do.	Agriculturist.
3	Kalkulam—Group I	„ Kanakku Tampi Chempakaraman Kesavan Avergal	Santimangalam, Tuckelai	Nayar	Do.
4	Do. —Group II	„ Subrahmanya Pillai Matevan Pillai Avergal	Western Street, Eraniel	Chetti	Do.
5	Vilavankod	„ R. Narayana Pillai Avergal	Puliyarattala Veedu, Madichal	Nayar	Do.
6	Neyyattinkara—Group I	„ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai Avergal	Munsiff's Court Vakil, Neyyattinkara	Do.	Vakil.
7	Do. —Group II	„ Kanakku Narayana Pillai Govinda Pillai Avergal	Kundarattala Veedu, Nemam	Do.	Agriculturist.
8	Trivandrum—Group I	„ T. K. Padmanabha Pillai Avergal	Munsiff's Court Vakil, Tampanur, Trivandrum	Do.	Vakil.
9	Do. —Group II	„ N. Madhavan Nair Avergal B. A., B. L.	High Court Vakil, Trivandrum	Do.	Do.
10	Nedumangad	„ M. Subrahmanya Pillai Avergal	Vazhattottu Kunnumpurathu Veedu, Anad, Nedumangad	Vallala	Agric
11	Chirayinkil—Group I	„ Kanakku Marthanda Pillai Paramesvaran Pillai Avergal	Kadayil Veedu, Sarkara pakuthi	Do.	Do.
12	Do. —Group II	„ K. P. Martandan Vaidyan Avergal	Ananthavilasam Bungalow, Chavarakod, Navaikulam	Ezhava	Native Physician.

Members elected by Taluk Voters under Rule II—(contd.)

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
	QUILON DIVISION.				
13	Quilon—Group I	M. R. Ry. Narayana Pillai Visvanatha Pillai Avergal	Kazhakkuttattu Veedu, Kuripuzhacheri, Quilon	Nayar	Landlord.
14	Do. —Group II	,, R. Raman Pillai Avergal	Kurandipalli Veedu, Perinad, Quilon	Do.	Vakil.
15	Kottarakara	,, P. R. Paramesvaran Pillai Avergal	Vazhapalli Koyikkal Veedu, Kizhakkekara, Kottarakara	Do.	Do.
16	Pattanapuram	Mr. C. Percy Bhanu, M. B. (E. H.)	Bhanuvilasam Bungalow, Punalur	Christian	Medical Practitioner.
17	Kunnattur	M. R. Ry. Krishnan Unnittan Kesavan Unnittan Avergal	Naduvilettu Antukod Veedu, Parakod	Nayar	Agriculturist.
18	Shencotta	,, L. Adivaraha Aiyer Avergal	Veerakeralavarmapuram Gramam, Shencotta	Tamil Brahmin	Contractor.
19	Karunagapalli—Group I	,, Krishnan Madhavan Avergal	Mullasseril Veedu, Chavara	Nayar	Agriculturist.
20	Do. —Group II	Sahib Bahadur Abdur Rahiman Mahomed Kunju	Tatchicheril Veedu, Krishnapuram	Mahomedan	Do.
21	Kartikapalli	M. R. Ry. Kanakku Madhavan Pillai Narayana Pillai Avergal	Perumana Veedu, Kandallur pakuthi	Nayar	Do.
22	Mavelikara	Mr. K. I. Varghese Mappillai	Putumadathil Veedu, Karanma Kizhakku, Chennittala, Mavelikara	Christian	Banker.
23	Pattanamtitta	Mr. K. M. Mathai	Ittiyam Velil, Koonankara, Vadasserikara	Do.	Merchant.
24.	Tiruvalla—Group I	M. R. Ry. Chingan Narayanaru Bhattatiri Avergal	Parambur Illam, Tiruvalla	Malayala Brahmin	Landlord.
25	Do. —Group II	,, Govinda Pillai Paramesvaran Pillai Avergal	Cherutanattaya Varijipottil Veedu, Vadakkekara, Tiruvalla	Nayar	Vakil.
26	Ambalapuzha—Group I	Mr. Varkey Chanda Pillai	Karippasseri Veedu, Kunnumma East muri, Pulinkunnu	Christian	Agriculturist.

Members elected by Taluk Voters under Rule II—(contd.)

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
27	Ambalapuzha—Group II	M. R. Ry. S. Veeraiah Reddiyar Avergal	Lekshmivilasam Malika Veedu, Alleppey	Reddiyar	Piece goods merchant.
	KOTTAYAM DIVISION.				
28	Shertallai—Group I	„ C. P. Padmanabha Pillai Avergal	Ariyappalli Veedu, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Shertallai	Nayar	Vakil.
29	Do. —Group II	„ N. Kochu Pillai Kaimal Avergal	Kulakkuzhiyil Veedu, Panavalli	Do.	Landlord.
30	Vaikam	Mr. C. V. Aiporah	Akkarapadattu Chirayil Veedu, Vadakkemuri pakuthi.	Christian	Agriculturist.
31	Kottayam—Group I	„ V. Chandy Itty, B. A.	Vadakkeparambil Pallam, Nattakam pakuthi.	Do.	Do.
32	Do.—Group II	„ Chacko Varkey	Podipara Veedu, Arpukara, Kaipuzha.	Do.	Do.
33	Changanachery—Group I	„ Nainan Souriyar	Palakunnelaya Nadakkapadattu Veedu, Madapalli muri, Madapalli pakuthi.	Do	Landlord.
34	Do.—Group II	„ V. T. Thomas Vazhayil	Vazhayil Veedu, Kunnankari muri, Veliyanad pakuthi.	Do.	Do.
35	Minachil Group I	„ Ulahannan Ulahannan	Vadakkan Veedu, Kadanadu muri, Ramapuram pakuthi.	Do.	Agriculturist.
36	Do.—Group II	„ K. George Joseph	Kottakapalli Veedu, Palai Angadi, Lalam pakuthi.	Do.	Banker.
37	Todupuzha	„ N. Tomman Joseph	Kaitattottiyil, Kalavur muri, Kumaramangalam pakuthi.	Do.	Landlord.
38	Muvattupuzha	Rev. Paulose Scaria Kathanar	Neduntallil, Kotamangalam Angadi, Kotamangalam pakuthi.	Do.	Priest.
39	Kunnatnad—Group I	Mr. Lukose Lukose	Manjur Puttanmalika, Perumbavur.	Do.	Landlord and motor service proprietor

Members elected by Taluk Voters under Rule II.—(concld.)

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
40	Kunnatnad—Group II	Mr. P. K. Matthew, B. A., B. L.	Christava Mahilalayam, Alwaye.	Christian	Secretary, Christava Mahilalayam.
41	Parur	M. R. Ry. K. P. Krishna Menon Avergal	Kannantodattu Veedu, Chuttupadukara, Edapalli North.	Nayar	Landlord.
	DEVICOLAM DIVISION.				
42	Devicolam	Sahib Bahadur H. O. L. Marikar	Managing Director, Marikar and Company, Ltd., Munnar.	Mahomedan	Merchant.
43	Peermade	,, N. K. P. P. Rowther	Cumbam.	Do.	Landlord.

Members elected by the Planters under Rule III.

No.	Name of Association.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
1	Mundakayam Planters' Association	Mr. M. R. Coghlam	Manamali Estate, Kanjirapalli P. O.	European	Planter.
2	South Travancore Planters' Association	,, E. T. C. Farr	Visiting Manager of Estates, Martandam	Do.	Do.
3	Kanan Devan Planters' Association	,, Albert J. Wright	Manager, Madupatti Estate, Mattupatti P. O.	Do.	Do.
4	Central Travancore Planters' Association	,, A. R. St. George	Superintendent, Stagbrook Estate, Peermade	Do.	Do.

Members elected by the Mercantile and Trading Classes under Rule IV.

No.	Name of Town.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
1	Quilon	Sahib Bahadur Ayub Adam Sait	Puttan Veedu, Andamukkam, Quilon	Mahomedan	Merchant.
2	Kayankulam	,, Jacob Hassan Sait	Pandakasalapurayidam, Chirakadavu muri, Kayankulam	Do.	Do.
3	Alleppey	M. R. Ry. M. L. Janardanan Pillai Avergal	General Supplies Agency, Alleppey	Vellala	Do. (Coir mats and matting).
4	Trivandrum	Mr. K. C. Eapen, B. A.	Agent, Tiruvalla National Bank, Trivandrum	Christian	Banker.
5	Kottar (Nagercoil)	M. R. Ry. R. Bhagavatiperumal Chettiyar Avergal	Kottar	Chetti	Hundi Merchant.
6	Kottayam	Mr. C. John Abraham	C/o C. J. John Joseph Ittoop and Brothers, Tirunakara, Kottayam	Christian	Merchant.
7	Changanachery	,, K. C. Chacko	Kodupana Veedu, Vazhapalli East pakuthi	Do.	Do.

Members elected by the Municipal Councils under Rule V.

No.	Name of Council.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
1	Nagercoil	Mr. Joshua R. Daniel, B. A., B. L.	District Court Vakil, Nagercoil	Christian	Vakil.
2	Padmanabhapuram	Sahib Bahadur M. Mahomed Hassan	Padmanabhapuram	Mahomedan	Do.
3	Colachel	M. R. Ry. Matevan Pillai Nilakanta Pillai Avergal	Pazhanjattu Veedu, Irumbili	Ambalavasi	Agriculturist.

Members elected by the Municipal Councils under Rule V—(contd.)

No.	Name of Council.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation
4	Kuzhitture	M. R. Ry. P. M. Raman Pillai Avergal	Munsiff's Court Vakil, Kuzhitturai	Nayar	Vakil.
5	Neyyattinkara	,, A. P. Nayar Avergal	Municipal Councillor, Neyyattinkara	Do.	Journalist.
6	Trivandrum	,, S. Nataraja Pillai Avergal, B. A., B. L.	High Court Vakil, Trivandrum	Vellala	Vakil.
7	Attingal	,, S. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avergal	Munsiff's Court Vakil, Attingal.	Tamil Brahmin	Do.
8	Quilon	Sahib Bahadur Kutti Assan Kunju Soopi	Municipal Councillor, Quilon	Mahomedan	Contractor.
9	Shencotta	M. R. Ry. S. R. Sabariperumal Pillai Avergal	Seruvakaranputur Street, Shencotta	Vellala	Vakil.
10	Kayankulam	Mr. P. V. Iruppootty	Jewel Merchant, Kayankulam	Christian	Jewel Merchant.
11	Haripad	M. R. Ry. P. C. Padmanabhan Tampi Avergal	Dental Surgeon, Haripad	Nayar	Dental Surgeon.
12	Mavelikara	Mr. P. M. Abraham	Planuttil Veedu, Nadakavu, Mavelikara	Christian	Merchant.
13	Tiruvalla	M. R. Ry K. V. Sridharan Moossatu Avergal	Munsiff's Court, Vakil, Tiruvalla	Malayala Brahmin	Vakil.
14	Alleppey	M. R. Ry. M. S. Anirudhan Avergal, B. A., B. L.	District Court Vakil, Mattancheri Veedu, Alleppey	Ezhava	Do.
15	Kottayam	Mr. Chacko Abraham	Vengalur Puttanpurakkal, Chaliakunnukara, Kottayam	Christian	Retired College Teacher.
16	Changanachery	,, Varkey Zacharia	Kuttanperur Chakkalakal Vazhapalli East pakuthi	Do.	Merchant.
17	Vaikam	M. R. Ry. Aiyappan Madhavan Avergal	Mangantayil Veedu, Vadakkumbhagam muri, Maravanturuttu pakuthi	Ezhava	Vakil.
18	Alwaye	,, P. Kumara Pillai Avergal	Percikad Veedu, Alwaye	Nayar	P. W. D. Contractor.
19	Parur	,, T. K. Vasu Menon Avergal	Munsiff's Court Vakil, Parur	Do.	Vakil.

Members elected by the Jenmies under Rule VI.

No.	Name of Division.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
*1	Trivandrum—Group I.				
2	Do. —Group II.	Brahmasri Narayanaru Krishnaru Avergal	Amunturutti Matam, Chirayinkil	Malayala Brahmin	Jenmi.
3	Quilon	,, Paramesvararu Narayanaru Bhattatiri Avergal.	Tarayil Kuzhikkattu Illam	Do.	Landlord.
4	Kottayam	,, Paramesvaran Tuppan Namputiri Avergal	Mattapalli Illam, Manjur, Vaikam	Do.	Do.

* Seat left unfilled as the only voter in that constituency declined to vote or accept membership.

Members nominated by the Government under Rule VII.

No.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
1	M. R. Ry. A. K. Govinda Das Avergal	Alummuttil, Kannamangalam, Mavelikara	Ezhava	Landlord.
2	,, S. Krishna Asan Avergal	Erattu Veedu, Karuva, Perinad, Quilon	Do.	Agriculturist.
3	,, K. Sankaran Avergal	Komilezhattu, Vakil, Chengannur, Tiruvalla	Do.	Vakil.
4	,, R. Ramaswami Avergal	Sri Ram Vilas, Mangamanavalan Peruntheruvu, Parakkai	Do. (Tamil)	Agriculturist.
5	,, K. Krishna Panikkar Avergal	Cheerappanchira Veedu, Muhamma, Shertallai	Do.	Landlord.

Members nominated by the Government under Rule VII.—(concld.)

No.	Name of Member.	Address.	Caste, race or sect.	Occupation.
	M. R. Ry., V. K. Kunjukrishnan Vaidyan Avergal	Ayurveda Vaidyan, Kulavelil, Parur	Ezhava	Ayurveda Physician.
7	Sahib Bahadur N. Abdur Rahiman, B. A., B. L.	High Court Vakil, Trivandrum	Mahomedan	Vakil
8	,, M. Mahomed Haneef	Munsiff's Court Vakil, Kuzhittura	Do.	Do.
9	,, P. J. Bava	Chaliangadi Puttan Veedu, Alleppey	Do.	Merchant.
10	,, A, B. Maideen Pillai	Azhikal house, Changanachery	Do.	Do.
11	M. R. Ry. Ayyan Kali Avergal	Venganur, Neyyattinkara	Hindu Pulaya	Agriculturist.
12	,, Daivattan Kunjan Avergal	Padinjattetil, Kollarikkal, Edayaranmula, Tiruvalla	Do.	Do.
13	Mr. Paradi Abraham Isaac	Nattakam, Kottayam	Cheramar Christian	Catechist.
14	,, V. John	Teacher and member, Co-operative Union, Nagercoil	Sambavar Christian	School master.
15	M. R. Ry. Kandan Kumaran Avergal	Kavarikulattu Veedu, Perumpattu muri, Ezhumattur	Hindu Paraya	Agriculturist.
16	,, A. Gurunatha Marthanda Nadar Avergal	Kottaram, Agastisvaram	Hindu Nadar	Do.
17	Mr. F. Davy	Tile manufacturer, Nagercoil	Nadar Christian	Tile manufacturer.
18	M. R. Ry. K. C. Kochappi Avergal	Charumuttil Veedu, Kaladi, Trivandrum	Araya	Agriculturist.
19	,, M. Josier Arumukham Asari Avergal	Minakshipuram, Nagercoil	Kammala	Merchant and agriculturist.
20	,, S. M. Subrahmanyam Avergal	Cloth Merchant, Municipal Councillor and Judge, Village Panchayat Court, Nagercoil	Salia	Merchant.
21	,, Kunjan Velumpan Avergal	Changazhi Tarayil, Putupalli Vadakkummuri, Kayankulam	Tandan	Labourer.
22	,, Narayanan Raman Avergal	Charivila house, Kunnattur	Kurava	General Secretary, Travancore Kurava Samajam.
23	Dr. Koshi Palakunnathu, L. M. S., M. G. C. D. S.	Dental Surgeon, Trivandrum	Mar Thoma Syrian Christian	Dental Surgeon.

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